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THE COMPARISON OF MINANGKABAU DIALECT IN DESA KAMPUNG BARU (PARIAMAN) AND JORONG PASAR TANJUNG GADANG (SIJUNJUNG)

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Abstract

Indonesia is a multi-ethnic country consist of various races religions, ethnic groips, cultures and language, in Minangkabau we can found in every area in Minangkabau, which are called dialects, one of them are the dialect of Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) Dialect. the differences of language in area region in Minangkabau influenced by cultural factors, geographical factors and socials factor, that make language become varied, therefore the the researcher interested to analysis about it and took the research about dialect, the title of this research is the comparison of Minangkabau Dialect between Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung), aim to describe the differences on phonological (phoneme) and lexical dialects of the language in two regions of Minangkabau, speciallyat Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung), the method used in this research qualitive descriptive, the technique used is the conversational by telephone calls and listening the informant to get the information about the phoneme that they speak, after that the researcher take note and then used of the data cross-checking technique. In this research a signficance change in vocabulary was found, that are phoneme / a / changes into / o /, phoneme / r / changes into / w /, phoneme / r / changes into / y /, phoneme / a / changes into au, and phoneme / a / changes into / iu / and The uniqueness vocabulary changes.

Keywords: Dialect, phoneme, lexical

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I INTRODUCTION

West Sumatra is one of the provinces in Indonesia bordering North Sumatra province in the north, Jambi province in the southern, Riau province in the east, and Indonesian Ocean in the west. As the name implies, this province

occupies the area along the western coast of central Sumatra, and a number of island off the coast such as Mentawai Island.

In the province of West Sumatra, in general, there are three languages spoken which

are distributed in the districts and towns of West Sumatra. The three languages are Minangkabau, Batak and Mentawai. Residents of the West Sumatra region use the Minangkabau language daily to communicate with each other.

The majority or almost all of the languages used in daily life in West Sumatra are Minangkabau which has five dialects, such as Pasaman dialect, Agam-Tanah Datar dialect, Fifty Cities dialect, Koto Baru dialect and Pancung dialect of problem. The Pasaman dialect is spoken in the districts of West Pasaman and Pasaman. The Agam-Tanah Datar dialect is spoken in the districts of Agam, Tanah Datar, Padang Panjang City, Padang Pariaman, Solok, Solok City, South Solok, and Pesisir Selatan. The Fifty Cities dialect is spoken in the Fifty Cities district, Payakumbuh City, Tanah Datar, Sawahlunto City, Sijunjung Regency, and Dharmasraya. The Koto Baru dialect is spoken in the Dharmasraya regency. The Pancung Problem dialect is spoken on the south coast.

Administratively, the province of west Sumatra consists of 12 counties and 7 towns with Padang Town as capital. Sijunjung is one of the districts in West Sumatra. This district has an area of 42.297,30 km² which is equivalent to 2.17% Indonesia's area of this area more than 45.17% is an area that still includes adequate protected forest and population of 5.534.472 and Pariaman is also one of the district in West Sumatra this district has an of 73.36 KM² and 85.691 population

Desa Kampung Baru Padusunan and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang as object research. As we known that Desa and Jorong have a similarities meaning. Desa and Jorong are legal community units that have authority to regulate and manage the interest of the community based on their origins, and costumes recognized in the government system.

II RESEARCH METHODS

This research used the descriptive qualitative method because the researcher provided descriptive data in the form of written a list data through interview informant.

"Denzin & Lincoln (2010 : 5) mendefinisikan bahwa metodologi kualitatif

If we look on the both dialect, there are comparison lexical of it, and correspondence phoneme between Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) Dialect and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung). For example : Phoneme /p/ changes into /θ/ at the first syllable of the word; [T{p}lok] in Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) changes into /tθlok / in Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung). Phoneme /ɪ/(gh) changes into /w/ at the middle of the word; / tu.run / in Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) changes into tu{w}un in Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung). Phoneme / p / changes into /θ/ in at the final of the word; ant p / changes into Anta/θ/ in Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung).

Correspondence phoneme also occur in the both of dialect there are; phoneme / Tɒ - / in Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) correspondence into / /Tθ- / in Jorong Psar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) at the first syllable. Such as phoneme / ta-lok/ correspondence into / To-lok /, / Ta-bek / correspondence into / To-bek/, / La-weh / correspondence into / Lo-weh/.

