



THE DIALECTAL COMPARISON BETWEEN MANINJAU AND TIKU SUBDIALECT: LEXICAL VARIATION

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Abstract

Lexical variation is the different use of lexicon as a linguistic element in particular language. There have been many researchers who conducted an analysis of lexical variation in dialects of minangkabau language. However, there is no study about lexical variation which analyze the lexical variation in Maninjau and Tiku subdialect. Thus, this research aimed to analyse the lexical variation in Maninjau and Tiku subdialect. The data is 200 words taken from swadesh list and 34 other basci words. The data is collected from the native spaker from different villages or kanagarian in these two area. This study aims to find out the lexical similarities and lexical differences. Furthermore, it used a simple calculation of dialectometric technique to determine the percentage of dialect differences. This research is a descriptive study with qualitative approach. The result of the findings shows the number of lexical similarities is higher than the lexical differences. It is found the 152 similar lexicons and 82 different lexicons. From the calculation of dialectometric technique, it is found the percentage of lexical differences 34%.

Key words: Dialectology, Minangkabau, Lexical, Dialectometry, Variation

A. INTRODUCTION

Dialectology is the study of variation in one particular language. Chambers (1980) states that dialect is considered as the smaller part of a language. Since human produce language for communication's need, the language continually changes. The changes of a language cause the different way of using language which is introduced as dialect. Dialect is the variation in one language which can be identified through the way of pronouncing words and lexicon used by the speakers. The differences of a language include phonology, morphology, semantic, and the lexicon. Hence, we can see the difference among communities through its language variation.

A dialect of one particular area has its characteristics. According to Wardaugh (2002) the characteristics of the dialect are influenced by two factors, they are geographical condition and social factor which represented by the

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speakers. The variety of a dialect based on the geographical condition is called dialect geography and the variety of a dialect based on the social factor is called social dialect. The background area of the speaker influences the variation of the language that they use. Thus, it is possible to determine the certain area which the speakers belong to through the variety of the language.

Minangkabau language is one of traditional language spoken in Indonesia. The language is spoken by Minangkabau people in West Sumatera, and several areas in Sumatera. One of the dialects of Minangkabau Language is Agam dialect which is spoken by people in Agam regency. The capital of the regency is Lubuk Basung which has 13 subdistricts. The subdistricts of Agam regency are Lubuk Basung, Matur, Tanjung Raya, Tanjung Mutiara, Sungai Pua, Palupuah, Palembayan, Malalak, Kamang Magek, Canduang, Baso, Banuhampu, Ampek Nagari, IV Angkek, IV Koto, Tilatang Kamang. Although they use the same language, Minangkabau language, but they still have some differences. Speakers who are separated by different areas are likely to have differences in vocabulary. For example, the lexical differences based on different geographical condition in Minangkabau language can be seen from the language variation Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialects.

Maninjau and Tiku are administratively part of Agam regency. These two subdistricts are separated by Lubuk Basung subdistrict. Maninjau sub-dialect is spoken by people in Tanjung Raya subdistrict which is located around the edge of Maninjau Lake. Maninjau is located in the Eastern part of Lubuk Basung. The area is fenced by Bukit Barisan hills. Meanwhile, Tiku subdialect is spoken by people in Tanjung Raya sub-district which is located in the western part of Agam. Tiku is a subdistrict in Agam which is geographically located in the border of Padang Pariaman Regency.

People in Maninjau and Tiku use Minangkabau Language as their daily language. Minangkabau Language is spoken in everyday life such as in social interaction and trading. Therefore, these two sub-dialects have clear language similarities. The similarity of the language can be seen from the aspect of language including the vocabularies which are commonly used by the native speakers. For instance, in expressing the word 'papaya' or *pepaya*, they use the word *batiak* /batia?/ to express 'papaya'. They use the same word for expressing the word *pepaya*.

Although Tanjung Raya and Tanjung Mutiara use the same language, but they have differences especially in using amount number of words. For example, they use different lexicon to express word *ke sana* 'there'. Maninju people use the word *ka sinan* /ka sinan/ to express 'there'. On the other hands, Tiku people use *ka ingkin* /ka inkin/ to express 'there'. The second differences is when people in Maninjau call *abang* /abaŋ/ for their elder brother, meanwhile in Tiku, people use the word *ajo* /aɟo/. Therefore, the researcher thinks to do the research on Maninjau and Tiku sub-dialects considering that there is only a few study focus on the language variation in the level of sub-dialects.

