THE LEXICAL COMPARISON BETWEEN TANJUNG BONAI AUR SUB DIALECT IN SIJUNJUNG AND STANDARD MINANGKABAUNESE

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Abstract

A lexical comparison is a comparison of dialects that may different lexicon, grammar and pronunciation. The aims of this study are (1) to find out the lexical similarities of between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and Standard Minangkabaunese (2) to find out the lexical differences between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and Standard Minangkabaunese. Type of this research was the descriptive techniques,it is likely to compare between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and Standard Minangkabau language to see how closely these dialects are related. In this research, elicitation techniques were used by the researcher to get information from informants. Then, the researcher used notebook and recorder as instruments. From the result of finding, it is clears that Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect has a very closely related with standard Minangkabau language, because one of the Minangkabau dialects is Tanjung Bonai Aur. The differences occur in vocabulary and pronunciation. There are five differences in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect (1) phoneme /a/ becomes /o/ in first syllable, (2) phoneme /r/ becomes /w/ in the middle syllable, (3) phoneme /a/ changes into /əu/ at the end syllable, (4) phoneme /r/ becomes /ɰ/ in the middle syllable, (5) and full lexicon differences. The difference is caused by geographical factor.

Key words: Lexical Comparison, Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect, Standard Minangkabaunese

A. INTRODUCTION

People tend to communication with other people in daily life. Communication aims to get information factually and accurately. Communication is the skill to achieve communication goals while acting in socially acceptable

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manner (Kelly, et al: 2003). Communication purposes to transfer information or message where humans use language to interact with each person in daily activities.

People can communicate and understand others conversation because of language. Language is a tool that is used to communication with other people. According to Finegan (2008) language is mostly described as an arbitrary speech system used by humans to interact with each other. Each province has a different way of communicating with others through language. In other word each region has its own languages and characteristics.

Any variety of language can be seen in some aspects such as differences of vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar from other varieties of same language called as a dialect. According to Trudgill (1998) dialect is defined as the differences between kinds of language in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. It can be seen from lexical and choosing of word that is used by person in their daily life and also way the speaker pronounces the world. People who stay in same place often use a common language, they communicate in different ways. Speakers who are located apart from each other tend to have different vocabularies. It is called as a dialect.

According to Wardhaugh (2002) geographical area and social factor represented by the speakers can have an impact on characteristics of dialect. Each area has its own language and characteristic. These traits also are typical in small place although it has the identical language. Commonly, people in small area use their own language to communicate in daily life which is called as local language.

Minangkabau language is a local language that is used by Minangkabau person to communicate with other people. In daily life, Minangkabaunese use the Padang dialect, which is a result of various West Sumatra dialects and is the dialect spoken in Padang. Although Minangkabau people use the same language, but it still has different pronunciation, lexicon and so on. According to Ethnologue (2015), there are about 12 dialects spoken of Minangkabau; Agam, Aneuk Jamee (Jamee), Batu Sangkar-Pariangan, Kerinci-Minangkabau, Orang Mamak, Payakumbuh, Pancuang Soal (Muko-Muko), Penghulu, Sijunjung (officially known as Sijunjung), Singkarak, and Tanah, Ulu.

Furthermore, a number of studies on the Minangkabau language have shown lexical variation between Minangkabau dialects. There have been a few previous studies on lexical variation which concentrated on different object such as Yandra (2013) focused on Labuah sub dialect in Tanah Datar regency, Mujahidatullah (2017) focused on Tebing Tinggi sub dialect in Dhamasraya, Febryan (2017) focused on Indopuro sub dialect, Sukriana (2018) focused on Palaluar sub dialect in Sijunjung, Sultana (2019) focused on Maninjau and Tiku, and Riski (2021) focused on Ombilin sub dialect in Tanah Datar. The studies mentioned above compare Minangkabau dialect with the standard Minangkabau language of lexical variation in different region.

