



DIALECTAL COMPARISON BETWEEN MUARO TAKUNG AND MALORO SUB-DIALECT: THE LEXICAL VARIATION

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Abstract

Language evolves over time and varies depending on location and social context. The lexical variation in speaking is influenced by several factors, including age, education level, and linguistic competence. This research is about lexical variation. The goal of this study is to distinguish the lexical differences between Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects and to count the percentage of lexical differences between those two sub-dialect. So it can be concluded that Muaro Takung and Maloro are dialects, sub-dialects, or just speak differences. The data of this research was 258 words taken from 205 swadesh list and 53 from basic vocabularies used in everyday conversations. The data was collected from ten informants with specific categories. Furthermore, this research used dialectometric formula to count the percentage of the lexical differences between Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialect. From the data, the researcher found the lexical differences between Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect and categorized it into seven types, noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, determiner, subordinate conjunction and preposition. The calculation of the percentage of lexical differences shows Muaro Takung is 25,9% and Maloro is 35,3%.

Key words: Dialectology, Minangkabau, Muaro Takung, Maloro, Lexical Variation.

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool of human beings which allows them to produce and understand the messages. Every human being in the world has their own way of using language. It means every human being uses their own style in delivering the messages which can be written or spoken interaction. Especially in spoken interaction, human beings have a lot of diversities in using language. It can be seen from the lexical variation, the phonological variation, and the grammatical variation.

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According to Trask (2000), every language in this world is dynamic. It means that language changes over time. The changes mostly spread through language grammar, and it will affect one context to another. At the end, language has many variations and evolves over the time. It can be easily seen from the language used between the new generation and the old generation. Some examples of archaic words in English are ‘anon’ (right away, immediately), ‘betwixt’ (in between), ‘fair’ (beautiful), and ‘potation’ (a beverage).

The variations of language is dialect. Dialect is part of a language (Wardhaugh: 2006). Since humans produce language for communication needs, language continue to change. Language change results in different ways of using the language introduced as a dialect. The different way of delivering messages can be referred as a dialect. Dialects are variations within one language that can be identified through the pronunciation and the use of the lexicon by native speakers. People who live in one area usually use the same language, but they have different way to deliver their messages.

As a local language, Minangkabau language has many dialects, such as Pancung Soal dialect, Kubung Tigo Baleh dialect, Pariaman dialect, Pasaman dialect, Mapat Tunggal dialect, Rao-Talu dialect, Sinurut dialect, Agam dialect, Tanah Datar dialect, Lima Puluh Kota dialect, Muko-muko dialect, Kerinci-Jambi dialect, Kampar dialect, Natal dialect, Tapak Tuan dialect, Nagari Sambilan dialect (Ayub, 1993:15). The dialect is named after the area in which it develops.

According to Amri (2013), the Minangkabau language of Minangkabau has 14 dialects spread across West Sumatera. There are 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. Padang dialect is considered as the standard of Minangkabau language. It is because Padang dialect is spoken almost in all area of Minangkabau. Thus, an in-depth study of the local dialect of Minangkabau language, particularly in Sijunjung, is a method of preserving local languages.

In each dialect, there might be sub-dialect. Sub-dialect is a basic sub-divisions of a dialect. Sub-dialect can be divided further, ultimately down to idiolects. Normally sub-dialects of one dialect are quite closer to each other, mainly differ in pronunciation and certain local words. In Kamang Baru, Sijunjung regency, there are two areas which have quite different sub-dialects, Muaro Takung and Maloro.

Muaro Takung and *Maloro* are in the same district. These two areas are approximately 23 km apart with many geographic boundaries such as hills, plantations, and rivers. There are many areas between *Muaro Takung* and *Maloro*, such as *Sungai Tambang*, *Parit Rantang*, *Kamang*, and *Galogah*, but no specific difference of vocabulary used found in these areas. Meanwhile, *Muaro Takung* and *Maloro* have many different of vocabulary used and the changing of sound by the speaker in everyday conversations.

In *Muaro Takung* and *Maloro* sub-dialects, there are many differences of lexical variation. For example, the word ‘fishing’ *Muaro Takung* speakers called

it as '*manganyiu*', meanwhile Maloro speaker called it as '*mope*'. It also occurred in word 'pants' Muaro Takung speakers called it as '*sarowa*' meanwhile Maloro speakers called it as '*hewe*'. The examples clearly shows that both Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialect have different choice of words to describe same thing, but the meaning remain the same.

