

LEXICAL VARIATIONS IN RIAU MALAY AT ROKAN HULU REGENCY

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Abstract: The objectives of this research are lexical variation in the Riau Malay language especially Rohul dialect. This research is to analyze the form and field of meaning on Malay language in Rohul Regency. The sample of this research are eight districts in Rokan Hulu Regency, such as Rambah Samo, Rambah Hilir, Kepenuhan, Tambusai Tengah, Tambusai Utara, Kabun, Tandun, and Ujung Batu. The data were gathered by using techniques of referring, technique of note, and technique of interview by using instrument of Swades vocabulary and addition of certain vocabulary variation and were analysed by padan method with the comparative connection technique equates. The finding showed forms of full lexical variations in this study found were 14 gloss with 72 variations, phonetic lexical variation in this study found were 324 gloss with 834 variations, while the morphological variations found in this study were 36 gloss with 108 variations including: 1) morpheme being *bu-*, *be-*, *mu-*, *me-*, and release of morphemes; 2) morpheme turns into morpheme *bu*, *mu-*, *m*, and; 3) morpheme *pe-* turns into *pu-* and *pe-* morpheme; The forms of the field of meaning in the language of Riau Malay Rohul people found 12 classification of lexical variations.

Keywords: *Lexical Variations, Riau Malay Language, Rohul.*

Dialectology research is a form of documentation of regional languages in Indonesia. Riau Malay language is a language that is rich in dialects from every district, sub-district, and village in all regions in Riau. One of the regencies that has a unique language is the Malay Language of Riau, the Rokan Hulu Dialect. Rokan Hulu is one of the districts that are heterogeneous. In this region there was also a kingdom that was named the Rokan kingdom. Based on the location of the area, Rokan Hulu is an area bordering North Sumatra and West Sumatra. Therefore, in this region, there has been a variety of languages between the languages of Mandailing, Minang, Malay itself, and Javanese. In this region, there was also a mixture of Javanese, because there were many migrants from the population of Java Island to Rokan Hulu. This results in the language or dialect of the migrant community entering Rokan Hulu. Contact a language with a language or dialect in an area where the language user makes language has various variations.

People in an area always have their own dialect as their group identity. The dialect has different characteristics from other regions. In addition, the presence of language contact also creates variations between the languages of the original population and the migrant population. Based on observations, in Rokan Hulu there is also a lexical variance on Rokan Malay itself, this is due to various factors, between geographical location and the influence of migrant residents into the area. These lexical variations are changes in language that can be seen from the different ways pronunciation, change of shape and shift of meaning in a language. The lexical variation in the language of the Malay Riau The Rokan Hulu dialect has a unique example of the pronunciation of the word "orang" in the Riau Malay language. The Rokan Hulu dialect is pronounced "oghang". Next, the word "kedai" is pronounced with the word "kodai". In addition, there are also lexical variations with changes in shape and shift in meaning, for example in the word "pergi" denoted by the word "poi", the word "pasar" is denoted by the word "pokan". So, based on this uniqueness, this study aims to describe the form of lexical variations in the Riau Malay language of the Rokan Hulu Dialect and to describe the meaning of lexical variations in the Malay language of the Riau Rokan Hulu Dialect.

Dialectology is one field of study of science that studies language from a certain angle. Lauder (2002: 38) states that dialectology is a branch of language science that systematically handles various studies related to dialect or language variation, both variations of language based on region; language variations based on social strata; and language variations based on time

differences. In addition, Lauder also added that there was a shift in the scope of the study of dialectology, namely language variations that occur due to regional differences.

Fernandez (1993: 13) explains dialectology studies examining variations in languages in different dialects of a language as a system in relation to geographical factors. Speakers in a dialect have similar characteristics which indicate that they are in one dialect, the dialect is different from other groups of speakers who are in their own dialect with other characteristics that mark the dialect. For example, the Riau language of the Rokan Hulu dialect has its own characteristics that are different from the characteristics of the Kampar dialect of Riau. But because both come from the Riau language, both can be considered as dialects of the Riau language.

In the study of dialectology there are two studies namely synchronic and chronic studies. According to Laksono, (2009: 10) the first dialect study was synchronic in language mapping and diachronic studies of lexicon construction. Synchronic dialect studies were carried out by comparing language variations at different observation points in the same time period. This dialect study is done by reconstructing or comparing proto languages with the current language. The results of language reconstruction will find retention of 'relics' and variations.