There are number of studies that observed lexical variation in dialect of Minangkabau language. The researchers deal with Lexical variation which focuses on different areas such as in Labuah, Tanah Datar (Yandra, 2013),

Indropuro, Pesisir Selatan (Febryan, 2017), Peninsular, Malaysia (Reniwati, 2017) and Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya (Mujahidah, 2018). The studies above observe the lexical variation in in different areawhich is compared with the Standard Minangkabau Language. However, there is no studies which compare the variation of the lexicon use in Maninjau sub-dialect and Tiku sub-dialect.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was the descriptive research because it described and explained about the dialects comparison between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect. The purpose of this research is to find out the lexical similarities and differences. However, this research also used formula of dialectometry in order to determine the percentage of lexical differences. Furthermore, it used to detemine the level of language variation.

The data in this research were the oral answers of list of words based on Swadesh list and basic vocabularies. The data were in the form of words produced as the oral answers of list of words. The words were the result of interviews about the list of words being asked and these words are used by the native speakers. The researcher collected 2340 words as the data in this research. The data was collected from 10 informants from Maninjau and Tiku. The researcher asked 234 word to each informants. The researcher asked 200 words from swadesh list and 34 words from basic vocabularies of Minangkabau language. They were divided into part of speech; noun (115), pronoun (15), verb (49), adverb (5), adjective (45), preposition (3). The data were limited to the form of words because the researcher is interested in identifying the variation of the lexicon.

The informants were the native speakers of Minangkabau language which originally live in Maninjau and Tiku. The researcher took the data from 5 informants in Maninjau and 5 informants from Tiku. They worked as former and came from low educational background. Most of them graduated from elementary school. The others graduated from junior high school. They were in the range of 40-60 years old.

The data analyzed using technique of dialectometry (Mahsun, 1995). The formula is:

$$\text{Index } d\% = (s \times 100\%) / n$$

d : vocabulary distance in percentage (%)

s : number of lexical differences compared to other OP

n : number of total lexical differences

After analyzing the data, the result analyzed use the percentage by Guiter, 1973 (in Mahsun, 1995). The percentage as follows:

- a. Differences >80% are considered as language difference
- b. Differences 50-80% are considered as dialect difference
- c. Differences 31-50% are considered as sub-dialect difference
- d. Differences 21-30% are considered as difference in speech
- e. Differences <20% are considered no difference

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Result

There are three findings of dialectal comparison in Maninjau subdialect and Tiku subdialect according to the research questions. The findings of the dialectal comparison are:

a. The Analysis of Lexical Similarities between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect

Commonly, Maninjau subdialect has similarities with the Tiku subdialect. The similarities are the same in lexical and meaning. Hence, when the speakers speak each other whether they are from Maninjau or not, they can easily understand each other. Some examples of similarities can be seen in the table below.

No.	Word	Maninjau subdialect		Tiku subdialect	
		Word	Phonemic	Word	Phonemic
1.	<u>back</u>	Pungguang	/puŋɡuaŋ/	pungguang	/puŋɡuaŋ/
2.	<u>cut</u>	Kuduang	/kuduaŋ/	Kuduang	/kuduaŋ/

In the analysis of the lexical similarities, there is no variation in grammar, vocabulary or pronunciation. For example lexicon of noun 'back', the speaker of Maninjau subdialect pronounce 'back' as '*pungguang*' /puŋɡuaŋ/ which means '*punggung*' similarly with Tiku subdialect as '*pungguang*' /puŋɡuaŋ/. It also occurred in lexicon of verb '*kuduang*' which means 'cut'. Both Maninjau subdialect and Tiku subdialect use the word '*kuduang*' /kuduaŋ/ as 'cut'.

In this research, the researcher found that there are 152 words which are exactly the same between Maninjau subdialect and Tiku subdialect. The similarity can be found in the six parts of words such as noun (64), pronoun (10), verb (40), adjective (31), adverb (3) and preposition (3).

No.	Findings on Similarities	Maninjau subdialect	Tiku subdialect	Meaning
3.	Noun	/andzian/	/andzian/	dog
4.	Pronoun	/awa?/ /ambo/	/awa?/ /ambo/	I
5.	Verb	/kuduaŋ/	/kuduaŋ/	Cut
6.	Adjective	/lamah/	/lamah/	weak
7.	Adverb	/kamai/	/kamai/	Here
8.	Preposition	/dʒo/	/dʒo/	With

The researcher found the similarity between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect. The similarity can be found in the several parts of words such as noun (parts of body, number, animal, fruit, game and others) verb, adjective, adverb and

preposition. In the research findings, The lexical indicates that Maninjau and Tiku is part of Minangkabau Language.

b. The Analysis of lexical differences between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect

Eventhough Maninjau subdialect and Tiku subdialect are part of Minangkabau language, but the researcher found some vocabularies which were totally different if it compared with Tiku subdialect. The differences were exactly the different lexicon in expressing the same meaning.

