

**LEXICOSTATISTICS OF PHONOLOGICAL VARIATIONS
OF MINANGKABAUNESE IN *NAGARI ANDALEH* AND
MALAY IN *DESA RUMBIO***

THESIS

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ABSTRAK

LEXICOSTATISTICS OF PHONOLOGICAL VARIATIONS OF MINANGKABAUNESE IN NAGARI ANDALEH AND MALAY IN DESA RUMBIO

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari hasil dari persentasi kata-kata yang berkerabat, waktu pisah, dan jangka kesalahan antara bahasa Minangkabau di Nagari Andaleh Kabupaten Lima Puluh Kota dan bahasa Melayu di Desa Rumbio Kabupaten Kampar.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif yang berbasis pada Linguistik Perbandingan Historis. Data diambil dari hasil wawancara terhadap tujuh orang informan berasal dari Nagari Andaleh Kabupaten Lima Puluh Kota dan Desa Rumbio Kabupaten Kampar digambarkan dengan melakukan transkripsi fonetik dan transkripsi fonemik. Dari dua ratus pasangan kata dengan menggunakan daftar kata Swadesh, persentase kata-kata yang berkerabat bisa dihitung. Sedangkan untuk mencari waktu pisah, dan jangka kesalahan digunakan analisis Leksikostatistik yaitu dengan menggunakan rumus yang telah ditetapkan. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah perangkat rekam dan daftar kata Swadesh.

Pada penelitian ini ditemukan bahwa jumlah kata yang berkerabat sebanyak 167 pasang, kata yang tidak berkerabat sebanyak 31 pasang dan jumlah kata Swadesh yang terpakai adalah sebanyak 198 buah. Persentasi kata berkerabat antara bahasa Minangkabau di Nagari Andaleh Kabupaten 50 Kota dan bahasa Melayu di Desa Rumbio Kabupaten Kampar adalah 84 %. Waktu pisah antara bahasa Minangkabau yang digunakan di Nagari Andaleh Kabupaten 50 Kota dan bahasa Melayu di Desa Rumbio Kabupaten Kampar adalah antara 320 sampai 480 tahun yang lalu. Selain itu dapat disimpulkan bahwa bahasa Minangkabau di Nagari Andaleh Kabupaten 50 Kota dan bahasa Melayu di Desa Rumbio Kabupaten Kampar adalah bahasa tunggal antara tahun 1529 M sampai 1689 M. Jangka kesalahan antara bahasa Minangkabau di Nagari Andaleh Kabupaten 50 Kota dan bahasa Melayu di Desa Rumbio Kabupaten Kampar adalah 80 tahun.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Minangkabaunese and Malay are two languages which are related one another. Both of them are included to the Austronesian language family which belongs to the Malay linguistic subgroup or Malay-Polynesian branch. The differences between the two languages are mainly at the phonological level, though some lexical differences also exist. Minangkabaunese shares many similar words with Malay, yet it has a distinctive pronunciation and some grammatical differences and it is unintelligible to Malay speakers.

Minangkabaunese is closely related to Malay used by the people in *Negeri Sembilan*, one of Malaysia states. Many of whom are descendants of Minangkabaunese immigrants. Adil (in Idris, 1970: 13) estimates the first migration of Minangkabaunese people to *Negeri Sembilan* was in the 15th century. This migration can not be separated with the existence of *Melayu Melaka* kingdom which was the trading center at that time.

In addition, according to www.wikipedia.com (last updated 2009), in early history of *Negeri Sembilan* there was a migration of the Minangkabaunese people from Sumatra island to the west coast of the Malay Peninsula during the 16th century and 17th century. These people mainly settled in *Naning*, *Sungai Ujong* and *Rembau*. By the mid of 19th century, they had formed a loose coalition of nine states. The head of the coalition rotating among the nine chiefs called *Yang Dipertuan Agong* or King. While *Naning*, *Sungai Ujong* and *Rembau* within

the *Johor-Riau* empire were placed under a head called *Datuk* who was appointed to oversee the territory. Because of the disintegration of the *Johor-Riau* Empire and the rise of the *Bugis* Sultanate in *Selangor* precipitated insurrections happened in *Rembau*, *Sungai Ujong*, *Johor* and *Ulu Muar* in 1770. Consequently, *Raja Melewar* was proclaimed as the first *Yang Dipertuan Besar* of *Negeri Sembilan* in 1773. From the explanation above, it can be said that Malay used in *Negeri Sembilan* is not purely Malay which people know nowadays; there is Minangkabaunese influence which later believed that Minangkabaunese is one of Malay dialect.

