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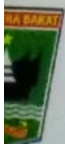
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The Dialectological Comparison of Minangkabau Language in Used at The Original Area in West Sumatera to The Shoreline Area in Riau Province and Malaysia

Reniwati¹ Noviatry², Gusti Asnan³

¹Department of Minangkabanes Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Indonesia.
reniwati.fsua@gmail.com

²Department of Indonesian Literature, Indonesia, noviatry@yahoo.com

³Departement of History, Faculty of Humanities, Indonesia, gustiasnan99@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper will compare the Minangkabau language where are used in the area of origin (Rao-Rao and Simalanggang in West Sumatera Provinceto the area of shoreline (Kuok and Patapahan in Riau Province and Rembau Negeri Sembilan and Naning Melaka in Malaysia). The background of this study has the historical aspect. The areas of shoreline that is mentioned are the Minangkabau region passed on the way to migrate toward the Malay Peninsula. Some of the immigrants setteled and established in these areas. With this reason, this study has a dialectologycal field. The Minangkabau language that is used in these areas is assumed that they are variations of Minangkabau language. Therefore, this paper is written to find out if there are similarities Minangkabau languages areas of origin with the language used in the two regions over the shoreline. The aspect of language that will be compared is lexicon. By using dialectometry method will know the level of variation of the language used in the two regions.

KeyWords: *dialectology, language, Minangkabau, original, shoreline*

INTRODUCTION

Minangkabau people are famous to tend to move and stay in other places (Merantau). Some of them had moved to Malay Peninsula. In the beginning, they went abroad to trade, but by the years they decided to settle and established a village. To get there, they searched the forest, crossed the Bukit Barisan, and trace along the rivers that split the eastern part of Central Sumatra, such as Rokan, Siak, Kampar, Indragiri, and Batang Hari river. During their way, some of them were temporarily staying in the area near to the river before continuing the journey. Some of them are permanently settled there building a village and living in their original culture, Minangkabau. Therefore, there many Minangkabau enclaves along the great rivers. The study was conducted to prove that the isolates used at observation points are variations of the Minangkabau language. The variation of a language geography such as dialect, sub-dialect, and so on. Therefore, to analyze the data. The research employ theory and method of analysis regarding linguistics, particularly dialectology.

A language has its area. The areas could be narrow or wide. The spread of language use depends on the speaker's attitude toward their language territory. Language expansion, for instance, is caused by the speakers when they expand their territory. Omar (1985: 4) calls the spread of language by the spread of speakers as migratory deployments.

The diversity of languages according to Guiraud (in Ayatrohaedi 1985: 34) can also be attributed to the existence of the relationships or the superiority of languages brought about during the migration. The language units brought by the nomads can change and result in many differences with the original Minangkabau language. In this case, the isolect that surrounds the original area play a role in the forming a dialect.

Variations of linguistic units can occur in the form of sounds, morphemes, sentences, meanings, and lexicon. The language variations discussed in this paper are limited to the lexicon. To group lexical variations, the research employs the dialectometric framework. Dialectometry is a statistical measurement to obtain clarity of the degree of variation of the language in which the measurement is made by comparing the amount of data collected from the area under study by using the formula:

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

S = number of differences with other observation points

N = number of maps compared

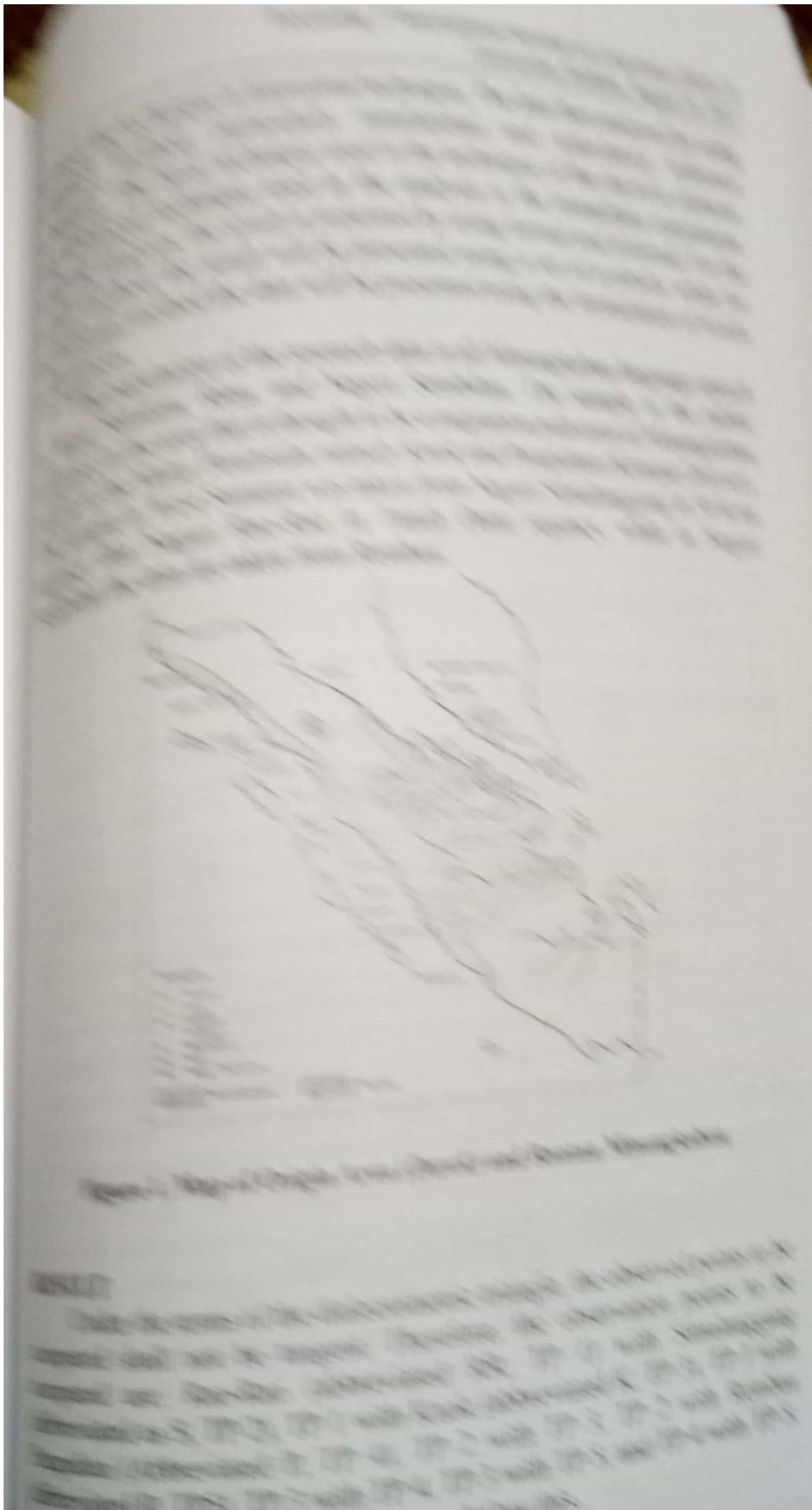
D = the vocabulary distance between the compared observed points
(Seguy in Ayatrohaedi 1985: 59-60).