In addition, this research, the researcher analyzed about lexical comparison between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and Standard Minangkabaunese. The research is necessary to be done because there are some number of words in the sub dialect that is not known by the people.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, descriptive method was used to describe and explain comparison of lexicon between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and Standard Minangkabaunese. The aim of this study is to identify similarities and differences of lexicon. The research's data were vocabularies used by native speakers of Minangkabaunese who live in Padang town, and Tanjung Bonai Aur in Sijunjung. The data of this research were the word as the answers of list question based on the vocabulary list.

Several materials were used to collect the data. One of the tools used in this study was the researcher. Other necessary tools were writing tools such as a pen, notebook, and laptop as well as the voice recorder that was needed for audio documentation to record the data and writing tools like pen, notebook, and laptop. Moreover, the additional instruments of this research were the vocabulary list (230 words). The vocabulary list is provided as the interview guide and as the basic tools for discussion with informants. A direct technique was used to acquire the data. In collecting the data, the researcher went into the field. By using the elicitation technique, the researcher conducted a face-to-face interview with the informant (Mahsun, 1995:96). The researcher asked the conversation about the vocabularies based on the list of the word that have been prepared. Next, the data were written and grouped. Lastly, researcher made conclusion based on the findings.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
1. Research Finding
1.1 The Lexical Similarities between Tanjung Bonai Aur Sub dialect and Standard Minangkabaunese

Generally, the standard Minangkabaunese and Tanjung Bonai Aur are frequently similar. Since geography factors and social factors have an impact on each area in West Sumatera, each has its own sub dialect. From the data found 73 similar lexicons between standard Minangkabaunese and Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect.

Table 1 The similar lexicons

No	Word	Standard Minangkabaunese			Tanjung Bonai Aur Sub Dialect		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic
1	corner	*suduik*	*[sʊdʊiʔ]*	*/suduik/*	*suduik*	*[sʊdʊiʔ]*	*/suduik/*
2	promise	*janji*	*[dʒandʒi]*	*/janji/*	*janji*	*[dʒandʒi]*	*/janji/*
3	blanket	*salimuik*	*[salimʊiʔ]*	*/salimuik/*	*salimuik*	*[salimʊiʔ]*	*/salimuik/*
4	warm	*angek*	*[aŋeʔ]*	*/angek/*	*angek*	*[aŋeʔ]*	*/angek/*
5	towel	*handuak*	*[handʊaʔ]*	*/handuak/*	*handuak*	*[handʊaʔ]*	*/handuak/*

From the table above, there is no difference in pronunciation, vocabulary, or grammar. For example, the speaker of Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect is pronounced *'sudut'* as *'suduik'* [sʊdʊiʔ] refers to *'corner'*. It is same with standard Minangkabaunese as '*suduik'* [sʊdʊiʔ]. Another example, among Tanjung Bonai Aur and standard Minangkabaunese is pronounced *'panas'* as *'angek'* [aŋeʔ] which means *'warm'*.

1.2 The Lexical Differences of Tanjung Bonai Aur Sub dialect and Standard Minangkabaunese

1.2.1 The Change of Phoneme /a/ changes into /o/ in the first syllable

Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect that has different phonemes with standard Minangkabaunese in the first syllable. The difference is phoneme /a/ becomes /o/ in the first syllable. The example is shown in the table below.

Table 2: Phoneme /a/ becomes /o/ in the first syllable

No	Word	Standard Minangkabaunese			Tanjung Bonai Aur Sub Dialect		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic
1	All	*sado*	*[sado]*	*/sado/*	*sodo*	*[sodo]*	*/sodo/*
2	fast	*capek*	*[tʃapeʔ]*	*/capek/*	*copek*	*[tʃopeʔ]*	*/copek/*
3	near	*dakek*	*[dakeʔ]*	*/dakek/*	*dokok*	*[dokoʔ]*	*/dokok/*
4	See	*caliak*	*[tʃaliaʔ]*	*/caliak/*	*coliak*	*[tʃoliaʔ]*	*/coliak/*
5	Buy	*bali*	*[bali]*	*/bali/*	*boli*	*[boli]*	*/boli/*

From the table, it found sound [a] changes into sound [o]. Among of sound [a] and [o] is different. These alterations occur in the words' first syllable and affect every phoneme. Particular words undergone these alterations. For example, the word *'cepat'* refers to *'fast'*, in standard Minangkabaunese is pronounced the word 'cepat' as *'capek'* [tʃapeʔ], but Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect is pronounced as *'copek'* [tʃopeʔ].

