CONSERVATIVE AND INNOVATIVE ISOLECTS OF MINANGKABAU LANGUAGE AT X KOTO SINGKARAK SUB-DISTRICT: DIALECTOLOGICAL STUDIES

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Abstract - Conservative and innovative isolects are parts of dialectological studies. It helps to define isolect which still retains protolanguage and has changes. The research of isolects of Minangkabau language is located in X Koto Singkarak subdistrict, Solok district, the province of West Sumatera. It aims to describe the conservative and innovative isolects from four research sites(RS). Data were taken from twelve native speakers of Minangkabau language. There were several categories to collect the informen such as age, education, and articulatory condition. The instruments are a list of vocabulary considering many aspects of life, pictures, and smartphone. Data were collected using recording, reffering, and interviewing techniques. Analyzing data is done qualitatively by using identity method. Topdown approach is further used to notice retention and innovation forms. The finding of this research states that the village of Singkarak has conservative isolect compare to another three research sites. It is proved by the finding of 82% data had retention and 12% innovation while the rest of research sites were having lower percentages.

Keywords - Conservative, Innovative, Isolect, Minangkabau Language

I. INTRODUCTION

Language mobiles in accordance with cultural changes, technology shifted, and globalization. It carries changes within dialects. Dialectology studies the differences in both horizontal (diatopic) linguistic patterns that include geographical variations, and vertical (syntopic) of social factors, including variations in social dialects,which involved social factors (Chambers and Trudgil 2004). The changes are divided into two, innovation and retention. Innovation according to Mahsun (1995: 83) is linguistic elements that undergo change or renewal. Two characteristics that are considered as elements of innovation in dialectology, namely: (1) The element is an entirely new element, which does not have cognate pairs in languages, dialects, sub-dialects, or other observation areas and (2) The element has similarities in language, dialect, sub-dialect, and other areas of observation - it may be inherited from the same ancient language or the results of internal innovation - but the existence of that element (as an innovation) is incompatible with the system of isolates from dialects, subdialek, or observation area (which receives the element) and/or distribution of the element is limited compared to the distribution of these elements in languages, dialects, subdialects which are thought to be the source. In the other hand, relics or retention are the opposite of innovation. If innovation is linguistic elements that experience change or renewal, then relics are elements of language that are still preserved (Mahsun, 1995: 83)

In addition, many factors reflect the changes among dialects. Each dialect has two situations such as adeveloping situation and an undeveloped situation, resulting in the existence of a strong dialect and a weak dialect (Shariah at.all, 2015). It also needs to consider the mass media and the number of dialectal speaker (Han and Hugo, 2014). Nadra(2006) states that central cultural area has significant authority towards dialects. Yet it does not mean rural areas can not sense the shifts.

Area of X Koto Singkarak sub-district has eight villages, Singkarak, Sumani, Saning Bakar, Koto Sani, Tikalak, Aripan, Tanjung Alai, and Kacang. This reseach is to look for differences among isolects in that area. It conducted only in four research sites such as Singkarak, Sumani, Aripan, and Tanjung Alai. It is caused by the number of innovation and retention that appear in those isolect represents the changes of conservative and innovative isolect. Conservative and innovative isolect will be determined by considering the number of retention existed in isolect and number of innovative changes. Therefore, this research will also show the place for the first stay of people in X Koto Singkarak sub-district.

II. METHOD

Twelve native speakers of Minangkabau language were the participants of this research. They represent four observation areas (3 x 4 = 12). There were several categories to collect the informan such as age, education, articulatory condition, etc. It is due to get valid data by avoiding the existence of gender vocabulary, technology occupation, and missing sounds. Data were collected by asking the participant to sit in common. They were asked to say words in their isolects based on stimulus words(adapted from Nadra and Reniwati, 2009). Data were recorded using smartphone and transcripted linguistically.

The research instrument is a set of vocabulary based on several aspects of life such as numbers, time,

human body, animal, plant, colour, food and drink, illness and medicine. Besides, pictures and smartphone are another primary instruments to support the research. Data analysis was done qualitatively by using identity method (Sudaryanto, 2015) and considering some of related literatures such as Meluzzi (2015) which states that dialects has analogously connected to linguistic identity and the changes of innovation patterns similarly in accordance to Rumalean (2019). Data were compared to Nadra (2006) as the main resource of Minangkabau language (reconstructed form of Proto-Minangkabau language (PBM)). In addition, topdown approach were applied to notice the retention and innovation forms.