The grouping follows the Guiter formulation (in Ayatrohaedi 1985: 60): under or equal to 20% are considered unequal, 21% -30% is considered speech difference, 31% -50% is considered subdialect difference, 51% -80% is considered dialect difference, and > 80% are considered language differences. The application of dialectometry will prove the hypothesis of this study and find out the extent to which the similarities and differences of Minangkabau language originate with Minangkabau rantau languages.

METHODS

In the framework of solving research problems there are three stages of the method used (Sudaryanto, 1993), 1) the data collection, 2) the data analysis, and 3) the result of data analysis.

In collecting the data, the research use observational and interview method. Each of these methods is manifested by basic techniques and advanced techniques. For the observational method, the basic technique is tapping technique, and advanced technique is participant technique, non-participant technique, and recording technique. For the method conversational



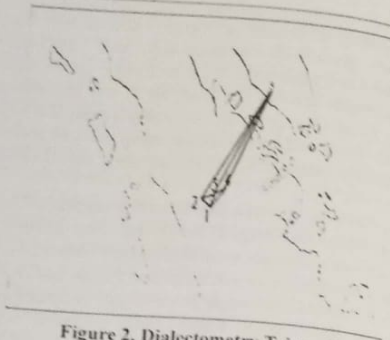


Figure 2. Dialectometry Triangel

Here is the list of lexical variation among the observation point (TP).

Tabel 1. Lexical Variation

	TP 1	TP 2	TP 3	TP 4	TP 5
TP 1	-				
TP 2	V	162	228	231	309
TP 3	V	-	232	-	317
TP 4	V	V	-	198	266
TP 5	V	V	V	V	265

From the table above it appears that the highest difference number of lexicals is between TP 2 and TP 5 and followed by TP TP 1-TP 5, TP 2-TP 3, TP 1-TP 4, TP 1- TP 3, TP 3 -TP 4, and TP 1- TP 2. After calculating the percentage of variation level, the percentage variation number is consistent with the previous difference figure. The following table shows the calculation results in percentage form.

Tabel 2. Language Variation of Dialectometry Triangel

	TP 1	TP 2	TP 3	TP 4	TP 5
TP 1	-				
TP 2	V	23,21	31,52	33,10	44,13
TP 3	V	-	33,34	-	45,42
TP 4	V	V	-	28,37	38,11
TP 5	V	V	V	V	38,10

The percentages above are parallel to the number of lexical differences that have been shown in the previous table. The highest percentage is between

TP2-TP5, which is 45.42%. The highest percentage is between TP1-TP5, which is 44.13%. Furthermore, the percentage between TP3-TP5 and TP4-TP5 is not significantly different, ie 38.11% and 38.10%. The percentage among other TPs is below 34%. Between TP1-TP2 shows the lowest level of variation difference, ie 23.21%.

After calculating the percentage according to the formula of dialectometry, then obtained the formulation of the level of language variation between the observed points are compared. The formula is as follows.

- A. None of the points of observation indicates language variation.
- B. The degree of language variation between all observed points of comparison is at the level of speech and subdialect variation.

DISCUSSION

From the calculation of the dialectometric triangle, it can be said that such a high percentage number tends to exist between the most distant TPs. Antarctic observations are located in different countries. Nonetheless, the degree of variation is still at the subdialect's level of difference. In contrast, adjacent TPs and located within the same province tend to show a low percentage of language variation.

CONCLUSION

From the exposure of data analysis can be drawn some conclusions. In the language used by the community at the observation points in the area of origin with the rantau area, there are similarities and different lexicon forms. Observation points show the highest level of variation is at the subdialect level and the lowest level of variation is at the level of speech difference.

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