

**THE LEXICAL COMPARISON BETWEEN *SUNGAI TUTUNG*
SUB-DIALECT AND *JAMBI MALAY***

PAPER

Submitted as Partial Requirement to fulfill Strata 1 (S1)



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77208 / 2006

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2012

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ABSTRAK

Saputra, Ryan Efri (2011). “*The Lexical Comparison Between Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect and Jambi Malay*” Makalah.

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Makalah ini bertujuan untuk menemukan persamaan dan perbedaan antara sub dialek Sungai Tutung yang berada di Kabupaten Kerinci dan Melayu Jambi sebagai dialek standar di provinsi Jambi. Ada banyak hal yang akan memperkaya pengetahuan dibidang tata bahasa khususnya linguistik dalam makalah ini.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode komparatif. Metode komparatif ini telah umum digunakan untuk membandingkan antara dua bahasa sehingga ditemukan keunikan dari masing-masing bahasa tersebut. Penelitian dilakukan langsung di Desa Sungai Tutung Kabupaten Kerinci, Jambi dan kemudian dibandingkan dengan Melayu Jambi sebagai bahasa standar di Provinsi Jambi.

Sub dialek Sungai Tutung memiliki kesamaan dengan Bahasa Melayu Jambi. Kata yang mempunyai fonem /o/ pada akhir kata dan /a/ pada suku kata terakhir sama sekali tidak mengalami perubahan jika dibandingkan dengan bahasa Melayu Jambi. Selain itu juga ditemukan perbedaan antara Sub dialek Sungai Tutung dan bahasa Melayu Jambi. Sub dialek Sungai Tutung cenderung tidak mengenal fonem /i/, /u/, dan /o/ pada akhir kata. Fonem-fonem tersebut cenderung diucapkan dengan /ai/, /au/, dan /u/. selain itu, kata dengan akhiran /t/ tidak lazim digunakan di Sub Dialek Sungai Tutung karena hampir semua kata dengan akhiran /t/ diucapkan dengan /k/.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the writer like to thank Almighty God, Who has blessed and guided him so that he is able to accomplish this Paper as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra at the faculty of Language, Literature and arts.

In this very special occasion he would like to express his deep gratitude and appreciation to his advisor **Rusdi Noor Rosa,S.S, M.Hum** for all of his valuable time, advice, criticism and correction to this paper from the beginning up to the end of the writing. He also wants to thank all of the lecturers of the faculty who have thought and guided him during the years of his study at the faculty.

In this very special moment, he would like to express his deepest thanks to his beloved parents, **Saftiar** and **Yeni Efrida** for their love encouragement and supports both financially and mentally that made him possible to finish his study. His thanks are also addressed to his sister, **Juita Shovia Delisa** for her supports and encouragement.

Padang, April 2012

The Writer

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Problem

Communication is a human interaction where people use a language as a tool for communication. It is also part of human behavior which can not be separated from human life. Language as a medium for communication has a great variety of purposes. One of them is that by using language people can exchange experiences and they can recognize others well. Besides, language also has an important role in all human activities. Horn and Ward (2005) say that language is ordinarily used for coordinating people's participation in joint activities. Furthermore, language is a sign of life for human such as the rules, tradition, and education and so on.

In addition, there are two forms of language; spoken and written language. In spoken language, the speaker has a chance to produce voice quality such as facial expression, postural and gestural system. On the contrary, in writing, we should have an ability to choose appropriate words so that what is meant by the writer can be caught by the reader. In daily communication, people tend to use the spoken language rather than the written one. It might depend on people's need whether they should use the spoken one or the written one.

The way of communicate among people by using language is different in each province. For example, Minangkabau speaker will have different way

in communicate with Jambi speaker. In other word every region has its own language and characteristic. This characteristic is also different in small area in a region even they have same standard language. It proves that there is one standard language for one province and this standard language has another part which occurs as the variation of language itself. Francis (2006) explains that dialect is a substandard, low status, often rustic form of language, generally associated with the peasantry, the working class, or other groups lacking in prestige. It means that the differences of dialect between one area and other area happen because of social factor. High level society will have different style in communication from the lower social class. This phenomenon will create the variation of language called dialect. Dialect is part of language it self or variation of language. It is possible that one language has some dialects as variation of it.