The Minangkabaunese society has a situation, where they use their native language for everyday conversations. Nadra (1995:3) says Minangkabaunese which Minangkabaunese people used in their daily life is different in every region. Related to this, Minangkabaunese has several dialects and one dialect has also one or more sub-dialects. For example The *50 Kota* dialect has several sub-dialects such as *Halaban* sub-dialect, *Gaduik* sub-dialect, *Tanjung pati* sub-dialect and *Andaleh* sub-dialect. The differences of dialects and sub-dialects can be detected through the native speakers because each dialect and sub-dialect has specific characteristics as well. Although there are so many dialects and sub-dialects of Minangkabaunese, The Padang dialect has become the standard dialect for Minangkabaunese people from different regions in Minangkabaunese speaking area.

Geographically, The *50 Kota* regency is one of highland areas in *Minangkabau*. The highland areas in *Minangkabau* is called *Luhak* and it is

divided into three areas: *Luhak Agam*, *Luhak Tanah Data* and *Luhak 50 Kota*. It is 3.354,30 km² and 500 meter above surface of the sea. The border lines of The 50 Kota regency are: the north part bordered with *Riau* province, the south part bordered with *Tanah Datar* regency and *Sijunjung* regency, the west part bordered with *Agam* regency and *Pasaman* regency and the east part bordered with *Riau* province. *Nagari Andaleh* is located in *Luhak* district; one of the 13 districts in The 50 Kota regency. The border lines of *Nagari Andaleh* are: the west part bordered with *Nagari Air Tabik*, the east part bordered with *Nagari Mungo*, the north part bordered with *Nagari Taram*, and the south part bordered with *Nagari Sungai Kamuyang*. *Nagari Andaleh* has eight *Jorongs*: *Jorong Baliak Bukik*, *Jorong Galo Gandang*, *Jorong Pincuran Gadang*, *Jorong Tanjuang Baruah*, *Jorong Kampuang Tengah*, *Jorong Kapalo Koto*, *Jorong Tabek Buruak*, And *Jorong Tanjuang Baruah*. All *Jorongs* use one sub-dialect called *Andaleh* sub-dialect. The location of *Andaleh* sub-dialect can be seen in appendix 1.

Most of people will directly think about *bahasa Malaysia* if they hear about *bahasa Melayu* or Malay. In fact, Malay is not only *bahasa Melayu* which people use in Malaysia but it is also used in many regions or even countries. Spat (1989: 10) states that Malay is spoken in Sumatra, Borneo the *Riau* Islands, other parts of Indonesia, Malaysia, southern Thailand, parts of The Philippines, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore.

Related to this, Malay has 12 dialects such as *Johor Baharu* dialect, *Negeri Sembilan* dialect, and *Riau* dialect. They are different each other based on their region and every dialect has it own characteristic. For example

<http://www.answers.com/topic/kelantan> *Kelantan* dialect is difficult to understand even for some Malaysians, while Indonesian has a lot of unique words that are unfamiliar to other speakers of Malay who are not from Indonesia. Although there are so many dialects and sub-dialects of Malay, the *Riau* dialect has become the standard dialect for Malay people from different regions in Malaysia and some parts of Indonesia.

Geographically, The *Kampar* regency is located in *Riau* province. It is 1.128.928 km². The border lines of *Kampar* regency are: the north part bordered with *Pekanbaru* city and *Siak* regency, the south part bordered with *Kuantan Singingi* regency, west part bordered with *Rokan Hulu* regency and West *Sumatera* province, and the east part bordered with *Pelalawan* regency and *Siak* regency. *Desa Rumbio* is located in *Bangkinang* district, one of the 19 districts in The *Kampar* regency. *Desa Rumbio* has 8 *Dusuns*: *Dusun Panyasawan*, *Dusun Kampong Tengah*, *Dusun Sialang*, and *Dusun Pulau*, *Dusun Padang Danau*, *Dusun Pincuran Tujuh*, *Dusun Pulau Sarak* and *Dusun Danau Siboghia*. All *Dusuns* use one sub-dialect called *Rumbio* sub-dialect. The location of *Rumbio* sub-dialect can be seen in appendix 2.

The influence of interference people in *Nagari Andaleh*, The *50 Kota* regency and *Desa Rumbio*, The *Kampar* regency causes the phonological variation. The phonological variation happens in all related languages in the world. The two related languages, Minangkabaunese and Malay also have this phenomenon. The writer found that there are some differences between Minangkabaunese in *Nagari Andaleh*, The *50 Kota* regency and Malay in *Desa*

Rumbio, The *Kampar* regency related to their phonological variations. It can be seen in the table below:

Table 1: Phonological variation of Minangkabaunese in *Nagari Andaleh*, The 50 *Kota* Regency and Malay in *Desa Rumbio*, The *Kampar* regency.

