



DIALECTAL COMPARISON BETWEEN SIMARASOK SUB-DIALECT AND PADANG TAROK SUB-DIALECT: THE LEXICAL VARIATION

Tesa Anjelia¹, Rusdi Noor Rosa²

English Department

Faculty of Languages and Arts

Universitas Negeri Padang

email: tesaanjelia5@gmail.com

Abstract

Geography and social life were two main causes of why a language has the variation. One of them is lexical variation. The purpose of this research was (1) to identify the lexical similarities between Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect (2) to identify the lexical differences between Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect. In this research, the researcher used descriptive method; it is possible to compare two sub-dialects so the researcher can find the similarities of vocabularies, the lexical variation and the uniqueness of lexical changes. From the research that has been done, the researcher used 200 words of swadesh list and 100 words of basic vocabularies to see the lexical similarities and differences that exist between Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect. From the data, the researcher found the similarities of vocabularies used between Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect. The differences or the lexical variation that found in Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect are caused by the affixation, derivation, borrowing from other languages and blending. From this paper the researcher hope that this paper can be useful in learning as an additional knowledge in learning Dialectology.

Key words: Dialectal comparison, Lexical variation, Simarasok, Padang Tarok

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has 733 local languages (Ismadi: 2015). Based on data that the number of local languages that have been inventoried and described is 733 including dialects and sub-dialect. The accumulation of regional language can be seen from each province. Each province has dialect and sub-dialect; it means that the total languages can be counted based on the dialect and sub-dialects of each area.

¹ English ELLSP of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang graduated on September 2019

² Lecturer of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang



Dialect can be regarded as subdivisions of a particular language (Chambers and Trudgill: 2004). Dialect is considered as the smaller part of a language. Since human produces language for communication's need, the language continually changes. The changes of a language produces the difference way of using the language which is introduced as dialect. Dialect is the variation in one language which can be identified through the pronunciation and the use of lexicon by the speakers. People who live in one area usually use the same language, but they have different way to deliver their messages. The different way of delivering messages can be referred as a dialect.

According to Crystal (1997), a dialect is defined by linguists as a variety of a language that is distinguished from other varieties of the same language by its pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, discourse conventions, and other linguistic features. Dialects are rule-governed systems, with systematic deviations from other dialects of the same language. Dialect is the variation of pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary. Dialect is a system of language used by a particular society in order to distinguish them to the other society in the same communities.

As a local language, Minangkabau language has many dialects, such as 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. According to Amri (2013: 245), from those dialects, Padang dialect is regarded as the standard of Minangkabau language. It is because Padang dialect is spoken almost in all area of Minangkabau. Ayub et al. (1993: 17), state that theoretically a dialect is regarded as the standard when the dialect is spoken by two or more speakers who have different dialect.

“Dialect refers to all the differences between varieties of language, those in pronunciation, word usage, and syntax” (Chaika, 1982:132). The differences of each dialect according to him can be seen from how a speaker pronounces a word, the and how a word choosing is applied and also from the structure of the language. It is often associated with more traditional approaches to studying language variation, such as the study of, especially, lexical variation, among norms (Chambers and Trudgill: 1998).

In each dialect, there might be sub-dialect. Sub-dialect is a sub-division of dialect. Sub-dialects can be divided further, ultimately down to idiolects. Normally sub-dialects of one dialect are quite close to each other, mainly differ in pronunciation and certain local words. In Baso, Agam regency, there are two areas which have different sub-dialects, Simarasok and Padang Tarok. Simarasok and Padang Tarok are in the same district. These two areas have no geographic boundaries such as hills or rivers. But in everyday conversations, there are many different of vocabulary used and the changing of sound by the speakers.

In Simarasok and Padang Tarok sub-dialects, we can find many differences of sound change and lexical variation. For example, ‘mother’ in Simarasok is called ‘*biye*’, meanwhile Padang Tarok speakers called it ‘*Biyai*’, and there is a

sound change at the end. It also occurred to the word ‘dry’ Simrasok speakers called it ‘*kasiang*’, meanwhile Padang Tarok speakers call it ‘*kariang*’.

