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The Comparison Between Kerinci Siulak and Kerinci Rawang Dialect

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Abstract

The Kerinci dialect has various variations in almost every region. These dialects also have differences, both at the phonological and lexical levels between dialects. However, speakers and interlocutors understand each other when speaking in their respective dialects so that it does not prevent the Kerinci people from communicating with each other. The purpose of the research was to describe the differences in language variation between the Kerinci Siulak dialect and the Kerinci Rawang dialect. This research uses Jeff Siegel's theory of language and dialect variations. In reviewing the data of this study using qualitative methods, while data collection used interview methods with recording techniques. This research was conducted in Hamparan Rawang Village and in Siulak Village, Kerinci Regency with 5 informants. The results showed that based on the available data, in the Kerinci language, the Siulak dialect and the Rawang dialect, there are sounds which are phonemes that can be grouped into three groups, namely vowels, diphthongs, and consonants. The Siulak and Rawang dialects have 23 sounds, with 5 vowels, 10 consonants, and 8 diphthongs. The correspondence phonemes of the two dialects are 35 which are at the initial, middle and final syllable caused by geographical, sociocultural and social status factors.

Keywords: Language Variation, Dialect, Phoneme

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I INTRODUCTION

According to Coupland (2007:5) language variation give detailed descriptions of how linguistic details of regional and social accents and dialects are distributed. Dialect is a general term for socially and geographically linked speech variation, and accent refers to pronunciation aspects of dialect. Language variations in dialect studies are distinguished by time, place, and social speaker.

According to Siegel (2010:1) Speakers of different dialects of the same language can understand each other. The Kerinci dialect has various variations in almost every region. However, these dialect also have differences, both at the phonological and lexical levels between dialects. However, speakers and interlocutors understand each other when speaking their respective dialect so that it does not prevent the Kerinci people from communicating with each other. Dialects based on field reviews are assumed to be different in each sub-district or village in Kerinci Regency, one of which is the Siulak and Rawang dialect of Kerinci Regency which are the observation areas in this research. The selection of the area was based on the fact that the geographical location was close to each other and historical review that the three villages came from the same lineage.

Kerinci language recognizes language variations which can be called dialects. Dialect boundaries have not been determined with certainty because there has been no special research on the geographical boundaries of the Kerinci area. However, the Kerinci language is classified into three major dialect groups, namely the Upper Kerinci dialect, the Middle Kerinci dialect and the Lower Kerinci dialect. Amirruddin (2003:13) states that "There are approximately 177 dialects in the Kerinci language. The number of dialects is the same as the number of villages in Kerinci Regency. the factor causing dialect is a group of people who form a village even though the village is only limited by roads or rivers".

The research area of dialectology cannot be separated from the geographical aspect orarea determination. There are many regions in Indonesia where there are still many that have not been studied on regional dialects. The form of language that exists in the people of Kerinci Regency, researchers want to explore through a study on an aspect of the existing language including the use of Siulak and Rawang dialects which are used in their daily lives in communicating and interacting with the surrounding community.

The location of the two points of observation became an attraction for researchers to examine the Kerinci Siulak dialect and the Kerinci Rawang dialect. The research takes two observation points of two villages in Kerinci Regency, namely Siulak and Hamparan Rawang. The dialect used at each observation point deserves to be studied because based on temporary observations, there are differences between the two dialects. In accordance with the title of this research, the author will describe the comparison between Kerinci Siulak and Kerinci Rawang dialects.

II RESEARCH METHODS

2.1 The Method of Analyzing the Data

According to Mack (2005:1) qualitative research is one type of scientific research. In general, scientific research consists of an investigation that seeks answers to questions, systematically uses a predetermined set of procedures to answer questions, gathers evidence, produces unspecified findings, and produces findings that can be applied outside the scope of the research. Qualitative research understands a particular research problem or topic from the perspective of the local communities involved. Qualitative research is very effective in obtaining culturally specific information about the values, opinions, behavior, and social context of a particular population.

Corbin (2015:5) also says that qualitative research is a study in which researchers are appointed to collect and interpret data, and make researchers part of the process of research as participants and the data they provide. Qualitative research uses an open and flexible

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design with careful ideas when conducting quantitative research.

Research on the comparison between Kerinci Siulak and Kerinci Rawang dialect researchers chose qualitative methods.The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. This type of research explains the research findings by using linguistic data or facts. The selection of this type of research is based on the research objective which is to obtain an overview of language variations in the general public and the factors that influence the occurrence of language variations.