The variation of language can be found in Jambi province. Jambi Malay is used in communication between people in all of region of Jambi areas. By using Jambi Malay, people will avoid misunderstanding each other. It proves that Jambi Malay is a standard language in Jambi province. Jambi has several regencies such as Muara Bungo, Sarolangun, Batanghari, Kerinci, etc. every regency has their own dialect.

In this case, kerinci is different with other regencies in Jambi province. It has different language with others. Arfensa (2003 :11) explains that historically kerinci's language belongs to Malay but has different dialect with other Malay and so does Jambi Malay. Kerinci's language is only used by

people in Kerinci's territory. This language has been existed since long time ago and still exists until now. Another characteristic of Kerinci's language is the amount of dialect. There are many dialects in Kerinci. It can not be found in other regency. There are at least 177 exist dialect in Kerinci. Jambi's people do not understand about Kerinci's language but when Kerinci people go to Jambi and have conversation with Jambi's speaker, they will understand each other because most of Kerinci people know about Jambi language. There are some different sub dialects in Kerinci include Sakai, Mamak, Siulak, Sungai Tutung, Talang, etc.

Every sub dialect in Kerinci is different each other. For example, Sub dialect in Siulak and Sungai Tutung. The English word "you" means "*kamu*" in Indonesian is pronounced */kaya/* in Siulak while in Sungai Tutung it will be */kayo/*. Even the area of Sungai Tutung and Siulak close enough, the way of communicate among these two areas is different. This difference occurs in almost all of sub dialect in Kerinci's language.

Sungai Penuh is the capital of Kerinci's regency. This territory also has its own sub dialect. It is called Sungai Penuh Sub dialect. Even this is the capital of Kerinci's regency, it is very different with Jambi Malay as standard language in Jambi province. Among all sub dialects in Kerinci language, Sungai Tutung sub dialect has more similarities with Jambi Malay rather than the others. For example the English word "nothing" means */tidak ada/* in Indonesian and */dak ado/* in Jambi Malay. In Kerinci language, this word has several different pronunciation. For example

1. Sungai Penuh : /nio/
2. Tanah Kampung : /cidok/
3. Sebukar : /□ado/
4. Hiang : /iduk/
5. Rawang : /sidek/
6. Sungai Tutung : /dak do/

The example above indicates that Sungai Tutung has the closest pronunciations with Jambi Malay rather than other territories. Each of those sub dialect is the standard sub dialect in its own territory. Even though every territory has its own sub dialect with different pronunciation, they still understand each other in daily conversation. As a result, the researcher was more interested to analyze the characteristic of Sungai Tutung dialect and then compare it with Jambi Malay as standard language in Jambi province.

Sungai Tutung is a region located in regency of kerinci. Like another region, Sungai Tutung also has its own sub dialect which is called Sungai Tutung sub dialect. There are some differences between Sungai Tutung dialect and Jambi Malay as standard language in spoken activities. In this paper, Sungai Tutung sub dialect was compared with Jambi Malay in the way of pronounces. In analyzing the sound pattern, Phonology has big role to indicate the characteristic of each language. Phonology is the study of the organization of sound in a language. At least there are two aspects that should be considered in phonology: (1) The inventory of sounds that a language has. For example, English has sounds which do not occur in French. (2) How each

sound is pronounced and how sounds affect and are affected by the sounds around them. It means that how the sound is produced affect the variation of language itself. If we relate between dialect and the study of phonology, it clears that every area even they are in the same region have some different way in communication and it can be identified based on phonological side. Analyzing the variations of language can be done by using phonological study by identifying the characteristic of that language in some aspects such as vowel, consonant, diphthong and lexical change. This theory was used as a guideline in doing this research.

