The Lexicon Analysis of Pulau Tello and Gunungsitoli Dialect In Nias

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Abstract

        This research entitled Lexicon Analysis on Tell and Gunungsitoli Islands: Social Dialect Studies aims to analyze the similarities, changes, and differences in the form of the lexicon and to determine the matrix language in the use of the Nias language along with the speech levels used by the people of Tello Island and Gunungsitoli, especially the existing Nias students Ekasakti University Padang. The method used in this research is qualitative and quantitative with descriptive type, namely describing shape and form and calculating the percentage comparison between Tello Island and Gunungsitoli dialects obtained from the transcription of interview data. The data obtained are in the form of dialect vocabulary of the Nias language. The data collection technique used is the observation technique using the interview method and then transcription is carried out, so that the data can be analyzed according to the research instrument. The theory used in this research is the theory of lexicon, dialect, and matrix language. The results of the analysis show that GN is the dominant dialect (ML) and PT is the contributing dialect (EL) with the percentage level on the lexicon of the same form same meaning at 61.69%; the lexicon of forms changed the same meaning at 8.65%, and the form lexicon with different form same meaning at 28.5% between PT and GN. The same, changes and differences in form between Tello Island and Gunugsitoli dialects in Nias are caused by geographical conditions which are the main cause.

Keywords: Lexicon Analysis, Gunungsitoli, Nias, Dialect

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I INTRODUCTION

This research prefers to compare the Gunungsitoli dialect and the Pulau Tello dialect because this dialect is considered a dialect that often has similarities and differences in several vocabularies, Here are some of the findings of researchers who form the basis of reference in this research is between the Nias language of Pulau Tello dialect and the Nias language of Gunungsitoli dialect. The next in this research will use PT for Pulau Tello and GN for the Gunungsitoli dialect. Starting from :

(1) The lexicon that have similiarities in forms and meaning :

PT	GN	Meaning
1.*ono*	*ono*	chil
2.*idanö*	*idanö*	water
3.*abasö*	*abasö*	wet

(2) The lexicon that have changes in forms : **PT GN Meaning**

II RESEARCH METHODS

Data analysis is the most important step to obtaining the findings of research results. Data analysis is the process of collecting data to be interpreted. Data analysis is performed at the time of collecting data and after data collection. The analysis method used in this research is the qualitative analysis method, namely the method that aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the subject being studied and is not intended to test the hypothesis (Adi, 2004: 117).

Sugiyono (2016:13) says that what is meant by quantitative research is: "Quantitative research methods can be interpreted as research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine certain populations or samples, sampling techniques are generally carried out randomly, data collection using research instrument, data analysis is quantitative/statistical to test the established hypothesis."

2.1 Method of Analyzing the Data

Data analysis methods used in this research are formal and informal methods. The formal method is a method used to present the results of data analysis using symbols and numbers. While the informal method is a method of presenting data using ordinary words to present the results of data analysis (Sudaryanto, 1993:144).

2.2 Technique of Collecting the Data

Oral data were collected using direct observation in the field and advanced techniques, namely interviews with informants, and recording using a Swadesh vocabulary list that had been adapted

1.*ya'ita*	*ya'aga*	we
2.*ya'ami*	*ya'ira*	they

(1)   The lexicon   that have different forms but similar in meaning :

PT	GN	Meaning
1.*ogu*	*bagi*	neck
2.*sekhula*	*banio*	coconut
3.*butekio*	*i'o*	tail

The origin of the data findings above encourages this research to learn more about the two dialect comparisons to the two regions. The comparison of these two dialects attracted research to raise it as research material. So that in this research can compare in-depth research limits to three things, namely: the lexicon that have similiarities in forms and meaning; the lexicon that have changes in forms ; and the lexicon that have different but similar in meaning. based on the universality of languages in Austronesian.

There are several conditions in determining informants before conducting interviews. The requirements selected in this study refer to the opinion of Mahsun (2005:134), as follows: the first informant is better; male because if the male his speech is more valid and not artificial than if the informant is female; the second is between the ages of 25-65 years (not senile), with this age selection because the speech organs or organs are better or functioning than people who are old; the three informants were born and raised in the village studied because this research is a dialect, why should it be from the village being

studied so that the data obtained is valid and not artificial; the fourth has a minimum education of basic education (SD)-University, in this case, so that the data asked for them can understand; fifth Middle social status; the sixth masters the language to be studied and is fluent in Indonesian; and the seven informants are physically and mentally healthy so that there are no obstacles during the interview.