Recently, the researchers in linguistics have conducted the research in dialectical comparison through different objects and aspects of study. First, the research was conducted by Anjelia (2019). The title is Dialectal comparison between Simarasok sub-dialect and Padang Tarok sub-dialect : The Lexical Variation. This research focused on comparing two sub-dialect in agam recency based on lexical and phonological aspect (the choice of words and sound change). Simarasok and Padang Tarok are approximately 6 km apart with no geographic boundaries, and this two areas are in the same regency.

The next research was conducted by Marzona (2021). This research focused on comparing Padang dialect and Sijunjung dialect in order to find the differences between phoneme of both dialects. Rafli (2021) focused on comparing between Kampung Baru (Pariaman) and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) dialects to find the different both in phonological aspect and lexical aspect.

The next study was conducted by Hatfeld (2005) entitled Lexical Variation of Chiangmai Dialect in Chiangmai Province in Thailand. This study has purpose to find the lexical variation of Chiangmai dialect. Last study was conducted by Mujahidaturrahmah (2017). The title is The Lexical Comparison between Tebing Tinggi Sub-Dialect in Dharmasraya and the Standard Minangkabaunese. This study shows about sound changes and the change of phoneme found in Tebing Tinggi sub-dialect in Dharmasraya.

The researches above shows that the study of dialectal comparison needs to be conducted in enhancing the knowledge of dialectology. The studies are about comparing dialect and standard Minangkabaunese, comparing between two dialects and comparing between two sub-dialects based on phonological and lexical aspects. Meanwhile, this study compare between two sub-dialects from two areas that are approximately 23 km apart based on the lexical aspect.

This research is necessary because, despite their close distance, these two areas have many differences in words, meaning, use, context, even accent, although they belong to the same language.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was descriptive qualitative research because it described about the lexical variation found in Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects. The method used in this research was the descriptive method. Besides, this research also used a dialectometric formula in order to determine the percentage of lexical differences. At the end, the results show the language level of Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect whether it's a dialect, a sub-dialect, or just a speech difference.

The data of this research were words as the answers to the list of words based on the Swadesh list. The data were in the form of vocabulary used and spoken by native speakers of Minangkabaunese in Muaro Takung and Maloro.

The information was gathered in the form of a word list, with a total of 258 words. The amount of words are contained of 207 words from the Swadesh list and 52 words from basic vocabulary used in everyday conversation.

The researcher collected the data from 10 informants, 5 informants from Muaro Takung sub-dialect and 5 informants from Maloro sub-dialect. The data were collected from the informants who fit into the specified categories. The informants should be males, because women's speech tends to be more self-conscious and class-conscious than men's. Men speak more frequently, more consistently, and more genuinely than women. To avoid obsolete languages, the age range should be between 40 and 60 years old. The informants always stay where they are living and lifelong residents of the area in which they were interviewed.

The data was analyzed using the dialectometric formula by Mahsun (cited in Biantoro, 2009):

$$\frac{S \times 100}{n} = d\%$$

S: the amount of different words

n: the amount of words in the instrument

d: percentage

The percentage of Lexical dialectometry:

- a. Differences $65\% \geq$ are assumed as language differences
- b. Differences 45-64% are assumed as dialect differences
- c. Differences 25-44% are assumed as sub-dialect differences
- d. Differences 10-24% are assumed as speak differences
- e. Differences $9\% \leq$ are assumed no differences.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

There are two findings in this research according to research questions. The findings are:

a. The Analysis of Lexical Differences Between Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect.

Even though the changes of these two sub-dialects happen in the lexicon, the words still have similar meanings to the standard Minangkabaunese. The different lexical are qualified into some types based on parts of speech. The types are noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, determiner, subordinate conjunction, and preposition. There are 97 different words were found. The 97 different words are classified into 7 types of parts of speech, 32 noun, 37 verb, 17 adjective, 5 pronoun, 4 determiner, 1 subordinate conjunction, and 1 preposition. In summary, the research findings are summarized in the table below:

No	The differences based on	Word	Muaro Takung	Maloro
1	Noun	wing	kopak	sayok
2	Verb	fishing	manganyiu	mope
3	Adjective	dull	majau	tomuik
4	Pronoun	you (plural)	tuntuan	kalian
5	Determiner	here	sinyak	hiko
6	Subordinate Conjunction	because	dek	sobok
7	Preposition	with	jo	nan

The table above shows the lexical differences between Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect. The word ‘wing’ in Muaro Takung sub-dialect pronounced as ‘kopak’, meanwhile in Maloro sub-dialect pronounced as ‘sayok’. Muaro Takung sub-dialect used the word ‘jo’ to express ‘with’, Maloro sub-dialect used the word ‘nan’ to express the same thing.