There are some differences of vowel, consonant, diphthong, and lexicon vocabulary between Jambi Malay and Sungai Tutung dialect. After seeing the differences of dialects, it is clear that Sungai Tutung sub dialect is unique and also Sungai Tutung sub dialect give contribution to enrich the varieties of language in Jambi Province. In this study, oral spoken in daily life of Sungai Tutung society will be used as source data to fulfill the research.

1.2. Limitation of the Problem.

The problem in this paper was limited to analyze the differences and similarities of lexicon vocabulary in oral between Jambi Malay as standard language and Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect.

1.3. Formulation of the Problem

Related of the previous background and limitation of the problem, the problem was formulated into: what is the differences and similarities of

lexicon between Jambi Malay as standard language and Sungai Tutung sub dialect?

1.4. Purpose of the Paper

The purpose of this paper was to describe the lexical differences and similarities between Malay Jambi as standard language and Sungai Tutung dialect.

1.5. Subject of the Study

In this research, the data were the utterance from native speaker of Jambi Malay and Sungai Tutung Sub-dialect. The choosing process refers to the category of informant written by Muhsun. According to Muhsun (1995:106), the informant must be: (1) male or female (2) age between 25 -65 years old (3) parents, wife or husband of informant born and grow in that area (4) low education, educated minimal secondary education level (5) middle social status (6) work as farmer or laborer (7) has the purity of his/her language and society (8) can speak Indonesian (9) Healthy. The informants of this research are 4 people of Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect related to the criteria of informants above.

1.6. Technique of Collecting Data

According to Alwasilah (2006:151-157), there are five techniques in collecting data in linguistics; survey, experiment, interview, observation, and

document analysis. Refers to the theory from Alwasilah, the technique of collecting data is listed as follow:

1. Making the list of vocabularies of Jambi Malay
2. Interviewing the informants about the pronunciation of the vocabularies in Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect
3. Transcribing the pronunciation of the vocabularies in to written form.

1.7. Technique of Analysis Data

To do the analysis of data, the researcher followed the following steps:

- a. Transcribing the written form vocabularies into table
- b. Making phonetic transcription of the vocabularies
- c. Finding the similarities and differences between Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect and Jambi Malay as standard language
- d. Making conclusion after comparing the language used in Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect and Jambi Malay as standard language.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Language Variety and Dialect

In communication among native speakers in an area, people have their own style to deliver their meaning. It also happens in Sungai Tutung area where people have their own dialect. In analyzing Sungai Tutung dialect, the writer refers to dialectology.

Dialectology studies about language varieties including dialect used by smaller group than total community of speaker of the language. Richard *et al* (1985:80) defines that dialectology is study of the regional variation of language. Most parts of language variation including dialect as variation of language and sub dialect as variation of dialect are discussed in dialectology.

In dialectology, a language variation may differ from some aspects such as time, place and social factor. It means that there is temporal dialect such as ancient Malay, regional dialect such as Jambi Malay, and also social dialect such as Indonesian which is used by different ethnic. Dialectology refers to the language which already exists rather than the process of how the language occurs.

Dialect is variety of language that different from the standard language in speech communities. Katamba (1983:1) says that dialect varieties of a language used by the smaller groups that the total community's speaker of the language. Francis, (1983:1) says that dialects means varieties of

language used by the smaller group than the total community of speaker language. It means that dialect is the variation of language which is have some differences with the standard language used by the people in certain area.

According to Crane *et al* (1982:179), dialect is regional variety of language that may differ from other varieties of the language in features and vocabularies, grammar, and pronunciation. From these explanations, the researcher concludes that dialect may be seen as a variety of language used by one occupational group or social class as variety language in speech communities. As a result, dialects are particular language used by particular people in daily conversation which has particular form and has differences of vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. More over, Jufrizal (1999: 101) states that dialect as regional variety of language that may different from other varieties of the language in features of it is vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. It means that dialect has its own place as the variation of language.