This is consistent with the opinion of Nothofer (1995: 135-137) who argued that all dialects have old elements (retention) and elements of change (variation). Therefore, it is found that the conservative 'proto' dialect area and the 'variation' renewal dialect. Furthermore, Nadra (1997: 25) states that retention is an ancient form of language which is reflected in the modern language dialect. The same thing also stated by Resticka, (2011: 43) states retention is an element of language that does not experience change from the language proto.

Second, dialect studies are diachronic talking about the problem of changing meaning. Changes in meaning in the diachronic dimension can be ameliorative, that is, the meaning that is now considered better than the previous meaning 'and the derogatory' meaning that is now worse than the previous meaning '. This is reinforced by the opinion of Subroto (2011: 88-93) stating that a language in its journey from time to time must experience changes or variations in form or meaning in terms of its vocabulary system.

Language variation is a type of language whose usage is adapted to the function and situation without neglecting the basic rules that apply in the language concerned. This implies that the situation that accompanies a speech event requires a certain variety of languages. Language variation occurs because of its non-homogeneous speaker and social interaction in a very diverse society. This is appropriate, as stated by Chaer and Agustina (2004: 61) states that the causes of this variation are used by very many speakers, as well as a very wide area.

In addition, variations in language can also be caused by demographic and historical factors. Omar in Nadra (1997: 210) states demographically that changes occur more quickly in regions with more densely populated populations than those in less populated areas. Areas with denser populations are usually centers of culture or trade centers. Historical events can also lead to variations in language that cause dialect differences such as: migration, transmigration, and communication between speakers of the dialect.

Furthermore, Chaer and Agustina (2004: 70) also categorize language variations in terms of formality and in terms of facilities. Language variations in terms of formality include frozen variety, official variety, or formal variety, variety of business or consultative variety, casual or casual variety, and familiar variety.

Apart from the above, language variations can also be seen in terms of the facilities or paths used. The implication of this is the existence of verbal variety and written variety. The existence of various spoken languages and various written languages is based on the reality in the field. This fact is that oral language and written language have a form of structure that is not the same. Every language in the world, must have a variety of variations, although between classes of variations with each other in each lexicon there are no strict limits.

Lexicon in the study of linguistics means vocabulary. Kridalaksana (1993: 127) states that lexicon is a component of language that contains all information about the meaning and usage of words in language. This explains that, the lexicon is a set of words that have meaning.

The lexicon variation occurs because of differences in pronunciation, shape shift, changes in shape and shift of meaning. The lexicon variation also occurs due to onomasiological and semasiological differences. Onomasiological differences show different meanings based on

one concept given in several different places. Semasiological differences are the opposite of onomasiological differences, namely giving the same name to several different concepts (Ayatrohaedi 1983: 4).

Theoretically, it can be seen that one dialect difference with the other dialect appears in the lexicon (Lauder 2002: 4). The touch of language can be seen at the lexicon level, as well as the chain of mutual understanding between neighboring languages or dialects.

Method

The method used in this study is the matching method and the agih method. The matching method used in analyzing the data of this research is the referential matching method whose determinant is the fact that is designated by language or language referent and the pragmatic equivalent method whose determinant is the speech partner. The matching method is used to describe the characteristics of lexical variations. The method used in this research is the substitution technique, which is by investigating the alignment between the forms of lingual units with each other. Agih method is used to determine the form of lexical variations. The source of this research data comes from Swadesh vocabulary which is equipped with conditions that exist at the observation point.

Data analysis techniques in this study use separation techniques or sorting techniques, namely by separating or sorting out variations or choices of language used by language users, along with the reasons behind the choice of language (Sudaryanto 1993: 33). The steps taken in the data analysis stage are 1) grouping data on lexical variations that have been recorded and recorded based on their form, 2) describing the types of lexical variations that have been grouped, and 3) describing the characteristics of lexical variations in the language of Riau Riau Dialect Rokan The upstream used by the wearer. The presentation of the results of the data analysis of this study is in the form of exposure to variations in language and characteristics of language variations.

Result and Discussion

Forms of Lexical Variations in Malay Language Riau Dialect in Rokan Hulu

Based on the research findings, there are 3 lexical variations, namely full lexical variation, phonological lexical variation, and morphological lexical variation.