Even though there are some differences of each sub-dialect in sound change, the research focused on the lexical variation that found in both sub-dialect. For example, in Simarasok, an umbrella called *tuduang*, meanwhile in Padang Tarok, it is called *Payuang*. In Simarasok, a dragonfly called *sigadong* meanwhile in Padang Tarok it is called *capuang*. Kick in Simarasok is *tanjik* and in Padang Tarok is *cuek*. Bicycle in Simarasok is called *kurtangin* meanwhile in Padang Tarok it is called *kareta*. Each area has different way of word choice. They use different word to express the same thing but still in the same meaning.

Recently, the researchers in linguistics have researched dialectal comparison through different objects and aspect of the study. First, Amri, Refnaldi, and Rosa (2013) studied Minangkabaunese language spoken in Kuranji, Padang, West Sumatra. They found two kinds of sound changes taking place in the Minangkabaunese spoken in Kuranji, i.e. loss and epenthesis. The other studies were done by Febryan (2017) entitled The Dialectal Comparison of Indropuro Dialect and Standard Minangkabaunese. The research focused on phonological changes that occurred in Indropuro compared to standard of Minangkabaunese, meanwhile this research focused on the lexical variation that found in the two sub-dialects. The result of the research was the changes of phonological or the pattern of sound change, meanwhile, the result of this research was lexical variation based on word formation.

The next study has been done by Mujahidaturrahmah (2017). The title is The Lexical Comparison between Tebing Tinggi Sub-Dialect in Dharmasraya and the Standard Minangkabaunese. The research focused on analysing the lexical variation in Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect compared to standard of Minangkabaunese. The result of this research also found some patterns in the phonological change. Not only different in the object, this research also has a different result.

The next study has been done by Mardhatillah (2013). The study focused on the phonological change of Minangkabau language spoken in Simarasok. The result was Simarasok speakers have different sound change compared to Minangkabaunese. Even though this research analysed the same object, the focused of this research was the lexical variation of Simarasok sub-dialect compared to Padang Tarok sub-dialect.

This research is necessary to be analysed because it is interesting to know and analyse how two different places which are closer to each other have some major differences in words, meaning, use and context although it belongs to the same language.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

In this paper the researcher used a descriptive method; the data of the research were written during the observation for about two months. The researcher observed directly to the field, listening and recording the conversation of Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect native speakers. In this paper, the researcher wanted to show the differences and similarities between Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect. So that, the researcher took

notes about the words used by Simarasok native speakers compared to Padang Tarok native speaker to find the lexical differences and similarities between Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect.

The data were analyzed by followed the following steps: (1) writing the data and sorting it into the table(2) finding the differences and similarities between Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect (3) making a conclusion after comparing the dialect used in Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

1.1 Lexical Similarities

Commonly, Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect have lexical similarities compared to standard Minangkabaunese. The similarities of each area are the same in lexical and meaning. So, when the speakers from Simarasok and Padang Tarok speak each other, they can understand every word or utterances easily without any misunderstanding or ambiguities. Some examples of similarities can be seen in the table below

No	Word	Simarasok		Padang Tarok	
		word	Phonetic	word	phonetic
1	We	Kami	[kami]	Kami	[kami]
2	You <i>pl</i>	Kalian	[kalijan]	Kalian	[kalijan]
3	This	Iko	[ikɔ]	Iko	[ikɔ]
4	Here	Disiko	[di sikɔ]	Disiko	[di sikɔ]
5	Who	Sia	[sija]	Sia	[sija]

It happened because Simarasok and Padang Tarok are parts of Agam dialect, one of dialect in Minangkabau language. Each district in dialect in Minangkabau language has its own subdialect because of some factors like geography factors, social factors, and others. It causes the changes of lexical but not in the entire words, some of the words are still the same in the lexical and in the meaning. The lexical similarity is only one indication of the mutual intelligibility of the two languages, so by showing the lexical similarities between Simarasok and Padang Tarok sub-dialect, there should be mutual intelligibility between these sub-dialects.

1.2 Lexical Differences

The researcher found several interesting lexical differences between Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect. Even though the changes of these two sub-dialects happen in the lexical, the words still have similar meaning with the standard Minangkabaunese. The different lexical is qualified into some types based on word formation. It is used to determine how the lexical from each sub-dialect is changing.