The researcher interested to discuss The Comparison of Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) dialect Between Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) dialect or it called DKBP for Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman and JPJGS for Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung). because it can be used to increase knowledge in language especially dialect, by this research the reader can find esoteric knowledge about the comparison dialect between Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung). Therefore the researcher thinks to do the research on Pariaman dialect with Sijunjung Dialect considering that there are only a few studies on Pariaman and Sijunjung dialect. Also, through the research, Pariaman and Sijunjung Dialect will be known by people widly and will not be extinct in the future time.

adalah penelitian yang menggunakan latar belakang alamiah dengan maksud menafsirkan fenomena yang terjadi dan dilakukan dengan jalan melibatkan berbagai metode yang ada. Bogdan & Biklen, S (1992 : 21-22) menjelaskan bahwa penelitian kualitatif adalah salah satu

prosedur peneitian yang dilakukan secara ilmiah dan menghasilkan data deskriptif berupa kata-kata dan gambar perilaku orang-orang yang diamati sehingga tidak menekankan pada angka-angka.

Denzin & Lincoln (2010 : 5) Qualitative method is reseach that uses a natural background with mealsid interpreting phenomena that occur and is carried out by involving various existing methods. Bogdan & Biklen, S (1992: 21-22) explained that qualitative research is one of the research procedures carried out scientifically and produces descriptive data in the form of words and depiction of the behavior of the people being observed so that they are not visible in the numbers.. (Translated by the writer)

2.1 Method of collecting the data

According to Marshall (2006) 'Qualitative approach typically relies on four methods for gathering information: 1) participating in the setting, 2) observation directly, 3) interviewing in depth, 4) analyzing documents and material culture. There are two data resources, namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data is data that obtained directly by the researcher, whereas secondary data is the data refers to data that have already been collected for some other purpose. Yet, such data may be very useful for one's research purpose. The method of collecting data is the researcher going to call the informant by phone after that, the writer used to write and cross check the data, The researcher use primary data take from interviewing informant to dig up information about the phoneme of dialect both.

2.2 Method of analyzing the data

In analyzing the data of research, library method is a good way is used in this research.

"Beberapa definisi mengenai penelitian kepustakaan ini. Mirzaqon.T, dan purwoko (2017) mengemukakan beberapa definisi penelitian kepustakaan dari beberapa ahli

1. (Sarwono : 2006) berpendapat bahwa penelitian kepustakaan adalah studi yang mempelajari berbagai buku referensi serta hasil penelitian sebelumnya yang sejenis yang berguna untuk mendapatkan landasan teori mengenai masalah yang akan diteliti.

2. (Sugiyono :2012) mengemukakan penelitian kepustakaan adalah kajian teoritis, referensi serta literature ilmiah lainnya yang berkaitan dengan budaya, nilai dan norma yang berkembang pada situasi social yang diteliti."

2.3 Terchinque collecting the data

In guidance this research the data taken from interviewing informant and half of it take it on the internet as the primer data in this research, after take the data, the researcher going to analysis of the comparison of Minangkabau dialect in Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung).

Nigel King and Christine Horrocks (2010: 1) states that interview may well have impinged directly on your own life, be it in the form of a job interview, or someone with a clipboard questioning you on the street about your preferences for cosmetic product. It is no exaggeration to state that interview have become a ubiquitous aspect of contemporary life. Accrording to Esterbeg in Sugiyono (2015:72) states that

"Wawancara adalah pertemuan yang dilakukan oleh dua orgng untuk bertukar informasi maupu suatu ide dengan cara Tanya jawab, sehingga dapat dikerucutkan menjadi sebuah kesimpulan atau makna dalam topik tertentu".

An interview is a meeting conducted by two people to exchange information or an idea by means of question and answer, so that it can reduced to a conclusion or meaning in a particular topic. (Translated by the writer)

2.4 Technique of Analyzing the Data

Technique of Analyzing the Data is a step to explain the data source in this research. In analyzing the data the writer need to classifying the words of both dialect in phoneme theory, and then the writer explain it with make a list of the data, it relates in Jacques Durand in his book title Generating and Non Linear Phonology. Which were the book discuss about how to classifying the sound of the word in dialect.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Lexical Comparison

In this division, the researcher would exemplify the study. The data was taken by doing interviewing informants from both sides of the place, are Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung). Nor, the data was taken from the internet such as journals too. The local community are asked about the word that they used in their daily conversation. Subsequently, the researcher obtaining the data by making a list of it.