2.2 The Method of Analyzing the Data

Bogdan (2007:5)says that qualitative research is descriptive, the data collected is in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. The written results of the research contain quotations from the data to illustrate and strengthen the presentation. The data includes interview transcripts, field notes, photos, videotapes, personal documents, memos, and other official records. In their quest for understanding, qualitative researchers do not reduce page after page of narrative and other data to numerical symbols. Qualitative articles and reports often contain citations and attempt to describe what a particular situation or view of the world is like like in narrative form. The written word is very important in the qualitative approach, both in recording data and in disseminating findings.

2.3 The Technique of Collecting the Data

According to Creswell (2009:181) In qualitative interviews, researchers conduct face-to-face interviews with participants. Interview participants over the phone or conduct focus group interviews with 6-8 respondents in each group. These interviews include unstructured, generally open-form questions, but these are few and are designed to elicit the opinions and opinions of the participants.

Creswell (2009:181) also says qualitative observations are those in which a researcher creates field notes about an individual's behavior or activity in the field. In these field notes, researchers record their activities on the research site in an unstructured or semi-structured way, based on some previous questions that the researcher wants to know. Qualitative observers can also play a variety of roles, from non-participants to full-participants.

2.4 The Technique of Analyzing the Data

Qualitative research is an application of a natural approach to the study of a problem or findings related to individuals, phenomena, symbols, documents, and social phenomena using statistical procedures. This research identifies, analyzes, and understands patterned behavior and social processes in society, therefore qualitative research is that focuses on understanding problems in social life based on real, complex, and detailed conditions. Research that uses an induction approach which has the objective of constructing a theory or hypothesis through the disclosure of facts is a research that uses a qualitative paradigm.

According to Murdiyanto (2020:19) Qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings that cannot be achieved by using statistical procedures or by other means of quantification. Qualitative research is descriptive and tends to use analysis with an inductive approach that emphasizes understanding of problems in social life.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Variations of the Sound Siulak and Rawang Dialect

3.1.1 Variation of vowel sounds with diphthongs

Variation of vowel sounds with diphthongs are 15 variations, as shown in the following data:

3.1.1.1 Variation of sound /i / ⟶ /ai/

kerinci siulak	kerinci rawang	Meaning
kami	*Kamai*	We
ahi	*Ahai*	Day
ayi	*Ayai*	Water
api	*Apai*	Fire
kunyit	*kunyai?*	turmeric

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3.1.1.2 Variation of sound /e/ ⟶ /au/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
geleh	gelauh	Glass

3.1.1.3 Variation of sound /i/ ⟶ /ui/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
ambi?	*ambui*	take
tapi	*tapui*	but

3.1.1.4 Variation of sound /e/ ⟶ /ui/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
kuweh	*kuwoih*	cake

3.1.1.5Variation of sound /a/ ⟶ /ai/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
banyak	*banyaik*	many
behat	*behaik*	weight

3.1.1.6 Variation of sound/a/ ⟶ /au/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
kehak	*kehauk*	crust
ketupat	*ketupauk*	ketupat
salah	*salauh*	wrong
payah	*payauh*	hard

3.1.1.7Variation of sound /u/ ⟶ /eu/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
kerupuk	*kerupeuk*	crackers

3.1.1.8 Variation of sound /u/ ⟶ /aw/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
aku	*akaw*	I

3.1.1.9 Variation of sound /u/ ⟶ /oi/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
perajuk	*pemajoik*	sultry
luduk	*dudoik*	sitting
jauh	*jaoih*	far
biduk	*bidoik*	boat
bubu	*buboi*	porridge
behuk	*behoik*	monkey
batuk	*batoik*	cough

3.1.1.10 Variation of sound /i/ ⟶ /eu/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	meaning
bagi	*bageuh*	give

3.1.1.11 Variation of sound /u/ ⟶ /ui/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
bahu	*bahui*	new

3.1.1.12 Variation of sound /u/ ⟶ /au/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
senduk	*sendauk*	spoon
piyuk	*piyauk*	pot
Pingkuk	*pingkauk*	bent
Isuk	*isauk*	tomorrow

3.1.1.13 Variation of sound /a/ ⟶ /oi/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
Bawa	*bawoih*	lower

3.1.1.14 Variation of sound /u/ ⟶ /ai/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
putuh	*putuih*	break

3.1.1.15 Variation of sound /o/ ⟶ /ew/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
apo	*apew*	what
supayo	*supayew*	so that

