

**The Lexical Comparison between Tanjung Bonai Aur Sub Dialect in
Sijunjung and Standard Minangkabaunese**

THESIS

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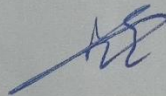
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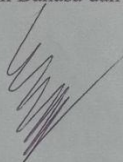


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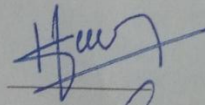
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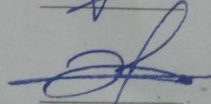
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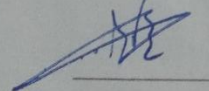
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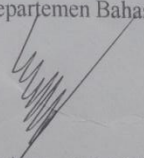
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ABSTRACT

Zara Afnar Wansyah. (2022). The Lexical Comparison between Tanjung Bonai Aur Sub Dialect in Sijunjung and Standard Minangkabaunese. Universitas Negeri Padang.

A lexical comparison is a comparison of dialects that may different lexicon, grammar and pronunciation. The aims of this study are (1) to find out the lexical similarities of between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and Standard Minangkabaunese (2) to find out the lexical differences between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and Standard Minangkabaunese. So, it can be useful as an additional knowledge in learning Dialectology. Type of this research was the descriptive method, it is likely to compare between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and Standard Minangkabau language to see how closely these dialects are related. In this research, elicitation techniques were used by the researcher to get information from informants. Then, the researcher used notebook and recorder as instruments. From the result of finding, it is clear that Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect has a very closely related with standard Minangkabau language, because Tanjung Bonai Aur is one of the Minangkabau dialects. The differences occur in vocabulary. From this study, the researcher found similarities and differences of lexicon mostly in noun words. The results show that the number of lexical similarities is higher than the lexical differences. It is found the 175 similar lexicons and 55 different lexicons.

Key words: Lexical Comparison, Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect, Standard Minangkabaunese

ABSTRAK

Zara Afnar Wansyah. (2022). The Lexical Comparison between Tanjung Bonai Aur Sub Dialect in Sijunjung and Standard Minangkabau. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Perbandingan leksikal adalah perbandingan dialek yang berbeda leksikon tata Bahasa dan pengucapannya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk membandingkan antara sub dialek Tanjung Bonai Aur dan Bahasa baku Minangkabau untuk mengetahui persamaan dan perbedaan antara keduanya. Sehingga dapat berguna sebagai pengetahuan tambahan dalam pembelajaran Dialektologi.

Dalam penelitian ini, jenis penelitian adalah metode deskriptif. Dalam metode ini penerapannya untuk membandingkan antara sub dialek Tanjung Bonai Aur and Bahasa standar Minangkabau untuk mengetahui seberapa dekat hubungan antara kedua dialek tersebut. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan teknik elisitasi untuk mendapatkan informasi dari informan. Kemudian, peneliti menggunakan buku catatan dan alat perekam sebagai instrument.

Dari hasil temuan tentang persamaan diketahui bahwa sub dialek Tanjung Bonai Aur memiliki hubungan yang dekat dengan Bahasa Standar Minangkabau karena Tanjung Bonai aur adalah salah satu sub dialek Minangkabau. Dari penelitian ini, penelit menemukan persamaan dna perbedaan leksikon terutama pada kata benda. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa persamaan leksikon lebih tinggi daripada perbedaan leksikon. Itu ditemukan 175 persamaan leksikon dan 55 perbedaan leksikon.

Kata kunci: Perbandingan leksikal, sub dialek Tanjung Bonai Aur, Bahasa Standard Minangkabau.

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The researcher realizes that there are still many imperfections in making this thesis. Therefore, with all humility, the researcher asks suggestions to improve the thesis for the better in the future.

Padang, October 2022

The researcher

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research Problem

People tend to communication with other people in daily life. Communication aims to get information factually and accurately. Communication refers to the ability to realize communicative goals while behaving in socially appropriate manner (Kelly, et al: 2003). Communication purposes to transfer information or message where humans use language to interact with each person in daily life. It is also part of human behaviour which can't be separated from human life.

People can communicate and understand others conversation because of language. Language is a tool that is used to communication with other people. According to Finegan (2008) language is often defined as an arbitrary vocal system used by human to communicate with one another. Language as system, which means that formed by a number of components that are fixed and can be patterned. On the other hand, language is a symbol of life for human such as the rules, tradition, and education and so on (Yandra, 2013:186). The way of communication among people by using language is different in each province. In other word each region has its own languages and characteristics.

Any variety of language can be seen in some aspects such as differences of pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary from other varieties of same language

called as a dialect. According to Trudgill (1998) dialect is defined as the differences between kinds of language in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. It can be seen from lexical and choosing of word that is used by person in their daily life and also way the speaker pronounces the word. People who live in one area usually use the same language, but they have different ways to deliver their messages. Speakers who are separated by different area are likely to have differences vocabulary. It is called as a dialect.

According to Wardhaugh (2002) the characteristics of dialect can be influenced by geographical condition and social factor which are represented by the speakers. Dialect geography refers to dialect variation based on geographical condition, and social dialect refers to dialect variation based on social factor. The region of the people influences the variety of the language they use, it is possible to determine the speaker's region based on the language used.

Indonesia is largest archipelago country in the world that is spread from Sabang to Merauke. Indonesia consists of various ethnic groups, languages and religions. It has at least about 700 languages from 7000 languages in the world because of the geographical condition (Febryan, 2017:91). Each region has its own language and characteristic. These characteristics are also different in small area even though it has the same language. Commonly, people in small area use their own language to communicate in daily life which is called as local language. Indonesia has 733 local languages (Anjeli, 2019:1).