The researcher analyzed the data to get the comparison dialect between Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung). The result of it, that research find out 150 samples of word of dialect. The way to distinguish the dialect from two places, Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung), the researcher make a table and divide it into a group of words that matches the phoneme, Further more the researcher want to discuss about the lexical differences of the Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) dialect in comparison to the Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) dialect and correspondence between both of dialet. Here the data as following bellow:

3.1.1 The Phoneme /ɒ/ changes into /ɔ/ at the first word

No	Lexicon and Transcription		Meaning
	Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) Dialect	Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) Dialect	
1	/ameh/	/ɔmeh/	gold

3.1.2 The Phoneme /a/ pronounced into /ɔ/ at the first of the sound

No	Lexicon and Transcription		Meaning
	Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) Dialect	Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) Dialect	
1.	/badak/	/bɔdak/	powder

2.	/baluik/	/bɔluik/	eel
3.	/basi/	/bɔsi/	iron
4.	/banang/	/bɔnang/	yarn
5.	/camin/	/cɔmin/	mirror

3.1.3 The Phoneme /ɪ/ changes into /y/ at the middle of word

No	Lexicon and Transcription		Meaning
	Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) Dialect	Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) Dialect	
1.	/balai/	/balayi/	run
2.	/cari/	/cayi/	search
3.	/jai/	/jayi/	finger
4.	/kaiang/	/kayiang/	dry
5.	/aiang/	/ayiang/	urine
6.	/jaiang/	/jayiang/	net

3.1.4 The phoneme /ɪ/ pronounced into /w/ at the middle of the word

No	Lexicon and Transcription		Meaning
No	Desa kampung baru (pariaman) dialect	Jorong pasar tanjung gadang (sijunjung) dialect	Meaning
1	/kaɪeh/	/kɔweh/	hard
2	/buɪuak/	/buwuak/	ugly
3	/kaɪuah/	/kɔwuɔh/	cloudy
4	/kuɪang/	/kuwuang/	minus
5	/muɪah/	/muwah/	cheap

3.1.5 The Phoneme /a/ pronounced into /au/ at the final of the word

No	Lexicon and Transcription		Meaning
	Desa kampung baru (pariaman) dialect	Jorong pasar tanjung gadang (sijunjung) dialect	
1.	/mandanga/	/mandanga/	listen

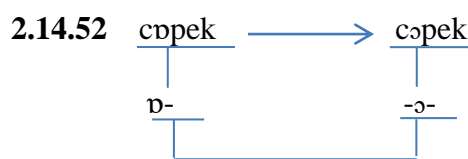
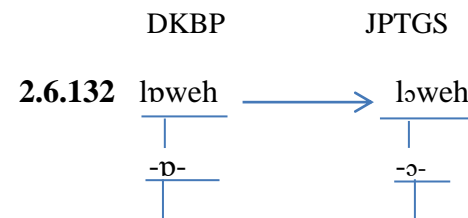
2.	/ kada /	/ kadau /	scabies
3.	/ bata /	/ batau /	cancel
4.	/ aka /	/ akau /	root
5.	/ samba /	/ sambau /	chili shrimp paste



4.2.2 The Phoneme /ɔ/ correspondence into /o/ at the middle of the word

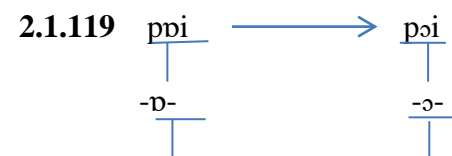
3.1.6 The Phoneme /a/ pronounced into /iu/ at the final of the word

No	Lexicon and Transcription		Meaning
	Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) Dialect	Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (sijunjung) Dialect	
1.	/ kapia /	/ kapiu /	infidel
2.	/ cayia /	/ cayiu /	liquid
3.	/ takilia /	/ takiliu /	sprained
4.	/ gambia /	/ gambiu /	gambier
5.	/ nyinyia /	/ nyinyiu /	talkative