3.1.2 Variation of consonant sounds with diphthongs

Variation of consonant sounds with diphthongs are 4 variations, as shown in the following data:

3.1.2.1 Variation of sound /ŋ/ ⟶ /ai/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
gedang	*gedoai*	big

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3.1.2.2 Variation of sound /ŋ/ ⟶ /oi/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
jagung	*jagoi*	corn

3.1.2.3 Variation of sound /m/ ⟶ /au/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
Nganyam	*nganyau*	weave

3.1.2.4 Variation of sound /n/ ⟶ /au/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
Lapan	*selapau*	eight
Tukang	*tukau*	craftsman

3.1.3 Variation of vowel sounds with consonant

Variation of vowel sounds with consonant are 6 variations, as shown in the following data:

3.1.3.1 Variation of sound /t/ ⟶ /u/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
angat	*angauk*	warm
sihat	*sihauk*	healthy
singat	*singauk*	window

3.1.3.2 Variation of sound /ŋ/ ⟶ /e/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
kandang	*kande*	cage

3.1.3.3 Variation of sound /t/ ⟶ /i/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
dekat	*dekaik*	near

3.1.3.4 Variation of sound /p/ ⟶ /u/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	meaning
asap	*asauk*	smoke

3.1.3.5 Variation of sound /o/ ⟶ /e/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
mato	*mate*	

3.1.3.6 Variation of sound /i/ ⟶ /r/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
banji	*Banjir*	flood

3.1.4 Variation of diphthongs sound with diphthongs

3.1.4.1 Variation of sound /au/ ⟶ /eu/

Kerinci	Kerinci	Meaning
Ngimbau	*Ngimbeu*	call

3.1.5 Variation of vowel sounds with vowel

3.1.5.1 Variation of sound /a/ ⟶ /i/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
cauk ayi	*cibuk ayai*	dipper
Saba	*sabai*	patient

3.1.5.2 Variation of sound /a/ ⟶ /o/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
tegak	*tegok*	upright
campak	*campok*	throw

3.1.5.3 Variation of sound /e/ ⟶ /o

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
sepile	*sepilo*	pepaya
rame-rame	*ramo-ramo*	butterfly
lame	*lamo*	long

3.1.5.4 Variation of sound /i/ ⟶ /u/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
Pagi	*pagiu*	morning
Padi	*padiu*	rice
Jawi	*jawiu*	cow

3.1.5.5 Variation of sound /a/ ⟶ /e/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
ndak	*ndek*	will
tengah	*tengeh*	middle

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3.1.6 Variation of consonant sounds with consonant

Variation of consonant sounds with consonant are 4 variations, as shown in the following data:

3.1.6.1 Variation of sound /p/ ⟶ /k/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
Atep	*Atek*	roof

3.1.6.2 Variation of sound /t/ ⟶ /ŋ/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
Ketakut	*Ketakung*	afraid

3.1.6.3 Variation of sound /b/ ⟶ /g/

Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
beluk	*geluk*	hug

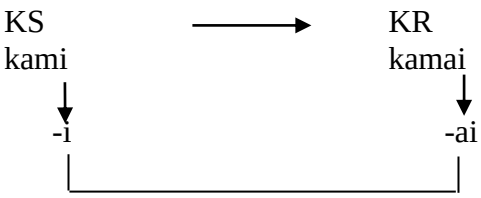
3.1.6.4 Variation of sound /t/ ⟶ /k/

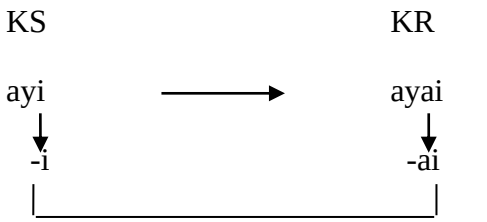
Kerinci Siulak	Kerinci Rawang	Meaning
Janggut	*Jangguk*	beard

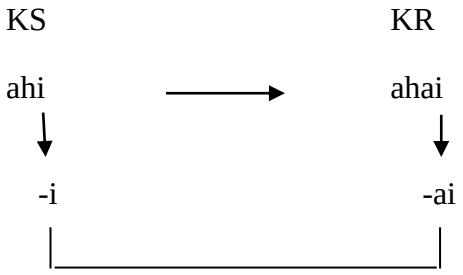
3.2 The Rules Correspondences of Both Dialect