1.2.2 The Change of Phoneme [r] becomes [w] in the middle syllable

The researcher observed that Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect has different, phoneme /r/ in the middle of the word in the standard Minangkabaunese becomes phoneme /w/ in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect. The example is shown in following table.

Table 3: Phoneme [r] becomes [w] in the middle of the word

No	Word	Standard Minangkabaunese			Tanjung Bonai Aur Sub Dialect		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic
1	follow	*turuik*	*[tʊrʊiʔ]*	*/turuik/*	*tuwuik*	*[tʊwʊiʔ]*	*/tuwuik/*
2	Bad	*buruak*	*[bʊrʊaʔ]*	*/buruak/*	*buwuak*	*[bʊwʊaʔ]*	*/buwuak/*
3	Bet	*bataruh*	*[batarʊh]*	*/bataruh/*	*batawuh*	*[batawʊh]*	*/batawuh/*
4	straight	*luruih*	*[lʊrʊih]*	*/luruih/*	*luwui*	*[lʊwʊi]*	*/luwui/*
5	slim	*kuruih*	*[kʊrʊih]*	*/kuruih/*	*kuwui*	*[kʊwʊi]*	*/kuwui/*

From the table above, it can be deduced that phoneme /r/ in the middle of the word in standard Minangkabaunese becomes phoneme /w/ in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect, because native speakers of Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect is rarely said phoneme /r/ in the middle word. For example, word 'lurus' refers to 'straight', in standard Minangkabaunese is pronounced as *'luruih'* [lʊrʊih], but in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect is pronounced as *'luwui'* [lʊwʊi].

1.2.3 The Change of Phoneme /a/ becomes /əu/ at the end syllable

In this study, several words in the Tanjung Bonai Aur subdialect shows different phonemes at the end of the syllable from those standard Minangkabau language. The difference is phoneme /a/ becomes phoneme /əu/ at the end syllable. The example is shown in table below.

Table 4. Phoneme /a/ becomes /əu/ at the end syllable

No	Word	Standard Minangkabaunese			Tanjung Bonai Aur Sub Dialect		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic
1	Correct	*bana*	*[bana]*	*/bana/*	*boneugh*	*[bonəuɰ]*	*/boneugh/*
2	Dish	*samba*	*[samba]*	*/samba/*	*sambeugh*	*[sambəuɰ]*	*/sambeugh/*
3	remember	*takana*	*[takana]*	*/takana/*	*takoneugh*	*[takonəuɰ]*	*/takoneugh/*
4	Pillow	*banta*	*[banta]*	*/banta/*	*banteugh*	*[bantəuɰ]*	*/banteugh/*
5	Gutter	*banda*	*[banda]*	*/banda/*	*bondeugh*	*[bondəuɰ]*	*/bondeugh/*

From the table, it is obvious that phoneme /a/ at the end of the word in standard Minangkabaunese becomes phoneme /əu/ in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect. For example, the word *'bantal'* refers to 'pillow', in standard Minangkabaunese is pronounced as *'banta'* [banta], meanwhile in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect is pronounced as *'banteugh'* [bantəuɰ].