2.1.1. Social Dialect

In every place, there will be class of people which distinguish the people base on the social class. According to Holmes (1995:194) dialect is simply linguistics varieties which are distinguished in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation; the speech of people from different social. As well as regional, groups may differ in this way.

From this explanation, it is described distinguishable changing dialect to other dialect where people speaks are influenced vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation from the social background in community spread which show variation will differ in frequency from one social group to another in a pattern and predictable way.

2.1.2. *Geographical Dialect*

In addition to social status, dialect also occurs because the position of the area. It called geographical dialect. Chamber J.K *et al* (1980:6) states that dialects on the outer edges of the geographical area may be mutually intelligible but their ways will be linked by a chain of mutual intelligibility and dialects are not mutually intelligible, but cumulative effect of the linguistics differences will be such that the greater the geographically separation, the greater the comprehension. It emphasizes that dialects is influenced by geographically and cooperation by people in the rural or in one area. There are some factors influenced in the geographical dialect as mutually intelligible: the degree exposure to the other language, degree of education and willingness to understand people.

In addition, it can be concluded that dialect may be seen as a variety of language in speech communities used by one occupational group or social class, and also variety of language in speech communities. As the result, dialect is particular language used by

particular people in daily conversation; which is has particular form and has differences of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. The variation of language occurs because geographic factor and social factor.

2.2. Jambi Malay and Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect

One of traditional language in Indonesia is Malay language. Malay language can be found in many territories in Indonesia especially in Sumatra Island. According to Husin (1986: 2) Malay language is used in Medan, Deli Serdang, Riau, Kampar, Jambi, bengukulu and Palembang. Beside, Malay language is still recognized in west Kalimantan.

One branch of Malay language which is still used for communication is Jambi Malay. Jambi Malay is language which is mostly used by people in Jambi city and it is a standard language in Jambi Province. As standard language, Jambi Malay is not only used by people in Jambi city but also used in regencies of Jambi province. Husin (1986:2) said that Jambi Malay is used by people in Jambi city, Batanghari, west Tanjung Jabung, east Tanjung Jabung, Muara Bungo, Tebo and other regencies in Jambi province. Like other Malay branch, Jambi Malay is a developing traditional language used by people to communicate in Jambi territory to avoid misunderstanding,

There are 11 regencies and city in Jambi province. They are Batanghari, Muara Bungo, Kerinci, Merangin, Muaro jambi, Sarolangun, Bangko, west Tanjung Jabung, East Tanjung Jabung, Tebo and Jambi city.

One of the regencies is Kerinci. Historically, Kerinci language belongs to Malay group but has differences with other Malay. Arfensa (2003:11). Kerinci language only used by Kerinci's people who live in Kerinci territory geographically. This language has been used for long time ago in society for all kinds of activity formally or informally.

Although has its own language but Kerinci language still belongs to Jambi Malay language. The difference between Jambi Malay and Kerinci language occurs because Kerinci language took place in small territory so Kerinci has its own dialect and different from other Malay in Sumatra Island. According to Arfensa (2003:13) there are 177 dialects in Kerinci regency. This variation occurs because there are some ethnic who make their own territory. Although every territory only separated by road or river but there are some differences when they communicate each other.

One of the territories in Kerinci regency is Sungai Tutung. Sungai Tutung belongs to Kerinci regency and it has its own sub dialect and characteristic in delivering speech. There are at least 600 people is the native speaker of Sungai Tutung Sub-dialect. Most of them are farmer. As small territory, Sungai Tutung native speaker has unique style in delivering speech and almost different with Jambi Malay. For example:

Word ending with "i" change into "ai"

/beli/ → /belai/ → where

/kaki/ → /kakai/ → foot

Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect also has different vocabulary from Jambi Malay. For example “*pioh*” in Sungai Tutung dialect means “*why*” but in Jambi Malay it will be “*ngapo*”. Unfamiliar word like that make this research becomes more interesting. The non native speaker of Sungai Tutung Sub dialect especially from other regency will get some difficulties in understanding Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect. It proves that Sungai Tutung Sub-dialect has its own characteristic if it is compared with Jambi Malay although it still belongs to Jambi Province.