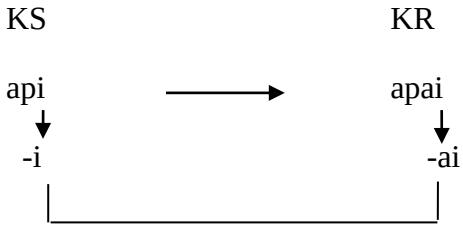
The researcher categorizes the comparison of the correspondence riles of the Kerinci Siulak dialect and the Kerinci Rawang dialect where each phoneme from the two dialects is picked by three point, namely the first correspondence position, the middle corerespondence position and the final correspondence position.

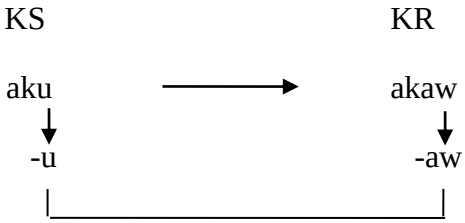
3.2.1 The final correspondence position

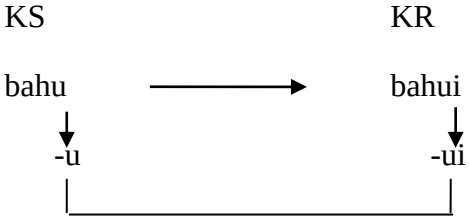


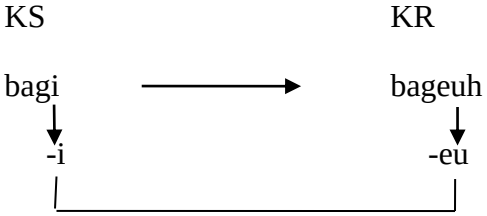












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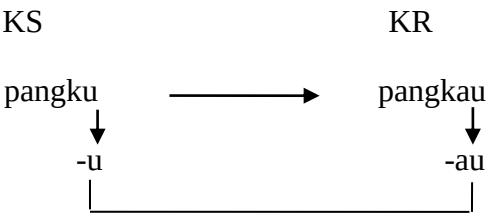
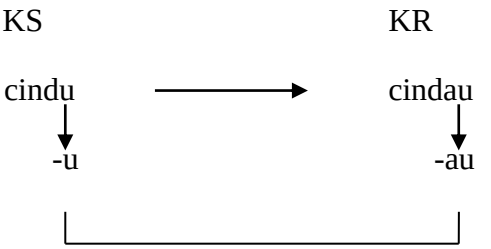
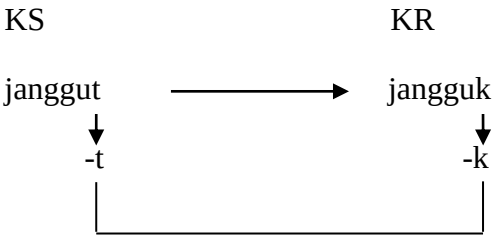
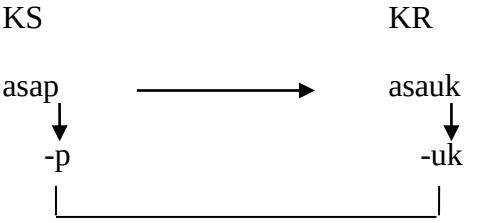
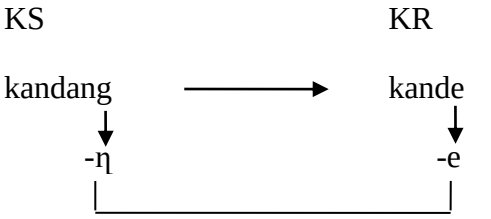