One of the local languages in Indonesia is Minangkabau language. Minangkabau language or *bahasa minang* is a local language or mother tongue

that is used by Minangkabau people to interact with other people in daily life. This language is spoken by about 6,5 million people (Moussay, 1998:9). In daily communication, Minangkabaunese use the Padang dialect, which is the dialect used in Padang as the result of a combination of several dialects that exist in West Sumatera. Although Minangkabau people use the same language, but it still has different pronunciation, lexicon and so on.

Based on Ethnologue (2015), there are about 12 dialects spoken of Minangkabau; Agam, Aneuk Jamee (Jamee), Batu Sangkar-Pariangan, Kerinci-Minangkabau, Orang Mamak, Payakumbuh, Pancuang Soal (Muko-Muko), Penghulu, Sijunjung (officially known as Sijunjung), Singkarak, and Tanah, Ulu. In the case, Sijunjung is one of the regencies in West Sumatra, in Indonesia. It has different language with others. Another characteristic of Sijunjung language is number of dialects. It occurs because language takes place in a small territory and can be separated by road, mountain, river.

Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect is spoken by people in Sumpur Kudus sub district which is located between Kumanis and Tamparungo. Tanjung Bonai Aur is a *kenagarian* in Sijunjung, West Sumatera. People in Tanjung Bonai Aur use Minangkabau language as their daily language.

Although, people in Tanjung Bonai Aur use Minangkabau language, but it has differences especially in using amount of words. One of the differences is lexicon. For example, word '*siapa*' which means 'who', standard Minangkabaunese is called '*siapo*' [siapo], meanwhile Tanjung Bonai Aur is called '*sogha*' [souʔa]. It can be seen from lexicon that is used by Tanjung Bonai

Aur and standard Minangkabaunese. It makes different of words, but the meaning is still the same. These differences make Tanjung Bonai Aur becomes unique because there is variation of words can be seen from vocabulary and pronunciation.

Therefore, the researcher thinks to do the research on Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and standard Minangkabaunese, because there are some number of words in the sub dialect that is not known by the people. Also, through this research, Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect will be known by people and will not be extinct in the future.

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 object such as Yandra (2013) focused on Labuah sub dialect in Tanah Datar regency, Mujahidatullah (2017) focused on Tebing Tinggi sub dialect in Dhamasraya, Febryan (2017) focused on Indopuro sub dialect, Sukriana (2018) focused on Palaluar sub dialect in Sijunjung, Sultana (2019) focused on Maninjau and Tikus, and Riski (2021) focused on Ombilin sub dialect in Tanah Datar. The studies above the lexical variation in different areas that compare dialect of Minangkabau with the standard Minangkabau language.

Moreover, in this research, the researcher is intended to compare variation of Minangkabau language and Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect. Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and Minangkabau language are spoken by communities which live in different geographical conditions. In addition, they are administratively located in

the different regencies. Therefore, it is needed to do the research by comparing the lexicon used in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and standard Minangkabaunese in order to find out the similarities and differences of lexicon spoken by native speakers.

1.2 Identification of the Research Problem

There are a number of potential aspects that can be discussed to lexical comparison of language in Tanjung Bonai Aur in Sijunjung and standard Minangkabaunese. Firstly, it can be seen by lexical aspect which concern with lexicon of Tanjung Bonai Aur in Sijunjung and standard Minangkabaunese. This level, it involves different words or different meanings for the same word. Secondly, it can be seen through sound. In the level of sound, the dialects can be explored in the way the natives articulate their dialects.

1.3 Limitation of the Research Problem

Based on identification of the problem, the research was limited on the lexical comparison between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and standard Minangkabaunese in the level of lexicon. This research, the researcher analyzed the similarities and differences of the lexicon spoken in Tanjung Bonai Aur in Sijunjung and standard Minangkabaunese.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this research can be formulated as:” what are the similarities and differences of lexicon between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect in Sijunjung and standard Minangkabaunese ?

1.5 Research Question

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the problem of study is elaborated into the following the research question:

- a. What are the similarities of lexicon between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect in Sijunjung and standard Minangkabaunese?
- b. What are the differences of lexicon between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect in Sijunjung and standard Minangkabaunese?
- c. What is the percentage of the lexical differences spoken in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect in Sijunjung and standard Minangkabaunese?

1.6 Purposes of the Research

The main purpose of this research is to analyze the lexical comparison between Tanjung Bonai Aur and standard Minangkabaunese. Related the main problem, the purpose of this research can be stated as follow:

- a. To find out the lexical similarities between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect in Sijunjung and standard Minangkabaunese

- b. To find out lexical differences between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect in Sijunjung and standard Minangkabaunese
- c. To find out the percentage of the lexical differences spoken in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect in Sijunjung and standard Minangkabaunese

1.7 Significance of the Research

Theoritically, this research is expected to give contribution in study of dialect and enrich the linguistic data about the Minangkabau language. then, it is expected that the study supports the next researchers as a reference, especially in lexical comparison.

Practically, the result of this research is expected to provide great benefits in mapping of dialect or sub-dialect of Minangkabau language. In addition, this research is also expected to give knowledge to the speakers of the language, especially Minangkabau language about the comparison between on dialect to another dialect and variation in language. so that, both Minangkabaunese and other readers will get knowledge about lexical comparison and language variation.

1.8 Definition of the Key Terms

1. Lexical Comparison

The comparison of dialect found in Tanjung Bonai Aur in Sijunjung that may different in features of vocabulary and meaning.

2. Tanjung Bonai Aur Sub Dialect

One of the sub dialects of the Minangkabau language which is spoken by Tanjung Bonai Aur people

3. Standard Minangkabaunese

The common Minangkabau language is used by the people to intercommunication, in Padang.