There are unique cases in different lexicon used between Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects. The word ‘fishing’ which is pronounced as ‘mope’ in Maloro sub-dialect only known by native speakers of Maloro sub-dialect. The word ‘you (plural)’ pronounced as ‘tuntuan’ in Muaro Takung sub-dialect. The word ‘tuntuan’ is only known by native speakers of Muaro Takung sub-dialect.

Aside from a completely different lexicon, there are some phenomena in which one phoneme changes to another. The change of phoneme can be seen in the tables below:

a. Phoneme /s/ and /h/

In some words there are different phoneme used in Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects, phoneme /s/ and phoneme /h/. Maloro sub-dialect tend to change phoneme /s/ to phoneme /h/ in some words. The changes from phoneme /s/ to phoneme /h/ are occurred at the first syllable of the word. The example can be seen in the table below:

No	Word	Muaro Takung			Maloro		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic
1	narrow	sompik	[sompɪʔ]	/sompɪʔ/	hompik	[hompɪʔ]	/hompɪʔ/
2	few	sangenek	[saŋeneʔ]	/saŋeneʔ/	hangenek	[haŋeneʔ]	/haŋeneʔ/
3	saturday	sotu	[sotʊ]	/sotʊ/	hotu	[hotʊ]	/hotʊ/
4	earrings	subang	[sʊbaŋ]	/sʊbaŋ/	hubang	[hʊbaŋ]	/hʊbaŋ/
5	prayer	samoyang	[samojaŋ]	/samojaŋ/	hamoyang	[hamojaŋ]	/hamojaŋ/

b. Phoneme /r/ and /ɣ/

In Muaro Takung sub-dialect, there is a unique case for phoneme /r/. Muaro Takung sub-dialect tend to change phoneme /r/ to phoneme /ɣ/ in some words. Phoneme /ɣ/ did not found in any of words in Maloro sub-dialect. The changes from phoneme /r/ to phoneme /ɣ/ are occurred in the middle of the word. The example can be seen in the table below:

No	Word	Muaro Takung			Maloro		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic
1	heavy	boghek	[boʝeʔ]	/boʝeʔ/	borek	[boreʔ]	/boreʔ/
2	new	baghu	[baʝo]	/baʝo/	baru	[baro]	/baro/
3	blood	dagha	[daʝa]	/daʝa/	darah	[darah]	/darah/
4	sun	matoaghi	[matoaʝi]	/matoaʝi/	matohari	[matohari]	/matohari/
5	salt	gagham	[gaʝam]	/gaʝam/	garam	[garam]	/garam/
6	man	ughang	[oʝaŋ]	/oʝaŋ/	urang	[oraŋ]	/oraŋ/
7	cut	koghek	[koʝeʔ]	/koʝeʔ/	korek	[koreʔ]	/koreʔ/
8	day	aghi	[aʝi]	/aʝi/	ari	[ari]	/ari/

c. Phoneme /u/ and /æ/

In Maloro sub-dialect, there is a unique case with phoneme /æ/. Maloro sub-dialect tend to change phoneme /u/ to be phoneme /æ/ in some of words. This kind of changes did not found in Muaro Takung sub-dialect. The changes from phoneme /u/ to phoneme /æ/ are occurred in the end of the word. The example can be seen in the table below:

No	Word	Muaro Takung			Maloro		
		Word	Phonetic	Phonemic	Word	Phonetic	Phonemic
1	thick	tobou	[toboʊ]	/toboʊ/	tobae	[tobæ]	/tobæ/
2	left	kidau	[kiɔaʊ]	/kiɔaʊ/	kidae	[kiɔæ]	/kiɔæ/
3	snake	ulau	[oʊlaʊ]	/oʊlaʊ/	ulae	[oʊlæ]	/oʊlæ/
4	egg	tolu	[toʊ]	/toʊ/	tolue	[toʊæ]	[toʊæ]
5	water	aiu	[aʝiʊ]	/aʝiʊ/	aie	[aʝiæ]	/aʝiæ/
6	flow	iliu	[iʊ]	/iʊ/	ilie	[iʊæ]	/iʊæ/
7	think	pikiu	[piʊ]	/piʊ/	pikie	[piʊæ]	/piʊæ/

b. The Analysis of percentage of Lexical Differences between Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect.