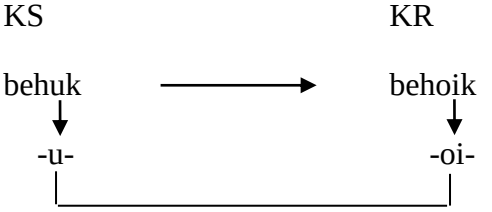


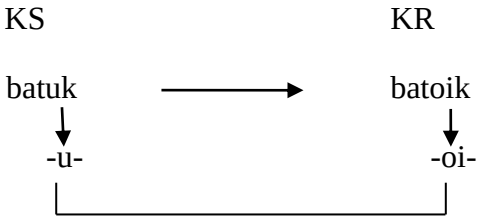


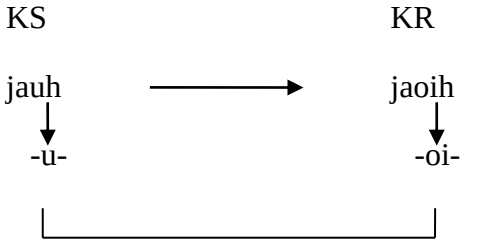


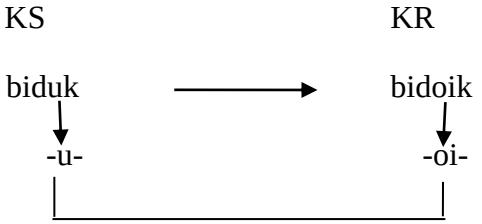


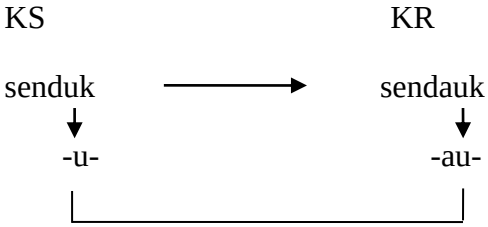
3.2.2 The middle coreresponden position.

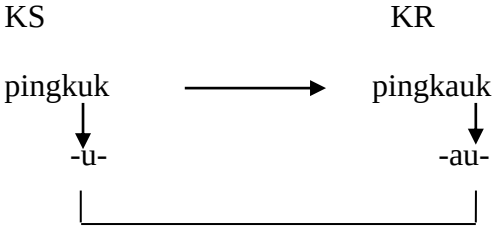


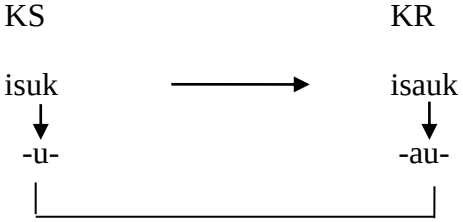












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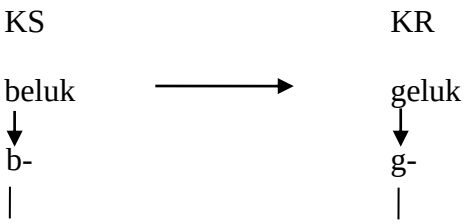
3.2.3 The first correspondence position



IV CONCLUSION

The researcher found that there were two main problems in this study, namely the differences in the sound variations of the Kerinci Siulak language and the Kerinci Rawang language, and the correspondence rules of the two dialects. There are several comparisons of the differences between the variations of the Kerinci Siulak dialect and the Kerinci Rawang dialect, including the phoneme changes in words and the correspondence rules of the two dialects described in phonetic symbols. The differences and changes can be seen as follows:

1. The distribution of sound and phoneme variations at the beginning of the syllable is /b/ and /g/
2. The distribution of sound and phoneme variations in the middle of the syllable is /e/ and /au/, /i/ and /ui/, /e/ and /oi/, /a/ and /ai/, /a/ and /au/, /u/ and /eu/, /u/ and /oi/, /u/ and /au/, /u/ and /ui/, /a/ and /o/, /a/ and /e/.
3. The distribution of sound and phoneme variations at the end of the syllable is /i/ and /ai/, /ʔ/ and /ui/, /t/ and /uk/, /u/ and /aw/, /i/ and /eu/, /u/ and /ui/, /u/ and /au/, /a/ and /oi/, /o/ and /ew/, /ŋ/ and /ai/, /ŋ/ and /oi/, /m/ and /au/, /n/ and /au/, /ŋ/ and /au/, /t/ and /u/, /ŋ/ and /e/, /t/ and /i/, /p/ and /u/, /o/ and /e/, /i/ and /r/, /au/ and /eu/, /a/ and /ai/, /o/ and /e/, /i/ and /iu/, /p/ and /k/, /t/ and /ŋ/.

4.2 Suggestion

Considering that research is still rarely conducted to examine variations in the Kerinci Siulak language and the Kerinci Rawang language, it is necessary to carry out further research both with the same focus and with other focuses. This research needs to be done periodically to identify whether or not there is a shift in a dialect, especially in a society with a mixed cultural background, because the language will continue to grow every day. Researchers hope that future researchers can develop this research appropriately and usefully.

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