No.	Word	Maninjau subdialect		Tiku subdialect	
		Word	Phonemic	Word	Phonemic
1.	Bamboo	batuang	/batuɑŋ/	buluah	/buʌuɑh/
2.	<u>bird</u>	buruang	/buʀuɑŋ/	unggeh	/uŋgeh/
3.	blanket	saok	/saoʔ/	salimuik	/salimoiʔ/
4.	<u>cloud</u>	awan	/awan/	gabak	/gabaʔ/
5.	Kite	alang-alang	/alaŋ-alaŋ/	layang-layang	/lajaŋ-lajaŋ/
6.	Knife	pisau	/pisau/	sakin	/sakin/
7.	mattress	catuih	/tʃatuih/	tukiak	/tokiaʔ/
8.	<u>river</u>	banda	/banda/	batang ayie	/batɑŋ aje/
9.	<u>road</u>	labuah	/labuɑh/	jalan	/dʒalan/
10.	slingshot	latiang	/latiaŋ/	silanjuik	/silandʒuiʔ/
11.	Window	balek	/baleʔ/	pintu	/pintu/

From the table above, it is obvious that Maninjau subdialect has some vocabularies which are totally different with Tiku subdialect based on noun. For example, the word ‘bamboo’ which means any of various woody or arborescent grasses of tropical and temperate regions having hollow stems, thick rhizomes, and shoots that are used for foodin. Tiku subdialect pronounces /buʌuɑh/, meanwhile in Maninjau subdialect, it uses the word ‘batuang’ to express ‘bamboo’ which is pronounced /batuɑŋ/. Another example is the different word to show the word ‘bird’. Maninjau subdialect use the word *buruang*/buʀuɑŋ/, meanwhile in Tiku subdialect it becomes ‘unggeh’ which pronounced /uŋgeh/.

The researcher found that there are a number of lexicon which are not understood by the native speaker of subdialects. For example in the lexicon ‘kite’. In Maninjau it is expressed by the word ‘alang-alang. Meanwhile in Tiku, they use the word ‘*layang-layang*’. This word is borrowed from the standard Indonesia language. The native speakers in Maninjau understand ‘*layang-layang*’ but it is

not common to use in their area. however, in Tiku, the native speakers do not understand the word 'alang-alang'.

Based on the data analysis, there are different lexicon found in Maninjau and Tiku subdialect. Maninjau and Tiku subdialect have 84 different lexicons. These differences classified based on part of speech, noun, pronoun, adjective, article, verb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. However, both Maninjau and Tiku subdialect have differentiation in 5 componets. The lexical differences between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect in noun (51), pronoun (5), verb (9), adjective (14), and adverb (2). In short, the research findings can be described in the following table :

No.	Findings on Differences	Maninjau subdialect	Tiku subdialect	Meaning
1.	Noun	/batuʌŋ/	/bʊlʊah/	Bamboo
2.	Pronoun	/sabara/	/tʃiek-tʃieʔ/	Some
3.	Verb	/elo/	/egaŋ/	Pull
4.	Adjective	/kʊmʊh/	/kʊmʊah/	dirty
5.	Adverb	/saketeʔ/	/sapindzaiʔ/	Few

Based on tabel above, it shows that variation of the lexicon in Maninjau and Tiku are different basic words. These words are used in expressing the same meaning. It shows that the lexicons are totally different.

c. The percentage of lexical differences

In order to see the percentage of the similarities and differencies of the lexicon, the researcher use the formula that introduced by Guiter. The percentage of the differences can be seen as below :

The percentage of the lexical similarities

$$\text{Index } d\% = (152 \times 100\%) / 234$$

$$d\% = 64\%$$

The percentage of the lexical differences

$$\text{Index } d\% = (82 \times 100\%) / 234$$

$$d\% = 36\%$$

From the formulation above, it can be seen that the percentage of the lexical similarities is higher than the lexical differencies. Maninjau and Tiku subdialect has percentage of lexical similarities 64% and lexical differences 36%. The data showed that these findings are the major extract in the research of dialectal comparison between Maninjau subdialect and Tiku subdialect. The data means that the results in three points above are the important data for this study.