1. Full Lexical Variation

Based on the findings, we obtained a complete lexical verientation of 14 data with 72 variants. These variants are based on a different form of the original word form at each point of the Riau language observation in Rokan Hulu district in 8 subdistricts. This full lexical innovation is *kakak laki-laki*, namely /ulon/ by the people in Rambah Samo and Kabun districts; / ongah / spoken by Rambah Hilir community; / aban/ spoken by communities in Tambusai Tengah dan Utara; while / uwo / spoken community in Ujung Batu; and / aka? jantan / spoken community Tandun subdistrict. The next lexical variation, *Paman paling muda* being / oncu / spoken in Rambah Samo district, / Pa? nit / spoken by the Rambah Hilir community, / ma? nit / spoken by the community of Kepenuhan, Tambusai Tengah, and Tambusai Utara; / apa? / spoken in Kabun district; and / mama? / spoken society in Tandun and Ujung Batu.

Other lexical variants, such as *Beruang* being / Sanuan/ are spoken in the subdistrict communities Rambah Samo and Rambah Hilir; / buruan/ spoken in the district of Kepenuhan and Tambusai Utara, / bruan/ spoken in kecamatan Tambusai Tengah and Kabun; / bəruan/ spoken by the community in Tandun district; and / bEbe/ is spoken by the people of Ujung Batu.

The lexical variation is *melihat* as being pronounced by Rambah Samo community, Tambusai Tengah, Tambusai Utara; / munyolu / spoken by Rambah Hilir and Fulfillment community; / mənəngo? / spoken by the Kabun community; / məliE? / spoken by Tandun society; and, / nEngo? / spoken by the people of Ujung Batu. Although the local observation point is nearby, the data undergoes innovations or variants between one region and another.

2. The phonological lexical variants

From a number of 370 glossos used, there are 324 glos with 834 variants that are still maintained by the speech community in Rohul district. The data is as follows: the headmaster becomes / pətigān / at 5 observation points namely the Rambah Samo sub-district, Rambah Hilir, Kepenuh, Tambusai Tengah, Tambusai Utara and becomes /pəngulu/ in the district of Kabun. The rest of the principals say the word is still spoken /penghulu/ both in the Tandun and Ujung Batu

sub-districts. Next, said *pemarah* to be /pubəraŋ/ at 5 observation points namely Rambah Samo Subdistrict, Rambah Hilir, Keppanjang, Tambusai Tengah, Tambusai Utara and become /pənyilo?/ in Kabun sub-district, /pənyiwu?/ in Ujung Batu sub-district, while in the Tandun area, the word is still spoken /pəmarah/.

In addition, there is Hajatan word to be /sudokah/. This word is pronounced in 5 subdistricts, namely Kecamatan Rambah Samo, Rambah Hilir, Kepenuhan, Tambusai Tengah, Tambusai Utara and to be /kunduri / in Kabun district. This word is being translated into /hajE? / In Tandun subdistrict and is pronounced /bədua / in Ujung Batu district.

3. Morphological innovation

Morphological innovations found in this study based on bound morphemes found 36 glosses with 108 variants, among others: 1) morphemes become *bu-*, *be-*, *ba-bo-mu-*, and release of morphemes; 2) *me-(N)* morpheme - changes to your morpheme-, *me*, *meŋ-*, *ma-*, *muŋ-* and; 3) morpheme *pe-* (N) turns into *pu-* and *pe-* morpheme.

The morphem becomes *bu-*, *be-*, *ba-*, *bo-*, *mu-*, and morpheme release such as *berkebun* to be /bukobun/ spoken in the Rambah Samo, Rambah Hilir, Kepenuhan, Tambusai Tengah, Tambusai Utara, and Kabun, /bəkobuon / spoken by Tandun community, and /bakobun / spoken by the people of Ujung Batu;

The lexical variation is divided into 6 areas of observation point, namely Rambah Samo, Rambah Hilir, Keppanjang, Tambusai Tengah, Tambusai Utara, and Kabun, while /bapantun / spoken by Tandun and Ujung Batu communities;