2.3. Phonological Rules

A phonological rule is a formal way of expressing a systematic phonological process or diachronic sound change in language. Goldsmith (1995) defines phonological rules as mappings between two different levels of sound representation. Phonological rules are commonly used in generative phonology as a notation to capture sound-related operations and computations the human brain performs when producing or comprehending spoken language. They may use phonetic notation or distinctive features or both.

The study which analyzes the sound, what are the systems and how they are combined is called phonology. Lass (1991) defines phonology as a sub study of linguistics that concerns to the sound of a language that study about functions, attitudes and sounds organization as the element of linguistics. In additions, Jufrizal (1999: 48) states that phonology is the study

of how sounds in the language are arranged and how they function in that language. It means that phonology is the branch of linguistics which concentrates on the study especially to the sound of the language.

According to Amir at al (227:31) there are two opinions that describe the relation between phonology, phonetic and phonemic; first, it explains that phonology is divided based o hierarchy of sound unit. It means that phonology consist of two field, they are phonetic and phonemic. The second opinion explains that phonology is not divided based on the hierarchy of the sounds unit which the objects are phonetic and phonemic. It means that phonology or phonemic is as continuation of the study of phonetic.

According to lass (1991:25), there are three principal charts in analyzing phonemic, (1). The chart of the existing phonemes is the phoneme chart will be needed to guide the researcher to analyze the sound system of a language, what are the existing phonemes of a language has. (2) Allophonic rules, are to provide the allophones of a phoneme which occur in language. (3), phonotactic charts, are to provide the combination of phonemes to construct a word, such as consonant cluster, syllable structure etc.

2.4. Vowel, Consonant, Diphthong and Lexicon Vocabulary.

In the production of speech vowel and consonant, it has variation among of them, they are diphthong, monophthong and trip thong, but the in this research there is only diphthong is being used.

1. Vowel

Vowel is oral sound that produced or cavities relatively without a complete closure in the mouth, in order understand more, see explanation from the expert, Stageberg (1996:10):

- a. Vowel is an oral sound. In some dialects and in certain dialect vowel may become partially nasals, but normally they are orals not nasal.
- b. Vowel are voiced
- c. Vowel are characteristics by free flow of air thorough the oral cavity.
- d. The distinguishing features of the different vowel are determined largely by the tongue position.

Crane, *et all.* (1994:59) states that vowel is defined as those sounds produced by the oral cavity relatively open to fly of air.

2. *Consonant*

Katamba (1988:4) gives a statement about consonant that are produced by obstructing in some of the flow air thorough the vocal tract. Also Crane (1994:812) says that consonant is sound produced with a constriction or occultation in the oral cavity. It means that consonant is sound produced or occultation that describe consonant a sound is resulted with using articulation to the one of the part the organ speech, example /b/p/m/k/t/r/s/c/g/t/d/w/h/j/ and /y/.

3. *Diphthong*

Diphthong is made up either a single but rarely involves two vowels. See the statement from the experts. Crane et al (1994:65) explains

that diphthong is made up of either a single or two sounds in sequence. Richard et al (1985:82) defines that diphthong is speech sound which is usually considered as one distinctive vowel a particular language but rarely involves two vowels. Some of diphthong that is often used are /ai/au/ia/oi/ua/ui and so on.

4. *Lexicon Vocabulary*

According to Richard *et al* (1985:165) lexicon is the words and phrases listed in the base component of generative transformational grammar and information and the researcher takes conclusion that lexicon vocabulary is words and phrase listed in the base component of generative grammar and information in vocabulary.

2.5. Phonemes

Each language uses relatively small number of sounds. These basic sounds are called phoneme of a language. Crane, *et al* (1982:73) explains phoneme is an abstract phonological unit representing a class of real sound. Secondly, Stageberg (1966:8) defines that phoneme is a speech sound that signal a different meaning. And thirdly, Pike (1984:5) gives his statement phoneme is one of the significant unit sound arrived for particular language by analytical procedure developed from the basic premise, and it is the minimal unit of distinctive sound features.