1.2.4 The Change of Phoneme [r] becomes [ɰ] in the middle syllable

In Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect, some of phoneme /r/ in the middle of the word in the standard Minangkabaunese becomes phoneme /ɰ/. Some of examples are shown in table below:

Table 4: Phoneme /r/ becomes /ɰ/ in the middle of the word

No	Word	Standard Minangkabaunese			Tanjung Bonai Aur Sub Dialect		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic
1	search	*cari*	*[tʃari]*	*/cari/*	*caghi*	*[tʃaɰi]*	*/caghi/*
2	way	*caro*	*[tʃaro]*	*/caro/*	*cagho*	*[tʃaɰo]*	*/cagho/*
3	Cut	*mangarek*	*[maŋreʔ]*	*/mangarek/*	*mangorek*	*[maŋoɰeʔ]*	*/mangorek/*
4	teapot	*cerek*	*[tʃereʔ]*	*/cerek/*	*ceghek*	*[tʃeɰeʔ]*	*/ceghek/*
5	Run	*lari*	*[lari]*	*/lari/*	*laghi*	*[laɰi]*	*/laghi/*

Based on the table, it is obvious that phoneme /r/ in the middle of the word in standard Minangkabaunese becomes phoneme /ɰ/ in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect. For the example, word *'cari'* refers to 'search', in standard Minangkabaunese is pronounced as *'cari'* [tʃari], meanwhile in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect is pronounced as *'caghi'* [tʃaɰi]. These changes occur when phoneme /r/ is flanked by two vowels. These vowels in these changes are o, e, ʊ, and ɪ. It is changed to consonant [ɰ].

1.2.5 Different Lexicons

Tanjung Bonai Aur is a subdialect of the Minangkabau language, although the researcher discovered several vocabularies that are dissimilar from Minangkabaunese. The examples are shown in following the table.

Table 5. Different Lexicons

No	Word	Standard Minangkabaunese			Tanjung Bonai Aur Sub Dialect		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic
1	what	*Apo*	*[apo]*	*/apo/*	*bandang*	*[bandaŋ]*	*/bandang/*
2	healthy	*cegak*	*[tʃegaʔ]*	*/cegak/*	*so*	*[so]*	*/so/*
3	attach	*balimpik*	*[balimpiʔ]*	*/balimpik/*	*kalombagh*	*[kalombaɰ]*	*/kalombagh/*
4	take	*ambiak*	*[ambiaʔ]*	*/ambiak/*	*tayiak*	*[tajiaʔ]*	*/tayiak/*
5	drizzle	*rinai*	*[rinai]*	*/rinai/*	*oɲai*	*[oɲai]*	*/oɲai/*

Based on the table, it is obvious that Tanjung Bonai Aur has some vocabularies that are very different with standard Minangkabaunese. For example, the word *'dempet'* refers to 'attach' in standard Minangkabaunese is pronounced *'balimpik'* [balimpiʔ], but in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect the word *'kalombagh'* [kalombagh]. Another example is the word *'ambil'* refers to 'take' in standard Minangkabaunese pronounces *'ambiak'*, meanwhile in Tanjung Bonai Aur it becomes *'tayiak'* [tajiaʔ].

2. Discussion

I   In order to analyze lexical comparison, it is necessary to understand what words are, how a language's vocabulary is organized, how people use words, and the kinds of relationships between words. Both the standard Minangkabaunese and the Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect show similarities and differences in these various ways. There is similarity in pronoun, meaning, and phoneme that occur in the vocabulary or lexicon. In addition, there are also five differences: (1) phoneme /a/ becomes /o/ in the first syllable, (2) phoneme /r/ becomes /r/ in the middle syllable, (3) /a/ becomes /əu at the end syllable, (4) phoneme /r/ becomes /ɰ/ in the middle syllable, (5) full lexicon differences.