2.3 Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data analysis technique used in this research is a qualitative and quantitative descriptive technique, with the following analytical steps: first, classifying identify words that have the same form and have the same meaning into secondary data so that it is easier to analyze; secondly classifying and identifying words that

change in terms of insertion of phonemes, one different phoneme, omission of phonemes, and different second syllables into secondary data so that analysis is easier; third, classifying and identifying words that have different forms and have the same meaning into secondary data so that the analysis is easier; and fourth after classifying the data and defining it, the last step is data analysis by calculating the percentage of kinship level using the formula. That is:

C = percentage of kinship level
Secondary data = data that has been classified based on the formulation of the problem.
Primary data = data that has been collected as a whole.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Lexicon's similarities form and meaning is a pair of words that all phonemes are the similarities, both in terms of meaning, pronunciation, and writing, which have the similarities meaning. Identical vocabulary in terms of pronunciation and writing of words that have not changed, For more details below will be presented, some examples:

No.Appendix	PT	GN	Meaning
1.4	*bewe*	*bewe*	lips
2.3	*bisi*	*bisi*	calf
3.5	*tötö'a*	*tötö'a*	chest
4.6	*simbi*	*simbi*	chin
8.20	*böböi*	*böböi*	sweat

From some of the examples above, it can be concluded that lexicons similarities forms, and the same meaning between PT and GN are more commonly found, namely as many as 385 lexicons compared to lexicons that have undergone changes and differences in shape.

The Lexicon that have Change in Forms
Lexicon differences in a dialect can also occur in

vowels and consonants, these differences can be caused due to the presence of dialect phenomenon. The phenomenon of the dialect that occurs between the dialects of Pulau Tello and Gunungsitoli includes the addition of phonemes, changes in phonemes, removal of phonemes, and insertion of phonemes namely as many as 54 lexicons, some examples :
Changes of the phoneme /c-,-c-,-c/ in PT /t-,-t-,-t/ in GN

No.Appendix	PT	GN	Meaning
2.12	*ucuru sa'a*	*uturu sa'a*	thumb
3.14	*cucuru*	*tuturu*	finger
4.15	*ucuru mani*	*uturu mani*	ring finger
5.16	*cucuru sitatalu*	*tuturu sitatalu*	middle finger
6.17	*ucuru sakhi*	*tuturu sakhi*	little finger

Based on the data above, it is found that there is a change in each syllable that has the phoneme /c-,-c-,- c/ such as the words *cucuru*

sa'a, cucuru, cucuru mani, cucuru sitatalu, and *cucuru sakhi* in PT will turn into phonemes. /t-,-t-,-t / become words *tuturu sa'a,tuturu, tuturu mani, tuturu sitatalu,* and *tuturu sakhi* in GN with the same meaning in the sense that even though every word in the phoneme /c-,-c-,-c/ in PT will experience a phoneme change in GN, that is, it becomes a phoneme /t-,-t-,-t/ but remains with the same meaning or without a change in meaning even though the shape of the phoneme changes.

The Lexicon that have Different Forms but Similar in Meaning

The lexicon that have different forms but similar in meaning is the vocabulary which is different in shape but has the same meaning between the dialects of Pulau Tello and Gunungsitoli. The results of the analysis show the existence of 178 lexicons whose forms are different meanings the same as in the example that will be presented in the table below:

No.Appendix	PT	GN	Meaning
1.1	*bu*	*bu hörö*	eyelash

Based on the analysis data above, it can be concluded that the lexicon of differences in word forms for the same meaning and that differences in forms do not include phonological differences. This difference occurs because of different points of view between speakers from one. In addition, the social status of speakers also influences the occurrence of lexicon differences in spoken dialects (Zulaeha, 2010: 46).

The Matrix Language Between Nias Pulau Tello and Gunungsitoli Dialect in Nias

The results of the analysis showed that the Nias Gunungsitoli dialect was the dominant dialect (ML) and the Pulau Tello dialect was a contribution dialect or embedded language (EL).

From primary data 624 overall, and secondary data divided into three namely: in the lexicon of the same form same meaning, the results of the analysis found as many as 385 data; changes in the form change same meaning found as many as 54 and the lexicon of different forms same meaning data was found as many as 178 data.