2.6.The Study of Lexical

On general, lexical or lexicon is vocabulary itself. Lexical / word change will give meaning of word in dialect. The meaning of the word should be suitable with dictionary made by people as standard language. Robin (1991:22) states that word meanings are what are sought and what should be provided in comprehensive dictionaries of a language. From the statement of Robin, it clear that the meaning of the word should be accurate and refers to trusted reference. Lexicon / word change happen because of several causes such as word disappeared, meaning change and new word.

Chaer (1994) says that lexical is the meaning that appropriate with that reference, the meaning fitted with the observation result of the senses or the real meaning in our life. It almost the same with previous statement that the meaning of the word is always refers to a trusted reference. According to Amfatur (2004) says that lexical is the meaning that has lexeme although there is no context. For example horse lexeme has meaning lexical from the animal that has four foots that can ride. The lexical and the meaning there is no context that influence each other.

In addition, lexical knowledge or lexical concept is the person's knowledge of vocabulary. The role of the mental lexicon plays in speech perception and production. In studying lexicon, people study such things as what words are, how the vocabulary is structured, how people used and how words were created.

2.7.Lexical Comparison

In this Paper, Sungai Tutung dialect was compared with Jambi language. Comparative method was used to construct a good research and accurate result.. Crane, *et al* (1982: 214) says that in applying the comparative method, the linguist searches through the individual language for cognate-words that share similar meaning and some similarities of phonetic.

Lexical comparison can be seen from social factor that can make variations. Francis (1983:20) states since the lexicon, with it are thousands of items, is the least structured part of language; it is more susceptible to incidental variation than to systematic. It means that it is easy to add a new word to the vocabulary without causing a systematic change, it appears when a need to create a new word for some new object by people.

According to Wikipedia, Lexical comparison is the comparison of dialects that may different in features or its vocabulary and meaning. It means that when we try to compare between one dialect and other dialect which have different lexicon, it clears that we have to construct a lexical comparison.

After looking at state from the expert above, comparative method is very useful to be used in analyzing dialect that has similarity of phonetic. It was due to comparative method which allows reconstruction. Besides, it compares one of original language to another language in the same territory and finally it arise some of differences the language.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion

In the development of a language, lexical differences between Sub-Dialect and Standard language often appear. One phenomenon of lexical differences is found in Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect which has many differences from its standard language. From the discussion and finding of this research, it can be concluded that:

1. Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect is unique. It can be seen that even Sungai Tutung is regency which belongs to Jambi Province. it has many differences from Jambi in the use of language.
2. There are two types of similarities of using language between Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect and Jambi Malay:
 1. The word that contains phoneme /o/ at the last syllable has the same pronunciation.
 2. The word that contains phoneme /a/ at the last syllable has the same pronunciation.
3. There are five types of differences of using language between Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect and Jambi Malay:

1. Phoneme /i/ at the last syllable in Jambi Malay is pronounced into /ai/ in Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect.
2. Phoneme /u/ at the last syllable in Jambi Malay is pronounced into /au/ in Sungai Tutung Sub –Dialect.
3. Phoneme /o/ at the first syllable in Jambi Malay is pronounced into /u/ in Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect.
4. Phoneme /t/ at the last syllable in Jambi Malay is pronounced into /k/ in Sungai Tutung Sub-dialect.
5. Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect has different vocabulary with Jambi Malay or full lexicon change.

4.2. Suggestion

1. For the reader

This paper focuses on the comparison of Sub Dialect and Standard language in one province. It may be useful for the reader to enrich the knowledge about the variation of language and how to compare two dialects in lexical aspect. Furthermore, this paper can be used as reference to conduct a research about dialectical phenomena.

2. For the researcher

For the next researchers, there are many aspects can be researched in Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect. Further researcher is needed to conduct

more accurate data and enrich the development of lexical phenomenon in Sungai Tutung Sub-Dialect.

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