

**THE LEXICAL COMPARISON BETWEEN TEBING TINGGI SUB-
DIALECT IN DHARMASRAYA AND THE STANDARD
MINANGKABAUNESE**

PAPER

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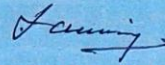
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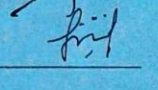
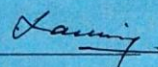
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ABSTRAK

Mujahidaturrahmah, Faizah. (2018). "The Lexical Comparison between TebingTinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya and the Standard Minangkabaunese".*Paper*.UniversitasNegeri Padang.

Kajian dalam penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengidentifikasi perbedaan kosakata yang digunakan oleh masyarakat di daerah Tebing Tinggi kabupaten Dharmasraya dengan bahasa standar Minangkabau sebagai dialek standar di Provinsi Sumatera Barat (2) mengidentifikasi persamaan kosakata yang ada pada dialek Tebing Tinggi dengan bahasa standar Minangkabau. Dalam paper ini penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif; hal ini memungkinkan untuk membandingkan dua dialek sehingga ditemukan perbedaan, keunikan perubahan kosakata, dan persamaan kosakata antara dua dialek tersebut. Dari penelitian yang telah dilakukan, penulis menggunakan 207 sampel data dari Swadesh List untuk melihat perbedaan maupun persamaan kosakata apa saja yang ada dalam Tebing Tinggi sub dialek dibandingkan dengan bahasa standar Minangkabau. Dari sampel tersebut penulis menemukan bahwa Tebing Tinggi sub dialek cenderung menggunakan fonem /o/ di awal suku kata dibandingkan dengan bahasa standar Minangkabau yang cenderung menggunakan fonem /a/ di awal suku kata, fonem /r/ pada bahasa standar Minangkabau berubah menjadi /w/ di pertengahan kata, penghapusan phoneme /r/dan perubahan fonem /a/ menjadi /au/ dan /iu/ pada akhir kata; dan dari sampel data penulis juga menemukan persamaan dalam beberapa kosakata yang digunakan oleh masyarakat Tebing Tinggi maupun masyarakat yang menggunakan bahasa standar Minangkabau.

Kata kunci: Lexical Comparison, TebingTinggi sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese

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Finally, this paper is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers.

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The researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

People use language to communicate and interact in their daily life. Therefore, this behavior cannot be separated from human life. Through language, we can show our point of view, our understanding of a thing, the origin of our nation and state, even our nature. Language can really reflect all aspects of the community's life. O'Grady and Dobrovolsky (2008:1) say that language can be defined as system of communication and a medium for thought.

The way of communication among people by using language is different in different areas. For example, the Minangkabau language is an Austronesian language spoken by 6 million people in West Sumatera. Although Minangkabau people use the same language to communicate each other called Minangkabau language, it has some differences from each area that make Minangkabau language has many dialects. The speakers of different areas in West Sumatera have the differences in the vocabulary, speech style, accent or rhythm and suffixes used. In the Minangkabau language, there are several dialects that sometimes differ from nearby villages such as Padang dialect, Payakumbuh dialect, Bukittinggi dialect, Sawahlunto dialect, and so on.

Any variety of a language can be seen in some aspects such as the differences in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary from other varieties of the same language called as a dialect. The term dialect is often used to characterize a

way of speaking that differs from standard variety of the language. According to Behravan (2012:13), dialect/accents refers to different ways of pronouncing/speaking a language within a community. Language is a collection of phrases that contains lexicon. Every language has lexicon that is different from other languages. That is why one language is possible to have some dialects as variations of it.

According to Canfield (2009:4), dialects possess a vast number of variations, and understanding them can better help a person understand not only what someone with a strong dialect is saying, but also another's aspirations, education, culture and background as well. Language variation or dialectal variation refers to the changes in language due to various influences. These include social, geographic, individual and group factors. One of the causes of language variation is a social factor. A social factor can make differences between one area with other area happen. Every region has its own language and characteristics. These characteristics are also different in a small area in a region even though they have the same standard language. It proves that there is one standard language for one area and this standard language has another part which occurs as the variation of the language itself.