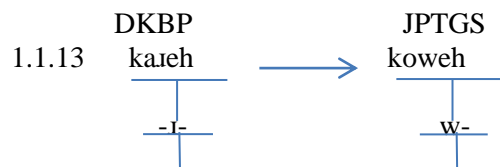


3.1.7 The uniqueness vocabulary changes

No	Lexicon and Transcription		Meaning
	Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) dialect	Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) dialect	
1	/ kaingkin/	/ kekein /	/go up/
2	/barabuik/	/ bakalau /	/there/
3	/landeh/	/ kondiak/	/scrambl/
4	/kama/	/ kano /	/pig/
5	/aghimau/	/ ghimau /	/tiger/

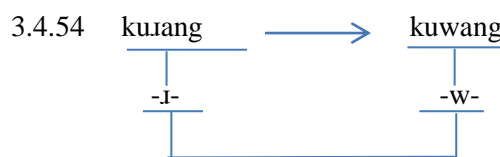
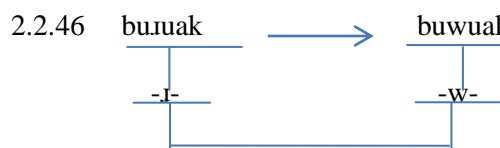


4.2.3 Phoneme /ɪ/ correspondence into /w/ at the middle of the word



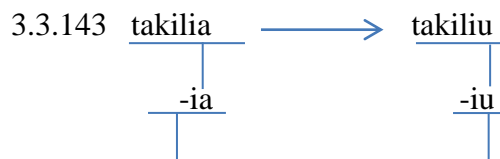
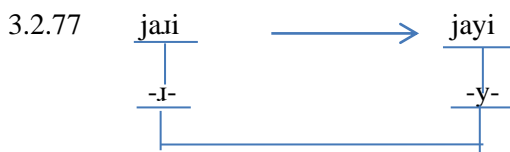
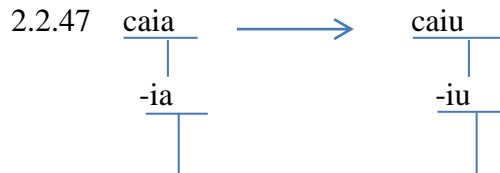
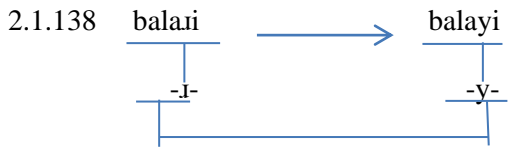
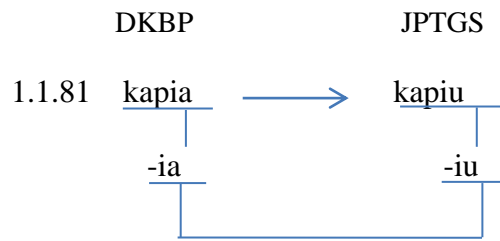
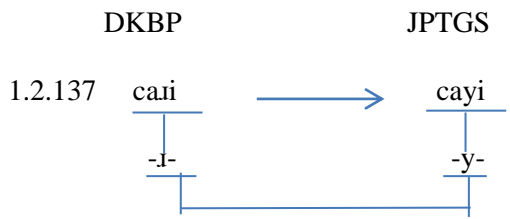
4.2 The rules correspondences of both dialect.

In the previous part have discuss about the comparison of the dialect between Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung), which were the researcher categorized the comparison into several part. For this part would discuss about the correspondence rules of both dialect which were each phoneme of the both dialect were pick two sound, they are first correspondence position, middle correspondence position and final correspondence position.