The area of the research is in X Koto Singkarak sub-district, Solok district, West Sumatera province which is using four research sites out of eight. They are village of Singkarak (Research Site 1(RS1)), village of Sumani (RS2), village of Aripan (RS3), and the village of Tanjung Alai (RS4). More information about X Koto Singkarak sub-district can be seen in Figure 1, Basic maps of X Koto Singkarak sub-district.

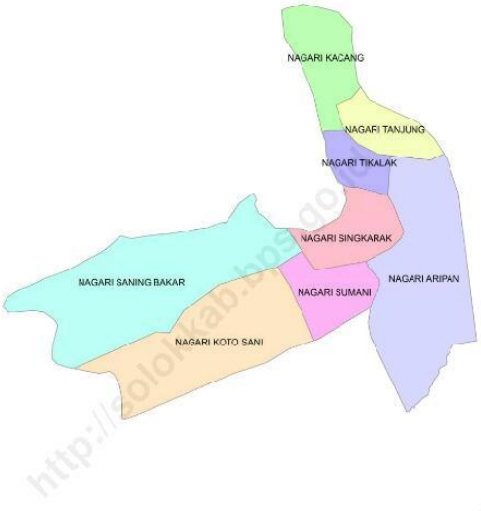


Figure 1. Basic Map of X Koto Singkarak Sub-district (Source: Kecamatan X Koto Singkarak dalam Angka, 2017)

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are some results of this research. First, the innovation and retention percentage in four data resources. Second, phonological innovation and retention. Third, lexical innovation and retention. Last, lexical who innovatively changes in semantic way.

RS	Retention	Innovation
1	82%	18%
2	69%	31%
3	68%	32%
4	67%	33%

Table 1. Innovation and Retention Percentage

Based on the table, it shows that RS1 has more numbers of retention compared to RS2, RS3, and RS4. The village which shows more retention is Singkarak. Therefore isolect of Singkarak is conservative. In addition, villages that show more innovation are Sumani, Aripan, and Tanjung Alai. Thus, they are categorized as innovative isolects. There is no RS which has no innovation. Some of phonological and lexical innovation and retention will be shown as the following tables.

PBM (reconstructed by Nadra, 2006)	Conservative Isolect	Gloss
*caciŋ *i>ɪ~iˆ~iˆ~ɪ *kabuʔ *u>u~uy~u~uy *taŋan *a>a~a~e~e *kƏbaw *aw>aw~aw~aw~ow *m/ipis *m>t~m~m~m *galamay *g>g~k~g~k	cacɪŋ ɪ (RS1, RS4) kabuʔ u (RS1, RS3) taŋan a (RS1, RS2) kabaw aw (RS1, RS2, RS3) mipih m (RS2, RS3, RS4) galamay g (RS1, RS3)	‘worm’ ‘cloud veil’ ‘hand’ ‘buffalo’ ‘thin’ ‘a kind of dodol’

PBM (reconstructed by Nadra, 2006)	Innovative Isolect	Gloss
*caciŋ *i>ɪ~iˆ~iˆ~ɪ *kabuʔ *u>u~uy~u~uy *taŋan *a>a~a~e~e *kƏbaw *aw>aw~aw~aw~ow *m/ipis *m>t~m~m~m *galamay *g>g~k~g~k	caciˆŋ iˆ (RS2, RS3) kabuyʔ uy (RS2, RS4) taŋen e (RS3, RS4) kobow ow (RS4) tipih t (RS1) kalamay k (RS2, RS4)	‘worm’ ‘cloud veil’ ‘hand’ ‘buffalo’ ‘thin’ ‘a kind of dodol’

Table 2. Phonological Conservative and Innovative Isolects

All glosses are realized in single datum. Conservative and innovative were differentiate phonetically. Shifting from monophtong to diphtong is dominantly occured in the data.

Gloss ‘worm’ is realized as cacɪŋ(RS1, RS4) and caciˆŋ(RS2, RS3) which came from PBM *caciŋ ‘worm’. Nadra (2006) states that diphtong is more likely inovative rather than monophtong. It is similar to data *kabuʔ.