2. Discussion

Based on the research findings, the researcher found there are lexical similarities between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect. There are five categories of lexical similarities between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect based on part of speech: (1) The lexical similarities of noun between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect; (2) The lexical similarities of verb between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect; (3) The lexical similarities of adjective between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect; (4) The lexical similarities of adverb between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect;. The

researcher found 152 similar lexicons from swadesh list. They are related to body parts, animals, colors, adjectives, verb, time, directions, kinship *etc.* It is related to the research conducted by Febryan (2017) which is also about the lexical similarities. She conducted the research about the lexical similarities between Indropuro dialect and Standard Minangkabau language. She found 77 similar lexicons which have no variation in grammar, vocabulary or pronunciation. For example of noun, the speaker of Indropuro dialect use the word 'mato' [matɔ] which means 'eye', it similar with standard Minangkabaunese as 'mato' [matɔ]. It also occurred at the adjective word 'hijau' which means 'green', the speakers use the word 'ijau'. In verb, the word "terbang" which means 'fly', in pronouncing the word 'terbang', standard Minangkabaunese pronounced the word 'terbang' as 'tabang' [tabaŋ], but Indropuro dialect pronounced it as 'tebang' [tebaŋ]. The examples above also can be found in Maninjau and Tiku subdialect. They use lexicon 'mato' which mean 'eye', 'ijau' for 'green', and 'tabang' for 'fly'. In this research the similar lexicons are mostly found in noun, verb, and adjective.

The researcher also found the lexical differences between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect. The differences found 82 lexicons. They are also categorized into part of speech: (1) the differences of noun in Maninjau and Tiku subdialect; (2) The differences of pronoun between Maninjau and Tiku; (3) The differences of verb between Maninjau and Tiku; (4) The differences of adjective between Maninjau and Tiku; and (5) The differences of adverb between Maninjau and Tiku. The researcher do not found specific pattern in this differences because it focus on the lexical differences. It supported by the researchers that have been conducted the research about lexical differences. They conducted the research about the lexical differences between dialect of Minangkabau language and standar Minangkabau language. Yandra (2013) found that there are a numbers of lexicon which is totally different between Labuah Sub-dialect and the standard Minangkabaunese. It occurred in the word / bodoh / 'stupid' / bodoh / totally change into / enguang / 'stupid' / equaŋ/. In Maninjau and Tiku subdialect also use different lexicon in expressing the word 'stupid'. Maninjau subdialect use lexicon 'inguah' /iŋuəh/, meanwhile Tiku subdialect use the word 'andie' /andie/. In addition, Febryan (2017) also found the lexical differences between Indropuro and Standard Minangkabau language. For example in word 'few', Standard Minangkabau language use the word 'saketek' /saketeʔ/, meanwhile, in Indropuro it use the wors 'dikit' /dikit/. In Maninjau and Tiku subdialect also use different lexicon in expressing the word 'few'. Maninjau subdialect use lexicon 'saketek' /saketek/, meanwhile Tiku subdialect use the word 'sapinjaik' /sapindzaiʔ/. Eventhough Maninjau and Tiku subdialect are located in the same regency, but have also a mount number of lexical differences.

The researcher found the percentage of lexical similarities between Maninjau and Tiku are 64%. Meanwhile, the percentage of the lexical differences were 36%. Based on the percentage of the lexical differences, it can be stated that the differences between Maninjau and Tiku are subdialect differences. According to Guiter (Ayatrohaedi, 1985), if the percentage of the lexical differences is 31% until 50%, it is considered as subdialect differences. This result was also similar with the research that have been conducted by Reniwati (2017) who conducted a

research about lexical variation of Minangkabau language within West Sumatera and Peninsular Malaysia. In this research, It was found that the percentage of lexical differences are 45% and 46%. She stated that the level of language variation between was still subdialect differences. Different with what Syahrir (2018) found in her research, found the number of language variation in three regencies in Riau Province is in the level of speech. She found that the lexical differences under 30%. She found the lexical differences between three different areas are 14,5%, 29,5% and 27%. Thus, It is considered as speech differences.

D. CONCLUSION

There are some conclusions that can be drawn related to dialectal comparison between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect. Firstly, the researcher found Maninjau and Tiku native speakers use more similar lexicons. The lexical similarities of noun between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect; (2) The lexical similarities of verb between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect; (3) The lexical similarities of adjective between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect; (4) The lexical similarities of adverb between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect;. The lexical similarities occur in these two subdialect because Maninjau and Tiku belong to the same language which is Minangkabau language. Thus, lexical similarities are mostly found in noun, verb and adjective.

Secondly, the language difference found in Maninjau and Tiku is lexical difference. The difference shows that there is no phonemic pattern can be identified. They are divided into part of speech; they are (1) The lexical differences or noun between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect; (2) The lexical differences of verb between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect; (3) The lexical differences of adjective between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect; (4) The lexical differences of adverb between Maninjau and Tiku subdialect;.

Thirdly, It is found that there are 150 similar lexicons in Maninjau and Tiku subdialect. It also found 84 different lexicons. The percentage of the lexical similarities is higher than the lexical differences. Maninjau and Tiku subdialect has percentage of lexical similarities 64% and lexical differences 36%. Thus, the language variation in Maninjau and tiku are not in the level of language variation, but the differences are subdialectal.

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