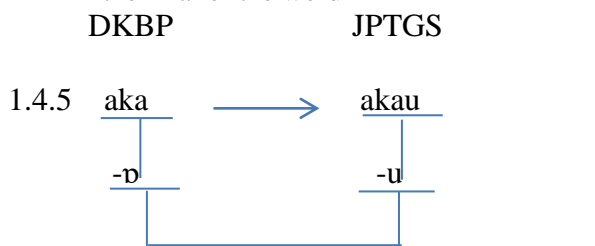


4.2.1 The Phoneme / a / correspondence into / ɔ / at the first on the word

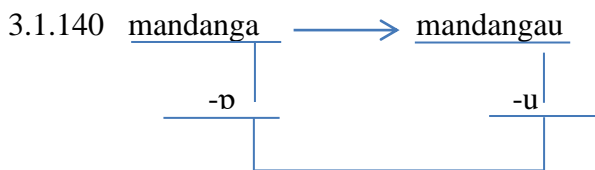
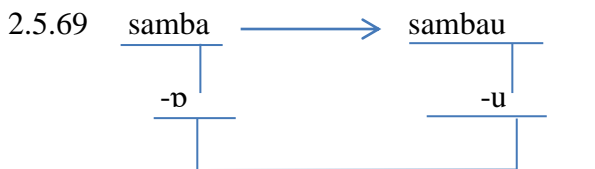
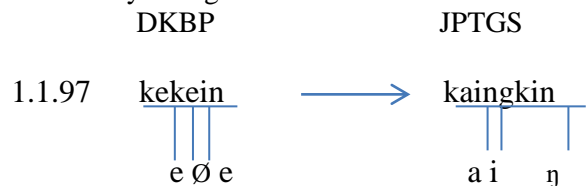
4.2.4 Phoneme / ɪ / correspondence into /y/ at the middle of the word



4.2.5 Phoneme /ɒ/ correspondence into /au/ at the final of the word



4.2.7 The uniqueness coresepondence vocabulary changes



4.2.6 Phoneme / a / correspondence into / iu / at the final of the word

IV CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher going to present the result of the research. It discuss three point problems on this research include as following; The difference between Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) dialect and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) dialect. Kind of phoneme that are found, and the rules correspondence of both dialect.

The difference dialect between Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) are included into the difference phoneme on the word and the correspondence rules both of dialect, which were explain in Phonetic Symbol, according to the data that have found by the researcher almost the native speakers in Jorong Pasar tanjung gadang (Sijunjung) speech phoneme / o / at the first sound word.

Due to the research problem, the researcher found that comparison dialect between Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) the are several comparison of it. First. phoneme / ɒ / changes into / ɔ / at the first syllable of the word such as word ameh in Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman). Second The phoneme / a / pronounced into / o / at he first syllable. Such as word / lɔmak / in Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) would changes into / lɔmak / in Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung). Third, Phoneme / ɪ / changes into / w / at the middle of the word. such as word baeh in Desa Kamp ung Baru (Pariaman) and boweh in Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung). Fourth, Phoneme / ɪ / into / y /, which is in Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) used word cai and changes into cayi in Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung). Fifth, Phoneme / a / changes into / au /. It begins phoneme / a / such as kida in Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) changes into / au / such as kidau in Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung). last, Phoneme / a / changes into / iu / such as kapia in Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) changes into kapiu in Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung). There is a difference word but the same meaning that include into this research is / kekein / in Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang changes into / kaingkin / in Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman).

Both of dialect have a rules correspondence as following; the Phoneme / ɒ / correspondence into / ɔ / at the first of the word, such word / ameh / in Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) will correspondence into / omeh / in Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung). The Phoneme / ɒ / will correspondence into / ɔ / such as syllable / tɒ- / derived from tobek in Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) correspondence into / tɔ- / derived from tobek in Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung). The phoneme / r / correspondence into / w / at the middle of the syllable, for example word / uia / derived from muah in Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman) dialect correspondence into / uwa / derived into Muwah in Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) Dialect. The phoneme / r / will correspondence into / w at the middle of syllable, such as phoneme / aɪ / correspondence into / ayi / at the middle of the syllable. The Phoneme / ɒ / correspondence into / au / at the final of syllable, such as the phoneme / -bɒ / that derived from word / sambau / in Desa Kampung Baru (Pariman) dialect will correspondence into phoneme /-bau / that derived from word / sambau / in Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) dialect, the same case for the phoneme / nyia / correspondence into / nyiu / at the final of the syllable. On other hand, there is a difference sound but the same meaning, that receserher find in this research, it is / kekein / in Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) correspondence into / kaingkin / in Desa Kampung Baru (Pariaman). The last, there is a uniqueness vocabulary changes in both of the dialect, which were the word is different as lexically but have same meaning.

After drawing a conclusion, the researcher finds several points that hopefully can be used a reference for the next researcher, the researcher hope the reader can more understood about the difference dialect both within phoneme and correspondence in that word, through this research hopes Desa Kampung Baru Dialect and Jorong Pasar Tanjung Gadang (Sijunjung) will be known by people widely and will not be extinct in the future time.

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