1.2.1 Affixation

Affixation is the process of adding affixes to a word in order to create the new one. The affixes can be at the beginning of the word (prefixes) or at the ending of it (suffixes). There are some differences of lexical between these two sub-dialects because of the affixes, it occurs as the prefix or suffix. Some examples of the differential can be seen in the table below

No	Word	Simarasok		Padang Tarok	
		word	phonetic	word	phonetic
1	I	Wakde	[waʔde]	Den	[den]
2	You	Wakkau	[waʔkau]	Gau	[gau]
3	He	Waknyo	[waʔŋo]	Ano	[ano]
4	That	Itu	[ito]	Itun	[iton]
5	Guava	Baweh	[baweh]	Paraweh	[paraweh]

It can be noticed from the data presented, prefixes and suffixes occurred in both sub-dialects. First is prefixes, for example, 'I' is pronounced 'Wakde' [waʔde] by Simarasok speakers', meanwhile, it is pronounced 'den' by Padang Tarok speakers. There is prefix 'wak' before the word 'den'. It is also occurred in the word 'you', in Simarasok, it is pronounced 'wakkau', [waʔkau], in Padang Tarok it is pronounced 'kau'. There is a prefix 'wak' before the word 'kau'. In Simarasok, there also prefix wak before the word 'ano', it becomes 'waknyo' [waʔŋo] which means 'he'. In sum, Simarasok sub-dialect tends to use prefixes more than Padang Tarok sub-dialect

1.2.2 Borrowing

One of the most frequent processes in the creation of the words in any language is borrowing. The contact between languages has made them exchange words with each other. Most of the lexical differences found in Simarasok sub-dialect are borrowing. It is borrowed from other languages such as the Malay language, Javanese language, and Indonesian language. Meanwhile in Padang Tarok sub-dialect found that the most lexical variation originally from Minangkabau language. Some examples of the differential can be seen in the table below

No	Word	Simarasok		Padang Tarok	
		word	phonetic	word	phonetic
1	Crazy	Pasiak	[pasijaʔ]	Gilo	[gilo]
2	Underwear	Cincuk	[cincuʔ]	Nak Sarawa	[naʔsarawa]
3	Turn	Pesong	[pesoŋ]	Putu	[putu]
4	Porcupine	Gunjo	[gundʒo]	Landak	[landaʔ]
5	Basket	Baladi	[baladi]	Embe	[embe]

The data above were the lexical variation which borrowed from other languages. In Simarasok sub-dialect found that there were many vocabularies borrowed from other languages, meanwhile in Padang Tarok sub-dialect found that the most lexical were similar or originally from Minangkabau language. For example, the word 'crazy' it is pronounced '*pasiak*' [pasijaʔ] by Simarasok speakers, the word '*pasiak*' is borrowed from Arabic language 'fasiq' which means out of something, or out of mind. Meanwhile 'crazy' is pronounced *gilo* [gilo] by Padang Tarok speakers. It is similar to the standard of Minangkabau Language.

1.2.3 Blending

Blending is one of many ways new words are made. It refers to joining the beginning of one word and the end of another to make a new word with a new meaning. It means a word blend is formed by combining two separate words with different meanings to form a new one. These words are often created to describe a new invention or phenomenon that combines the definitions of two existing things. In Simarasok sub-dialect, the lexical variation that occurred because of blending is rarely to find, neither In Padang Tarok sub-dialect. Some examples of the differential can be seen in the table below

No	Word	Simarasok		Padang Tarok	
		word	phonetic	word	phonetic
1	Blanket	Kinsaok	[kinsaʔ]	Saok	[saoʔ]
2	Sarong	Kin Saruang	[kinsaruang]	Saruang	[saruang]
3	Bicycle	Kurtangin	[kortaŋin]	Kareta	[kareta]
4	Pillow	Kalangulu	[kalaŋulu]	Sukuang	[sokuang]
5	starfruit	sansewa	[sansewa]	Balimbiang	[balimbian]

From the data above, there were some words that identified as blending. Most of blending words were found in Simarasok sub-dialect. Meanwhile in Padang Tarok blending words were not found, the lexical of Padang Tarok speakers were identified as similar as the standard of Minangkabau Language. For examples, In Simarasok, the word '*kinsaok*' which means blanket is a blending from '*kain*' means 'material' and '*saok*' means 'cover'. It is pronounced '*saok*' by Padang Tarok speakers. The blending only occurred in Simarasok sub-dialect. It has the same case with the '*kinsaruang*' which means '*sarong*'. It is pronounced

'*kinsaruang*' by Simarasok speakers, meanwhile, it is pronounced '*Saruang*' by Padang Tarok speakers.