At this rate, the researcher classified the lexical differences in order to calculate the percentage of lexical differences and the level of language of Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects based on the dialectometry formula:

In Muaro Takung, the amount of different words are 67 words, divided by 258 from the Swadesh list and basic vocabularies, and then multiplied by 100%.

$$C = \frac{67}{258} \times 100\% = 0,259 \times 100\% = 25.9\%$$

In Maloro, the amount of different words are 91 words, divided by 258 from the Swadesh list and basic vocabularies, and then multiplied by 100%.

$$C = \frac{91}{258} \times 100\% = 0,353 \times 100\% = 35.3\%$$

The calculation above shows the percentage of lexical differences between both sub-dialects. The percentage of lexical differences of Muaro Takung sub-dialect is 25.9%, and Muaro Takung is categorized as a sub-dialect. The percentage of lexical differences of Maloro sub-dialect is 35.3%, and Maloro is categorized as a sub-dialect.

2. Discussion

Based on the research findings, there are lexical differences between Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects. The differences are categorized into 7 types based on parts of speech: (1) Lexical differences based on noun, (2) Lexical differences based on verb, (3) Lexical differences based on adjective, (4) Lexical differences based on pronoun, (5) Lexical differences based on determiner, (6) Lexical differences based on subordinate conjunction, and (7) Lexical differences based on preposition.

The different word choices of Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects create a new variation of language, resulting in Muaro Takung and Maloro being in different sub-dialects. The first lexical differences is based on noun. Both Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects used different choices of word to express the same things. For example, the word 'hut' in Muaro Takung sub-dialect is pronounced as '*sansuduong*', meanwhile in Maloro it is pronounced as '*pondok*'. Besides, there are some words that only known by native speakers of each sub-dialect. The word '*sansuduong*' is known only by Muaro Takung speakers, meanwhile the word '*pondok*' is known by both native speakers of each sub-dialect.

The next lexical differences is based on verb. It has the same case with lexical differences based on noun. Both Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects used different choices of word to express the same things. The word 'fishing', Muaro Takung speakers pronounced as '*manganyiu*', Maloro speakers pronounced as '*mope*'. The word '*mope*' is only known by Maloro speakers, meanwhile the word '*manganyiu*' is known by both native speakers of each sub-dialect. The word 'fall', in Muaro Takung pronounced as '*balombin*'. In Maloro sub-dialect, it is pronounced as '*ore*'.

The third is lexical differences based on adjective. In Muaro Takung, the word 'dirty' is pronounced as '*bakaek*'. In Maloro sub-dialect, it is pronounced as '*kumuah*'. The word 'dull' in Muaro Takung pronounced as '*majau*', it is pronounced as '*tomuik*' in Maloro. The next is lexical differences based on pronoun. The word 'you (plural)' in Muaro Takung pronounced as '*tuntuan*', meanwhile in Maloro it is pronounced as '*kalian*'. Muaro Takung speakers pronounced the word 'they' as '*nakwang*', meanwhile Maloro speakers pronounced it as '*urang tu*'.

The fifth is lexical differences based on determiner. In Muaro Takung, the word 'all' is pronounced as '*sagolo*', meanwhile in Maloro it is pronounced as '*hodone*'. The next is lexical differences based on subordinate conjunction. The word 'because' is pronounced as '*dek*' in Muaro Takung. In maloro sub-dialect, it is pronounced as '*sobok*'. The last is lexical differences based on preposition.

Muaro Takung speakers pronounced the word 'with' as 'jo', Maloro speakers pronounced as 'nan'.

The researcher also found the percentage of differences between Muaro Takung and Maloro sub-dialects and the level of language of each sub-dialect. To find the level of language, the different lexicons of each are compared to the standard of Sijunjung dialect. The result of research shows that Muaro Takung and Maloro are different sub-dialects. The results are: Muaro Takung is 25.9%, and Maloro is 35.3%.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The research was conducted to see the similarities and differences in the vocabulary used by Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect. Some conclusions can be drawn from the dialectal comparison of Muaro Takung and the Maloro sub-dialect. First, there are seven points of this research finding of lexical comparison between Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect. The lexical differences are found in noun, verb, Adjective, pronoun, determiner, subordinate conjunction, and preposition. Even though many changes happen in the vocabularies, the words still have the same meaning with standard Minangkabaunese.

Second, the research was conducted to see the percentage of lexical differences between Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect to decide whether Muaro Takung and Maloro are dialects, sub-dialects, or just speak differences. Muaro Takung is concluded as a sub-dialect with percentage 25.9%, and Maloro is concluded as a sub-dialect with percentage 35.3%. The researcher also concludes that the lexical comparison of Muaro Takung sub-dialect and Maloro sub-dialect is one kind of language family that is affected by some factors such as geography, social status, culture of society, and mother tongue influence, which shows the specific identity of regional language.

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