

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

THESIS

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of English Department*



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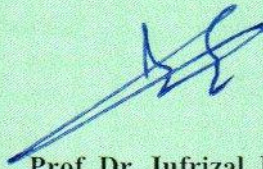
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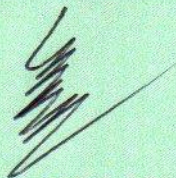
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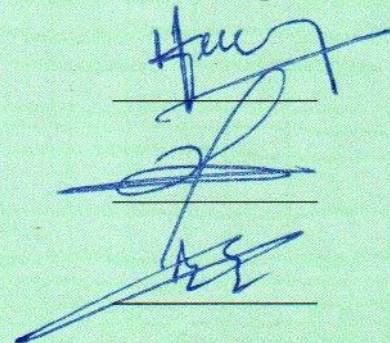
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ABSTRACT

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 mengkategorikannya 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.

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The researcher

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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. Raflis (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.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The research was conducted to see the similarities and differences in the vocabulary used by Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect. Some conclusions can be drawn from the dialectal comparison of Muaro Takung and the Maloro sub-dialect. First, there are seven points of this research finding of lexical comparison between Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect. The lexical differences found are based on noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, determiner, subordinate conjunction, and preposition. Even though many changes happen in the vocabularies, the words still have the same meaning with standard Minangkabaunese.

Second, the research was conducted to see the percentage of lexical differences between Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect to decide whether Muaro Takung and Maloro are dialects, sub-dialects, or just speak differences. Muaro Takung is concluded as a sub-dialect with percentage 25.9%, and Maloro is concluded as a sub-dialect with percentage 27.1%. The researcher also concludes that the lexical comparison of Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect is one kind of language family that is affected by some factors such as geography, social status, culture of society, and mother tongue influence, which shows the specific identity of regional language.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the significant findings of this study's dialectal comparison between Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect, the researcher hopes that the thesis will be a useful reference for the reader, providing a basic study of dialectal comparison of regional language. It may be useful as additional information about dialectology, particularly dialectal comparison and language variation. The thesis can also be used as a source for comparative research on dialects, particularly Minangkabaunese.

For further research, the researcher may recommend any probabilities of research topics in Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialect, such as in phonological aspects that concern with sound systems. Deeper analysis of dialectal comparisons may take more time with a larger scope of data sources to produce a more useful result. Using the regional language for research is one of the scholarly methods for learning more about the local language and its variations. Furthermore, the outcome of the observation can be used as a written document to preserve subdialect extinction or language loss caused by the increased use of language in modern life.

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