We can take an example from Dharmasraya. Dharmasraya is one of the regencies in West Sumatra, Indonesia. In the past, this regency was the location of an independent Kingdom of Dharmasraya which came after the decline of the Kingdom of Srivijaya. There are many dialects/accents in Dharmasraya,

eventhough it is still in the same area, some villages or '*kenagarian*' in Dharmasraya has a different sub dialect. We can see the differences, for example, from the words they use, accent or rhythm, and suffixes used. In this case, Dharmasraya is different from other regencies in West Sumatera.

One of many villages in Dharmasraya that has a different dialect with the other villages is Tebing Tinggi. Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect has uniqueness than the other dialects in Dharmasraya. This dialect has its own characteristics compared to other dialects from the words they use, accent or rhythm, and suffixes used. If we compared Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese, we can find differences between these dialects. It is also strongly influenced by the culture of each individual involved, both as communicators and communicants. Chaer (2003:30) states that language is a verbal tool for communication. He also asserted that language is an arbitrary symbol of sound used by a group of community members to interact and identify them. Another opinion expressed by Brown and Yule (1983:1) states that the language is not only a means of communication, but as a part of the message in communication.

No human language is stable, unvarying or uniform; all languages present internal differences. Actual usage varies from people to people, and user to user, in terms of the pronunciation, or the choice of lexicon and the meaning of those lexicons, and even the use of syntactic rules. Every language has its varieties or dialects, when a certain variety of a language is used according to the users then it is called dialect, dialects are normally determined by speaker's geographical

background, O Grady et al. (2001:537-590) defines that dialect as a regional or social variety of a language has some characteristics such as its own phonological, syntactical, and lexical properties. The existence of a dialect cannot be separated from the important role of the existing standard language. Edward (2007) defines that standard language as a language variety is used by a group of people in their public discourse. Alternatively, varieties become standard by undergoing a process of standardization, during which it is organized for description in grammars and dictionaries and encoded in such reference works.

Minangkabaunese as a standard language in West Sumatera has many variations consisting of various dialects that exist in each region in West Sumatera, for example, Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya. There are some differences between Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese. We can see the differences from the vowels and also diphthongs. Vowel is a single sound of a particular type; it is an open sound which is made with free passage of breath. Then, diphthong is a sound made by combining two vowels. These differences make Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect becomes a unique dialect and it can enrich the variety of Minangkabunese.

There have been many studies related to Minangkabau dialect. Harmiko (2008), in his research about “*A Study of Lexical and Dialectal Comparisons between Sub-Dialect of Silungkang and the Standard Minangkabaunese*”, conducted a research about lexical and dialect comparison between sub-dialect of Silungkang and the standard Minangkabaunese. He found that the variation of

dialect in Silungkang is influenced by social and geographical factor. Because of that, it makes every dialect have its own characteristics and forms that are different from the others. In his research, Harmiko found that there are similarities and also differences between sub-dialect of Silungkang and the standard Minangkabaunese. It is same as Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect, Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect also has lexical differences and similarities compared to the standard Minangkabaunese.

Then, Yandra (2013) conducted a research about comparing one dialect to others. The title of his research is “*A Study of Lexical Comparison between Labuah Sub-Dialect of Minangkabau and Standard Minangkabaunese*”. He found that there are some differences, similarities and also uniqueness vocabulary changes between Labuah sub-dialect compared to the standard Minangkabaunese. In his findings there are some differences between Labuah sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese; a. phoneme /a/ changes into /o/ at the first syllable of the word. This phenomenon same in Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect, but in Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect the changes occurs when the word has two syllables; b. phoneme /a/ pronounced into /oa/ at the end of the word; c. sound /uah/ in the standard Minangkabaunese is pronounced /ue/ in Labuah sub-dialect at the end of word; d. Uniqueness vocabulary changes. Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect also has uniqueness vocabulary changes; e. the similarities vocabulary with differences meaning. Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect also has similarities with the standard Minangkabaunese, not same as Labuah sub-dialect that has different meaning

Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect has similar meaning with the standard Minangkabaunese.

Finally, based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the lexical comparison between Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya and the standard Minangkabaunese.

B. Identification of the problem

It is not difficult to define exactly what a dialect is; in fact the term dialect has come to be used in different ways. The traditional example of a dialect is the regional dialect: the distinct variety of a language which is spoken in a certain geographical area. A regional dialect is also known as *regiolect* or *topolect*. A regional dialect is spoken in one particular area of a country. In Indonesia, regional dialects include Javanese, Sundanese, Minangkabaunese, and so on. In contrast to a regional dialect, Siegel (2010: 5) defines that a social dialect is a variety of a language spoken by a particular group based on social characteristics other than geography, for example, there are differences between the executives and the common dialect of the ordinary people.