Furthermore, the morpheme of- (N) transforms into a morpheme of *mu-*, *me-*, *meŋ-*, *ma-*, *mu-* - example in the lexical variation of *menggenggam* to /muŋgoŋgom/ spoken by the Rambah Samo, Rambah Hilir, and Tambusai Tengah society /muŋopa/ spoken by Tambusai Tengah dan Utara, /məmogəŋ/ spoken by Kabun community, spoken by the community of Tandun /, and /gonggom/ spoken by the community of stone endings;

Morfem *pe-* transforms into a morpheme of *pu-* and *pe-* among others, *pemarah* to be /pubəraŋ / spoken by the Rambah Samo, Rambah Hilir, Kepenuhan, Tambusai Tengah, Tambusai Utara /pənyilo?/ Spoken by Kabun community, /pəmarah/ spoken by the community Tandun, and /pənyiwu / Spoken by the Ujung Batu sub district community; Furthermore, *Pemalas* to be /punyingkuo/ spoken by Rambah Samo, Rambah Hilir, Kepenuhan, Tambusai Tengah and Tambusai Utara, /pəmalE/ spoken by Kabun community, /pəmalE/ spoken by the community of Tandun, /pənyogan/ spoken by the people of Ujung Batu.

The meaning of the Leksikal Variety of Malay Riau Rokan Hulu dialect

In this study are classified into 12 meanings of lexical variations in the Riau Malay language, the Rokan Hulu dialect, namely: 1) kinship of 20 gloss, 2) village life 18 gloss, 3) house and surroundings 22 glos, 4) household appliances and 20 gloss bedding , 5) plants and fruits 14 glos, 6) tools and fishing rods 15 glos, 7) food and drinks 24 glosses, 8) properties and flavors 19 glosses, 9) colors 18 glos, 10) activity 50 glos, 11) musical instruments 6 gloss, 12) clothes and jewelry 13 glos. the data are as follows.

Based on kinship, for example, *kakak ibu paling tua* became /oma? tuo /, /aci? /, /ma? tuo /, /aka? oma? at least /, and /ma? uwo /. This word means 'mother's siblings older than others'. Based on the life of the village community, for example, *menjaga ternak* to be /munjago tona?/, /muŋgah tərna?/, /mənjago təna?/, /mənjago tona?/. based on the classification of the house and its surroundings, for example the *jendela* becomes /pintu soni?/, *singko?*, /tingko?/, /pintu ŋodan/. Based on household equipment and bedding, for example where *tempat nasi* /sumpi?/, /buntia?/, /tompe bəras/, /tompe boyE/. Based on plants and fruits, for example jeruk kecil /limau soni/, /jəru? kocio?/, /limau kocio?/. Based on the tools and fishing equipment, for example *pancing*, /kayo/, /kanyio/, /pancionŋ/, /kanyio /. Based on food and drinks, such as fresh vegetables to /ulom /, /ulam /. Based on the nature and taste, for example *bodoh* to be /hangkoŋ /, /bonga? /, /Lolo /. Based on color, for example *merah muda* to be /mErah mudu/. Based on activities, for example, *injak* to be /pija?/, /lica?/, /ija?/. Based on musical instruments, such as *beduk* to /toŋ-toŋ/, /nakui?/, /bodu?/. Based on clothing and jewelry, for example *celana* to be /səwa/, /caraway/.

Conslusion

The results of this study indicate 324 phonological lexical variations of 370 gloss which are used as instruments, while the morphological variations found in this study are 36 gloss with 72 variations, namely 1) morpheme become bu, be- -, and release of morphemes; 2) me (N) morpheme - changes to your morpheme-, me, meŋ-, ma-, muń- and; 3) morpheme pe-transforms into pu- and pe morphemes; Forms of meaning fields in the language of the Rohul Melayu Riau community were found 346 lexical variations. Based on the findings, it can be classified the meaning of lexical variations in the Malay language of the Riau dialect of Rohul namely the meaning of kinship of the 20 lexicons; the life of rural communities 18 lexicons; home and surrounding 22 lexicons; household appliances and 20 lexicon bedding; plants and fruits 14 lexicons; animals 23 lexicons; 15 lexicon tools and fishing tools; food and beverages 24 lexicons; 18 lexicon diseases; the nature and taste of the 19 lexicons; circumstances and color 18 lexicons; nature around 26 lexicons; body parts 28 lexicons; activity of 50 lexicons, 6 lexicon musical instruments, 13 lexicon clothing and jewelry, lexicon 20 numbers, and 20 lexicons and pronouns.

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