Gloss ‘hand’ is realized as taŋan (RS1, RS2) and taŋen (RS3, RS4). The word taŋan and taŋen each consists of five phonemes i.e /t/, /a/, /ŋ/, /a/, /n/ equals

to /t/, /a/, /ŋ/, /e/, /n/. But there is a difference in articulation. RS1 and RS2 tend to use /a/ which retains protolanguage (< PBM *taŋan 'tangan') while RS3 and RS4 tend to switch it into /e/.

Gloss 'thin' is realized as mipih(RS2, RS3, RS4) and tipih(RS1). Nasal and voiced phoneme /m/ in RS2,RS3, RS4 tends to switch into voiceless /t/ in RS1.

For gloss 'a kind of dodol' is realized as galamay (RS1, RS3) and kalamay (RS2, RS4). All phonemes existed in RS1 and RS3 are retention form (<PBM *galamay 'a kind of dodol') while in RS2 and RS4 tend to have innovation of PBM phoneme /g/ into /k/. Furthermore, there are conservative and innovative lexical. Some of examples will be shown as following table.

PBM (reconstructed by Nadra, 2006)	Conservative Isolect	Innovative Isolect	Gloss
*ikuR	ikuˆ	lanciri?	'butt'
*kalaŋulu	kalaŋulu	banta	'pillow'
*l∂mak	lamaʔ	gomoʔ	'fat'
*kumuh	kumʊh	lato	'dirty'

Table 3. Lexical Conservative and Innovative Isolects

Innovative lexical tends to have different form compare to the conservative one. Gloss 'butt' is reconstructed as *ikuR. Conservative isolect still retains proto phoneme and switches phoneme *R into diphtong /uˆ/. Innovative isolect has different kind of form as lanciriʔ. It came from lexicon of liang cirik 'anus'. It also contains semantic innovation from the definition of 'anus' shifted into 'butt'

Gloss 'pillow' is used by most people nowadays while kalaŋ ulu is derived to dissapear. Some old generations still use this kind of word but the innovative pattern seemed to get influence of Indonesian which pronouns pillow as bantal.

Gloss 'fat' is reconstructed as *l∂mak. Conservative isolect still remains proto phoneme and switches phoneme /k/ into /ʔ/. Innovative one uses different lexicon gomoʔ 'animal fat' which is borrowed from another language (Thaib, 1934: 83)

Gloss 'dirty' is reconstructed as *kumuh. Conservative isolect at X Koto Singkarak tends to change a phoneme such as /u/ into /ʊ/. Another lexicon as innovative isolect is lato. It is not reconstructed by Nadra(2006) yet it is already exist and written in Thaib (1934:137).

In addition, there are several lexical who innovatively change in semantic way.

PBM	Conservative Isolect	Innovative isolect	Gloss
Not reconstructed by Nadra (2006)	kareke 'gravel' dipan 'bed' tombaʔ 'spear' nasikuniʔ 'a kind of sticky rice' tukaŋapa 'vulcan'	batu 'stone' baŋku 'chair' galah 'bamboo' bubuˆ 'porridge' bengke 'workshop'	'gravel' 'bed' 'spear' 'akind of sticky rice' 'vulcan'

Table 4. Lexical Change in Semantic

Geografically, innovation frequency seemed to be equal for both areas with good access of transportation, economical activity, and culture and rural areas. For example, RS 3 and 4 are located far from city centre but these areas still show significant changes of innovation. Meanwhile RS 1 is located in good transportation access but still keep the retention of proto language. It is difined that the differences isolects among RS can be identified geographically as Nadra an Reniwati (2009) declares that geographical factor can used as one of many factors in clarifying dialects.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on analysis, it can be sum up that the village of Singkarak has the most conservative isolect compared to others. Analysis declares that Singkarak has 82% of retention over 18% innovation. Sumani has 69% retention over 31% innovation. Aripan has 68% retention over 32% innovation. Tanjung Alai has 67% retention over 33% innovation.

There are three classifications which are found based on data analysis such as phonological conservative and innovative isolects, lexical conservative and innovative isolects, and lexical change in semantic.

This research is still the beginning. It needs to consider some aspects such as the history of Agam Tanah Datar dialect as the reference of X Koto Singkarak sub-district isolects. It also needs to do further research in multidiciplinary field.

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