1.2.4 Derivation

The *derivation* is the process of creating a new word out of an old word, usually by adding a prefix or a suffix. The derivation may result in new words of the same grammatical form such as noun to noun, or of different grammatical forms such as the verb to a noun. In Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect, the derivation also occurred in some words. Some examples of the differential can be seen in the table below

No	Word	Simasok		Padang Tarok	
		word	phonetic	word	Phonetic
1	Sing	lagu	[lagu]	dendang	[dendaŋ]
2	Near	Ampiang	[ampiaŋ]	Dakek	[dakeʔ]
3	Few	Sakacik	[sakacik]	Saketek	[saketeʔ]
4	Hook	papeh	[papeh]	kayia	[kajia]
5	Count	bilang	[bilang]	etong	[eton]

The data above showed that there were some words which identified as derivation found between Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect. For example, the word '*sing*'. In Simarasok, it is pronounced '*malagu*' [malagu]. It derives from the word '*lagu*' [lagu] which means song, then by adding the prefix '*ma*', it becomes '*malagu*' which means sing. It is not only changing the meaning, but also the class of word. '*Lagu*' is a noun and when it added by '*ma*', it becomes '*malagu*', the class of word changes into a verb. In Padang Tarok '*sing*' is pronounced *Badendang* [dendaŋ]. It derives from '*dendang*' which means 'song', then by adding the prefix '*ba*', it becomes '*badendang*' which means '*sing*'. It not only changes the class of word but also the meaning.

1.2.5 Sound Change

Even though the most variation is found in the lexical, in Simarasok and Padang Tarok sub-dialect also found the sound change. Mostly, the sound change occurred in the consonant, not in the diphthong. The examples of the sound change can be seen in the table below

No	Word	Simarasok		Padang Tarok	
		word	phonetic	word	phonetic
1	Drink	Minun	[minon]	Minum	[minom]
2	Dry	Kasiang	[kasiaŋ]	Kariang	[kariaŋ]
3	Not	Idak	[idaʔ]	Indak	[indaʔ]
4	Mattock	Pangkua	[paŋkua]	Cangkua	[caŋkua]
5	Rub	kusuak	[kusuakʔ]	gosok	[gosoʔ]

The data above were the lexical variation because of the sound change. Commonly the sound change occurred in the vowel or diphthong, but in Simarasok and Padang Tarok sub-dialect it occurred in the consonant. For example the word drink, in Simarasok it is pronounced 'minun' [minon], meanwhile, in Padang Tarok it is pronounced 'minum' [minom]. There is a sound change between 'n' and 'm'.

1.2.6 The Uniqueness of Lexical Differences

Another variation that found in Simarasok and Padang Tarok was a uniqueness of lexical variation. It occurred in Simarasok sub-dialect, there some words were unidentified as word formation. All of the words only known by Simarasok speakers. There were several lexical or unique words in Simarasok sub-dialect that different from Padang Tarok sub-dialect even to the standard of Minangkabau. The vocabulary use of Simarasok sub-dialect becomes unique words that sometimes really different from the standard one. The example of these differences can be seen in the table below

No	Word	Simarasok		Padang Tarok	
		word	phonetic	word	phonetic
1	Cloudy	Bakok	[bakoʔ]	Gabak	[gabaʔ]
2	Vomit	Duga	[duga]	Tacokak	[tacokaʔ]
3	ditch	Jabua	[jabua]	Banda	[banda]
4	Run	Egek	[egeʔ]	Lari	[lari]
5	Dragonfly	Sigadong	[sigadoŋ]	Capuang	[capuaŋ]

In this case, some words in Simarasok sub-dialect totally change in Padang Tarok sub-dialect. Although the word totally changes the meaning is still the same. This uniqueness of lexical variation makes Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect become interesting to be analysed.