No	Word	Minangkabaunese in <i>Nagari Andaleh</i> , The 50 <i>Kota</i> Regency		Malay in <i>Desa Rumbio</i> , The <i>Kampar</i> Regency	
		Phonetic Transcription	Phonemic Transcription	Phonetic Transcription	Phonemic Transcription
1.	left	[kI d æ]	/ kId æ /	[kI ɾ I]	/ kI r I /
2.	die	[mætI]	/ mætI /	[matI]	/ matI /
3.	drink	[mInUn]	/ mInUn /	[mInUm]	/ mInUm /
4.	people	[Uɾæŋ]	/ Uɾæŋ /	[Uwaŋ]	/ Uwaŋ /
5.	eye	[mæto]	/ mæto /	[mato]	/ mato /

Keraf (1996:128-129)

Furthermore, if there are phonological variations, there will be vocabulary differences in *Andaleh* sub-dialect and *Rumbio* sub-dialect. The vocabulary used in *Nagari Andaleh*, The 50 *Kota* regency is different with vocabulary use in *Desa Rumbio*, The *Kampar* regency but there are some vocabularies which are the same. The following table shown the same vocabularies and the different vocabularies in both sub-dialects:

Table 2: The Similar and Different vocabularies of Minangkabaunese in *Nagari Andaleh*, The 50 *Kota* Regency and Malay in *Desa Rumbio*, The *Kampar* regency

No	Word	Minangkabaunese in <i>Nagari Andaleh</i> , The 50 <i>Kota</i> Regency		Malay in <i>Desa Rumbio</i> , The <i>Kampar</i> Regency		Similar	Different
		Phonetic transcription	Phonemic transcription	Phonetic transcription	Phonemic transcription		
1	wife	[bInI]	/ bInI /	[bInI]	/ bInI /	√	
2	fish	[Ikoan]	/ Ikoan/	[lauô?]	/ lauôk/		√

Keraf (1996:128-129)

Based on the problems above, the research about finding the percentage of cognate, the time depth and the range of error between Minangkabaunese and Malay should be conducted. *Nagari Andaleh* in The 50 Kota regency and *Desa Rumbio* in The Kampar regency are chosen as the places of the research because there is no research which take the data from *Nagari Andaleh* in The 50 Kota regency and *Desa Rumbio* in The *Kampar* regency before. Besides, there are just few students are interested in doing research which is related to the Historical Comparative Linguistics supported by Phonology and Dialectology in English Department, Faculty of Language, Literature and Arts, State University of Padang. The specific problem of this research is about Lexicostatistics of Phonological Variations of Minangkabaunese in *Nagari Andaleh*, The 50 Kota regency and Malay in *Desa Rumbio*, The *Kampar* regency.

B. Identification of the Problem

Actually, Minangkabaunese dialects and Malay dialects are influenced by development of sub-dialects that exists on its dialect. It makes both languages have many vocabulary items. Because of the society interaction in *Nagari Andaleh*, The 50 Kota regency and *Desa Rumbio*, The *Kampar* regency with their own environment in their daily life, vocabulary items which they use are not the same. Furthermore, if there is vocabulary differences exist in two languages, the phonological variation will also exist.

Dealing with phonological variations and vocabulary differences in *Andaleh* sub-dialect and *Rumbio* sub-dialect, the writer as the native speaker of

Andaleh sub-dialect feels that *Andaleh* sub-dialect and *Rumbio* sub-dialect are able to analyze by using Lexicostatistics analysis. Because of that, a research about Lexicostatistics of Phonological Variations of Minangkabaunese in *Nagari Andaleh*, The *50 Kota* regency and Malay in *Desa Rumbio*, The *Kampar* regency can be done in a synchronic form.

C. Limitation of the Problem

From the problems identified above, this research is limited to lexicostatistic analysis of phonological variations of Minangkabaunese used in *Nagari Andaleh*, The *50 Kota* regency and Malay used in *Desa Rumbio*, The *Kampar* regency. This study is in Historical Comparative Linguistics point of view.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Referring to identification above, this research belongs to Historical Comparative Linguistics and it is supported by Phonology and Dialectology. Related to this, the problem of this research is formulated as follows:

“What are the percentage of cognate, the time depth and the range of error between Minangkabaunese used in *Nagari Andaleh*, The *50 Kota* regency and Malay used in *Desa Rumbio*, The *Kampar* regency?”