Based on the number of analysis results from the data above, the matrix language of Pulau Tello and Nias Gunungsitoli obtained the results of the analysis using the following formula.

Based on the results of the calculation of the percentage analysis above, it can be concluded that the dialect of Pulau Tello is a dialect of Nias Gunungsitoli with a very small percentage result, We can see from the results of the data in the analysis data above. And based on the results of the analysis above, it can be concluded that between Pulau Tello and Gunungsitoli it can be concluded that several factors are causing the emergence of dialect variations in the Nias language, according to Paul Ohoiwitun (1997: 48), namely geographical factors, social position factors, language situation factors.

But in this study are geographical factors. This happens because the geographical location of these two regions is far apart and even different islands but still both are part of Nias Island, but the contact between the two peoples on Pulau Tello and Gunungsitoli is very intensive so the language spoken is the same, namely Nias language although with a slightly different dialect.

IV CONCLUSION

After doing a descriptive analysis and answering all the formulations of the problem, it can be taken to conclusions. The conclusion includes the lexicon analysis of the Nias Pulau Tello d and the Nias Gunungsitoli dialect in Nias.

The dialect lexicon analysis of Pulau Tello and Gunungsitoli in Nias has the similiarities in forms and meaning totalling 386 lexicons in the field of meaningof body parts, houses and their parts, time, season, state of nature, natural objects, and direction, clothing
a.lexicon of the same forms same meaning :
So the result of the percentage of lexicon that has the same meaning between PT and GN is 61.69%.
b.lexicon changes the same meaning : and jewellery, plants, parts, fruits and processed products, numbers and sizes, and field of

meaning of work. This amount will be used to determine the percentage.

1. The lexicon analysis of Pulau Tello and Gunungsitoli dialect in Nias dialect has a change in forms totals 54 lexicons according to the field of meaning of body parts, pronouns, greetings, and references, kinship system, house and its parts, time, season, state of nature, natural objects, and directions, clothing and jewellery, animals and animals, plants, parts, fruits, and processed products, activity, disease,

From the results of the above calculation, the percentage of lexicon changes of the same meaning between PT and GN is 8.65 %.

c.Lexicon different forms same meaning : numbers and sizes, occupation.

2. The lexicon analysis of Pulau Tello and Gunungsitoli dialect in Nias has different forms but similar in meaning totalling 178 lexicons in the areas of the meaning of body parts, pronouns, greetings, and references, kinship system, house and its parts, time, season, state of nature, natural objects, and directions, clothing and jewellery, animals and animals, plants,

Based on the above calculation results, the percentage of lexicon different forms of the same meaning between PT and GN is 28.52%.

parts, fruits, and processed products, activity, disease, numbers and sizes, work.

3. Nias Gunungsitoli dialect was the dominant dialect (ML) and the Pulau Tello dialect was a contribution dialect or embedded language (EL).

Percentage of the lexicon analysis of Pulau Tello and Gunungsitoli dialect in Nias have a calculation in the discussion of the percentage, namely :

a) Lexicon same forms same meaning the results of the analysis showed the percentage in 61,69%.

b) Lexicon change forms the same meaning the results of the analysis showed the percentage of 8,65%.

c) Lexicon different forms same meaning the results of the analysis showed the percentage in 28,52%.

The cause of variations in similarities, changes, and differences is because different geographical circumstances have separated the community into groups consisting of various nations. The diversity of the nation has given birth to different cultures, including languages. In addition to geographical factors as well as factors of social status, factors of language situation, time, culture, and individuals have

led to the emergence of language variations, especially dialects.

Suggestions

1. Researchers suggest more in-depth research on the variation of the lexicon of the Nias dialect of Pulau Tello and Gunungsitoli because this research only focuses on the comparison of the lexicon. Thus, relevant research can be carried out by other researchers, to examine the differences in their phonology and morphology.

2. Specifically to the community where this research is Pulau Tello and Gunungsitoli, to preserve the culture of Nias and keep using the language of Nias according to the dialect of each region as a meaning of communication in everyday life because the language of Nias dialect of Gunungsitoli and Pulau Tello is the wealth of the Nias tribe and also the wealth of the nation.

3. For the next researcher, this research can be a reference in researching lexical variation, phonology, and morphology of the Nias language, and can increase knowledge, especially for readers.

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