2. Discussion

In order to study about dialect, the analysis cannot be separated from what words are, how the vocabulary in a language is structured, how people use and store the words, how they learn the words, types of the relationship among words as well as words are created. There are six types of differences between Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect : (1) Lexical variation based on word formation, affixation (2) Lexical variation based on word formation, borrowing (3) Lexical variation based on word formation, blending. (4) Lexical variation based on word formation, derivation. (5) Lexical variation based on sound change. (6)The uniqueness of lexical variation.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The researcher concludes that the lexical comparison of Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect is one kind of language family that affect by some factors like geography, social status, and culture of a society which shows the specific identity of regional language. There are six points of this research finding of lexical comparison between Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect according to the research question. (1) Lexical variation based on word formation, affixation (2) Lexical variation based on word formation, borrowing (3) Lexical variation based on word formation, blending. (4) Lexical variation based on word formation, derivation. (5) Lexical variation based on sound change. (6)The uniqueness of lexical variation. Even though the changes happen in the vocabularies, the words still have the same meaning with as standard Minangkabaunese.

Based on the significant findings of the dialectal comparison between Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect in this study, the researcher hopes that the thesis can be a useful reference for the reader which gives the basic study of dialectal comparison of regional language. It may be worthwhile as additional information related to the study of Dialectology, particularly about dialectal comparison and language variation. The thesis can be used as one of the sources too for the comparative study about dialect, particularly the Minangkabaunese. For further research, the researcher may recommend that there are many probabilities of research topics in Simarasok and Padang Tarok sub dialect, such as phonetic and phonological change of each areas. The deeper analysis about the dialectal comparison might take longer time with larger scope of source of data to make a more contributive result. Taking the regional language for the study is one of the scholastic methods to study more about the local language and also its variation. Moreover, the result of the observation can be used as a written document to preserve the subdialect extinction or language loss due to the growth of language use in modern life.

Note: This article is written based on the Tesa Anjelia's thesis under the supervision of advisor Dr. Rusdi Noor Rosa, M.Hum

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Amri, S. H. Refnaldi, and Rosa, R. N. (2013). Phonological changes of Minangkabaunese language found in Padang area dialect used in Kuranji. *English Language and Literature E-Journal*, Vol. 2(1), pp. 245-255.
- Ayub, A., Husin, N., Muhardi, A., Usman, H., & Yasin, A. (1993). *Tata bahasa Minangkabau*. Jakarta: Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan
- Chaer, A. (1994). *Linguistics umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Chaika, E. (1982). *Language the social mirror*. London: Newbury House Publishers.
- Chamber, J. K., & Trudgill, P. (1980). *Dialectology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Chambers, J. K., & Trudgill, P. (2007). *Dialectology: Second Edition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Crystal, D. (1997). *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics*. 4th edition. Cambridge, MA: Blackwell..
- Febryan, F, Rusdi, & Fitrawati. (2017). The dialectal comparison of Indropuro dialect and standard Minangkabaunese. *English Language and Literature E-Journal*. Vol. 6(1), pp. 91-99.
- Ismadi, H. D. (2015). ***Kebijakan perlindungan bahasa daerah dalam perubahan kebudayaan Indonesia***. Retrieved from <http://badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/lamanbahasa/artikel/2542/kebijakan-pelindungan-bahasa-daerah-dalam-perubahan-kebudayaan-indonesia>
- Husna, F. (2010). *Comparing the Lexicon between Palaluar sub-Dialect and standard Minangkabau language*. *English Language and Literature E-Journal*
- Kridalaksana, H. (2007). *Pembentukan Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Mardhatillah. (2013). *Analisis Fonologi Bahasa Minangkabau di Kanagarian Simarasok Kecamatan Baso*. (Bachelor dissertation, Andalas University, Padang).
- Meyer, C. F. (2009). *Introducing English Linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Mujahidaturrahmah, F. (2018). The dialectal comparison between Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya and the standard Minangkabaunese. *English Language and Literature E-Journal*, Vol 7(1), pp. pp. 82-91.
- Meksi R. N. (2016). *Variasi leksikal bahasa Minangkabau di Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan*. Jurnal Arbitrer, Vol. 3(1), Edisi April 2016
- Milles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (2014). *Qualitative data analysis: A method sourcebook – 3rd Edition*. United States of America: SAGE Publication
- Wardhaugh, R. (1986). *An introduction to sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell
- Yule, G. (2010). *The study of language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