In standard Minangkabaunese has many similar lexicon or word with Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect. Among these languages have a lot of similar vocabularies. For example, the speaker of Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect pronounces *'atap'* refers to roof as *'atok'* [ɑtoʔ] and in standard Minangkabaunese still pronounces *'atok'* [ɑtoʔ]. Then, phoneme /a/ in standard Minangkabaunese becomes /o/ in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect. For example, in the word *'jaleh'* [dʒaleh] in standard Minangkabaunese refers to 'clear', meanwhile in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect pronounces *'joleh'* [dʒoleh]. Next, the phoneme /r/ in standard Minangkabaunese becomes phonemes /w/ in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect. For example, the word *'uruik'* [ʊrʊiʔ] in standard Minangkabaunese which means 'massage', meanwhile Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect is pronounced *'uwuik'* [ʊwʊiʔ].

Then, the phoneme /a/ in standard Minangkabaunese becomes /əu/ in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect. For example, the word *'samba'* [samba] in standard Minangkabaunese refers to 'dish', meanwhile Tanjung Bonai Aur is called *'sambeugh'* [sambəuɰ]. Next, the word that contains phoneme /r/ in standard Minangkabaunese becomes /ɰ/ in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect. For example, the word *'cari'* [tʃari] in standard Minangkabaunese refers to 'way', and Tanjung Bonai Aur is pronounced *'caghi'* [tʃauɰi]. Last, the differences between standard Minangkabaunese and Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect occurs in lexical totally. This indicates that the word is completely changed. For example, the term *'jendela'* [dʒendela] refers to 'window' in standard Minangkabaunese becomes *'tingkok'* [tiŋkoʔ] in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect.

Based on the analysis and research findings, it is obvious that standard Minangkabaunese has own characteristics. it keeps the meaning the same even though words changed. The differences can occur in vocabulary and pronunciation. This shows that the Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect differs from the standard Minangkabau language. It proves that standard Minangkabaunese different with Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect. By analyzing this study, the author proves that Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect has differences and similarities compared with standard Minangkabaunese.

In this study, several words were selected from a vocabulary list to analyze. In this study's analysis, there were five conclusions drawn. Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and standard Minangkabaunese have some differences, yet both speakers can communicate with one another. According to Petyt (1980), the term "dialect" refers to variations between language types, including variations in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. In addition, according to Trudgill (2004) and Francis (1983) dialect is variety of language that is used by low society, the working class and other underprivileged groups. Based on the definitions above, it is clear that the variety of language is influenced by some aspects including geographical condition, socio variation, ethnicity, and age. In this study, the analysis of research findings of lexical comparison between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and standard Minangkabaunese, the differences of lexicon occur because of geographical condition.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS
1. Conclusion

From the result of this research, there are several findings that can be made in relation to the lexical comparison between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and standard Minangkabaunese. Firstly, the researcher concluded that the lexical comparison between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and standard Minangkabaunese is variety of language which indicates the particular identity of regional language. Commonly, Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect has similarities with the standard Minangkabaunese. Secondly, the researcher found the lexical differences between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect compared with standard Minangkabaunese. Based on the data, there are some differences in using language by Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect in Sijunjung and standard Minangkabaunese: (a)

phoneme /a/ changes into /o/ in first syllable, (b) phoneme /r/ becomes /w/ in the middle syllable, (c) phoneme /a/ changes into /əu/ at the end syllable, (d) phoneme /r/ becomes /ɰ/ in the middle syllable, (e) and full lexicon differences. The differences between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and standard Minangkabaunese occurs because of the differences geographical condition, social status, and culture of society which indicate the particular identity of traditional language. However, the use of different words in Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect generally can be understood because there is no difference in the meaning.

2. Suggestion

Based on the significant findings about the lexical comparison between Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect and standard Minangkabaunese. The researcher expects that this study can serve as a resource for the reader to understand the basic study of dialect and regional language. It might be helpful as further knowledge on study of Dialectology, especially on lexical aspect and language variation. The thesis is useful as resource for comparative study on dialect, especially in Minangkabaunese.

For further research, the researcher could suggest that there are varieties possible research subject in the Tanjung Bonai Aur sub dialect, including word change patterns. In addition, written documents of the observation's findings can be used to prevent the sub dialect vanished or lost language because of the development of language use in modern era.

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