E. Research Questions

The research questions in this study are:

1. What is the percentage of cognate between Minangkabaunese used in *Nagari Andaleh*, The *50 Kota* regency and Malay used in *Desa Rumbio*, The *Kampar* regency?
2. When was Minangkabaunese used in *Nagari Andaleh*, The *50 Kota* regency and Malay used in *Desa Rumbio*, The *Kampar* regency separate and what is its percentage of cognate?

F. Purposes of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to get the information about the time depth and the range of error between the two related languages Minangkabaunese used in *Nagari Andaleh*, The *50 Kota* regency and Malay used in *Desa Rumbio*, The *Kampar* regency.

Furthermore, the study is to find out the percentage of cognate between Minangkabaunese used in *Nagari Andaleh*, The *50 Kota* regency and Malay used in *Desa Rumbio*, The *Kampar* regency. Related to the result of the percentage of cognate, later will be known whether Minangkabaunese is a language or it is just one of Malay dialects.

G. Significance of the Study

Variations in phoneme and differences in vocabularies will always be found in two related languages. Because of that, an analysis of the percentage of cognate, the time depth and the range of error between two related languages should be conducted.

This research is expected to be useful for *Minangkabau* people and Malay people to keep and defend their own unique vocabularies. Besides, this research will be the documentation of linguistics study which give readers knowledge and information in order to add references about the Lexicostatistics analysis between two related languages. Besides, the writer expects to give guidance for the next researchers who are interested in taking Historical Comparative Linguistics topic and use Lexicostatistics analysis in their thesis.

H. Definition of the Key Terms

- Lexicostatistics : analysis which attempts to provide dates for the earlier stages of language.
- Phonological variation : The variation of some phonemes that happen in two or more languages.
- Minangkabaunese : The language which is used by *Minangkabau* people in their daily communication.
- Malay : The language which is used by Malay people in their daily communication.
- Cognate : Words in two languages that have a common etymology and thus are similar or identical or words in two languages that are similar but have no common origin.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Minangkabaunese and Malay are two related languages which come from Austronesian language family. Both of them share many vocabularies but there are also some vocabularies which are different. The difference in vocabulary indirectly leads to phonological variations. Furthermore, Lexicostatistics is one of Historical Comparative Linguistics analysis which suitable in computing the percentage of cognate, the time of separation and the range of error.

Most of words in Minangkabaunese used in *Nagari Andaleh* are different from the words in *bahasa Indonesia*. It means that Minangkabaunese used in *Nagari Andaleh The 50 Kota* regency more developed than Malay used in *Desa Rumbio The Kampar* regency if they compare with *bahasa Indonesia*. Because of the same language family between Minangkabaunese, Malay and *bahasa Indonesia* as historical comparative point of view, *bahasa Indonesia* is able to be the comparison toward Minangkabaunese and Malay. From the Lexicostatistic analysis toward Minangkabaunese in *Nagari Andaleh* and Malay in *Desa Rumbio*, it can be said that:

1. The percentage of cognate between Minangkabaunese in *Nagari Andaleh The 50 Kota* and Malay in *Desa Rumbio The Kampar* is 84 %. It means that most of vocabulary items between Minangkabaunese in *Nagari Andaleh The 50 Kota* and Malay in *Desa Rumbio The Kampar* are still the same.

2. Minangkabaunese in *Nagari Andaleh The 50 Kota* and Malay in *Desa Rumbio The Kampar* separate from 1529 A.D. until 1689 A.D. It means that Minangkabaunese which people used in *Nagari Andaleh The 50 Kota*, and Malay which people used in *Desa Rumbio, The Kampar* regency is one language for about 320 to 480 years ago. Furthermore, this case fixes with the history of *Minangkabau* people expansion from *The 50 Kota* regency to the area which is called *The Kampar* regency now. Said (1981:10) says that *Minangkabau* people from *The 50 Kota* regency extended their area in 15th century because the growth of their society.
3. The range of error between Minangkabaunese in *Nagari Andaleh, The 50 Kota* and Malay in *Desa Rumbio, The Kampar* is 80 years. It means that there is no guarantee of being correct in counting the time depth.

B. Suggestions

1. For the reader

This thesis can be useful for the readers who want to do the research related to lexicostatistic analysis in other two related languages. The readers can have the further study about lexicostatistics in Historical Comparative Linguistics.

2. To other researchers

Further and more detail studies on this field need to be conducted. Since this study was only done in a short time, further studies which spend more time on data- taking process and with larger number of speaker are needed to gain a more valid and general findings. Besides, a study about Lexicostatistics of Phonological variation of Minangkabaunese in *Nagari Andaleh* and Malay in

Desa Rumbio can enrich our view toward languages and as a way to protect them from extinction.

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