A dialect is a variety of language that differs from other dialects of varieties in three specific ways: lexis (vocabulary), grammar (structure), and phonology (pronunciation or accent). The changes and variations in a dialect can be caused by the diversity of social interaction activities by speakers, culture, and social factor. For instance, in Minangkabau dialect, the social factor and also the

geographical factor make the Minangkabau dialect has many variations in the language itself.

The scientific study of dialects is known as dialectology. It studies the systematic variants of a 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.

So, based on the background of the problem, it is clear that the Minangkabau language has several dialects. In this study the researcher will discuss the dialect in Dharmasraya, especially Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in comparison to the Standard Minangkabaunese. This study is supported by dialectology.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, the problem of this research was limited to the lexical comparison between the Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Referring to the identification of the problem, this study is supported by dialectology. This study concentrate on dialect and language in general, it also explains the differences between Minangkabau standard language and Tebing

Tinggi sub-dialect. Because of that, the problem of this research is formulated as follows:

“What are the lexical differences and similarities between Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya and the standard Minangkabaunese?”

E. Research Questions

To guide the writer in conducting the research, the problem of the study will be elaborated into the following research questions:

1. What are the lexical differences between Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya and the standard Minangkabaunese?
2. What are the lexical similarities between Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya and the standard Minangkabaunese?

F. Purposes of the Study

The purposes of the study are as follows:

1. To find the lexical differences between Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya and the standard Minangkabaunese.
2. To find the lexical similarities between Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya and the standard Minangkabaunese.

G. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to give contribution for those who are interested in analyzing Minangkabaunese. This study is needed to be done, because no researcher has done a research about comparison between Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya and the standard Minangkabaunese before. Finally, this research is fully expected to be useful and support the next researchers who are interested in dialects study. Besides that, this research will give the readers knowledge and information in order to add references about differences and similarities in dialect.

H. Definition of Key Terms

The following terms are defined as follows:

1. Lexical comparison : the comparison of dialects that may be different in vocabulary and meaning.
2. Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect : sub-dialect of the Minangkabau language which is spoken by people in Tebing Tinggi village, in Dharmasraya regency.
3. The standard Minangkabaunese : Padang dialect is used as the standard Minangkabaunese.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After the researcher did the observation and analyzed the data, it can be concluded that Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese have differences as well as similarities. From the discussion and finding of this research, it can be concluded that:

1. Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect is unique. It can be seen from the vocabulary use by people in Tebing Tinggi, they usually have vocabulary change or full lexicon change. It has many differences with the standard Minangkabaunese but also have some similarities.
2. There are some differences in using language by Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese: (a) Phoneme /a/ in the standard Minangkabaunese changes into /o/ at the first syllable of the word in Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect; (b) Phoneme /r/ in the middle of the word in standard Minangkabaunese changes into /w/ in sub-dialect Tebing Tinggi; (c) The deletion of phoneme /r/; (d) Phoneme /a/ at the end of the word in standard Minangkabaunese changes into /au/ in Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect; (e) Phoneme /a/ at the end of the word in standard Minangkabaunese changes into /iu/ in Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect; (f) Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect have differences in the vocabulary with the standard Minangkabaunese or uniqueness vocabulary changes.

3. Not only differences but Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect also has similarities with the standard Minangkabaunese in some words. Not only do they have similarities in the lexical but also it has similar meaning. In the analysis of the lexical, the data that have been analyzed exactly has similar vocabulary, pronunciation and meaning between the standard Minangkabaunese and Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion, several suggestions can be drawn as follows:

1. For the reader

This paper is about a study of lexical comparison of sub-dialect and standard language in one province that can be used as a reference if the reader wants to do a research in dialect. It may be useful for the reader who interest and wants to enrich the knowledge about language variation and how to compare two dialects in lexical aspect. The reader can study more about it through dialectology.

2. For the next researcher

For the next or other researchers who are interested in this aspect of study can use this paper as an escort. There are many more aspects that can be research in Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect. Further researchers need to conduct more data and enrich the development of lexical phenomenon in Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect.

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