

Geography of the Malay Dialect in Kapuas Hulu Regency West Kalimantan

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Abstract

The purposes of this study entitled "Geography of the Malay Language Dialect in Kapuas Hulu Regency, West Kalimantan" are: to describe the lexical variation; to map the lexical variation of Malay dialects; to calculate the differences in the variation of the Malay language; to make a lexical isogloss file in Malay. Three data analysis methods: synchronous comparative method, dialectometric formula to calculate the number of lexical differences in the percentage between observation points, and isogloss file to separate the language variation between observation points in percentage. The research indicated five main findings. First, it produced a description of the variation of the Malay language at 9 observation points. Second, the calculation of lexical differences between observation points in the study area, the lowest difference is at observation points 3 – 4 = 9.5, the highest contrast is at observation points 6 – 7 = 43. Third, the dialectometry calculation results found that language variations in the research area consisted of sub-dialects and speech differences. Fourth, the linguistic distance between observation points is the lowest percentage of 9.5% in area 3 – 4. The linguistic distance between observation points in the highest percentage of 43% was found at observation points 6 – 7. Mapping the lexical variation of Malay found indicated 6 subdialect variations. Fifth, the isogloss line that separates the most language variations through the isogloss file separated the observation points 6 and 7 as many as 43 files. The isogloss file is at least 9.5 files separating observation points 3 and 4.

Keywords: dialect geography, dialect maps, isogloss, lexical variations.

1. INTRODUCTION

This research answers the statement of Malay speakers in West Kalimantan who think that each watershed or sub-district has a different dialect. This opinion acknowledges the Malay-speaking community, which is called a social dialect. So, each place is considered to have a different dialect. Of course, such an opinion is not always valid to prove each sub-district or river flow as an extra or the same dialect. Therefore, this research was carried out as an answer.

Based on the literature search, "Geography of the Malay Language Dialect in Kapuas Hulu Regency, West Kalimantan" has not yet been done. One research only conducted by Patriantoro (2015) examined the geography of the Malay Language Dialect in the Sambas and Mempawah River Basins West Kalimantan. From the literature search, research on the geography of the Malay Language Dialect in Kapuas Hulu Regency, West Kalimantan has not focused on the peculiarities of the study of dialect geography and mapping of the Malay language. This research is original research work. Dialect geography research in Sambas, Kubu Raya, Sanggau, Sekadau, Sambas watersheds, and Mempawah regencies have a variety of language variations, which can be in the form of different speech variations, different subdialects, or different dialects. This fact is the diversity in the Malay language in West Kalimantan; different places can have different language variations.

The research objectives included (1) to describe the lexical variation of the Malay language in Kapuas Hulu Regency; (2) to calculate differences in lexical variation between observation points of Malay in Kapuas Hulu Regency; (3) to map the lexical variations of the Malay language in Kapuas Hulu Regency; and (4) to make a lexical isogloss file in Malay in Kapuas Hulu Regency.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Dialect geography is another name for dialectology. In subsequent developments, dialectology focuses more on studying dialects in a language. Dialect geography studies language variations based on local (places) in one language area. These language variants can arise due to geographical differences (Ayatrohaedi, 1979, p. 6). Dialect geography is an attempt to map dialects. Language variations that are not known with certainty include language, dialect, subdialect, and speech differences are called isolects (Mahsun, 2010, p. 46).

According to Meillet (1970, pp. 69–71), the term dialect is usually based on variations of the same language used in different geographic areas. In general, dialectology is the study of particular dialects or dialects of a language (Laksono, 2004, p. 10). All dialects in a language have an equal position, the same status; there is no prestigious and non-prestigious dialect. In principle, every dialect of the same language has the same role and function as a communication tool in community groups to establish social relations with others.

A map is a representation through pictures of an area that states the boundaries of the location, surface properties, latitude, soil structure, and natural conditions. Language mapping means transferring language data collected from the research area to a map. There are three types of maps in dialect geography research, namely: (1) base maps, (2) observation point maps and (3) data maps. First, the base map is a geographical map relating

to the research area to determine the observation points of administrative boundaries that must be displayed. Second, the map of observation points contains the area of observation points from which data is taken. The name of the observation point is written in numbers and complete in the description section. Third, the data map contains research data at each observation point. Some research data are placed directly at each observation point, and some use symbols.

Isogloss is an imaginary line that unites areas with the same language variation (Lauder & Lauder, 2009, p. 221). Similarly, Laksono & Savitri (2009, p. 91) defined isogloss as an imaginary line that connects each observation area with similar linguistic symptoms; then, the concept develops into an imaginary line that unites observation areas that display similar linguistic symptoms. Kurath (as cited in Laksono, 2004, p. 24) states heteroglossia is an imaginary line inscribed on a language map to separate the emergence of each language symptom based on different forms or systems. Each creation of an isogloss file is done by assigning certain symbols to each of them. The given character, which has similar linguistic symptoms, uses the same sign. The union of berries has the same symbol as the isogloss line, which can be curved or straight.

The display map is a map that contains tabulations of field data with the intention that the data is depicted from a geographical perspective. Thus, the demonstration map includes the geographical distribution of the differences in linguistic elements between the observation areas (Mahsun, 2005, p. 59). If we examine phonological and lexical differences, then all symbols with phonological and lexical differences are mapped in two different display maps (Laksono & Savitri, 2009, p. 94). Data that have phonological differences are mapped in the phonological display map. Data that have lexical differences are mapped in the lexical display map. Ayatrohaedi (1979, p. 52) states that there are three display maps creation, namely (1) direct system (moving each character onto the map), (2) symbol system (replacing the character with certain symbols), (3) plot system.

A lexicon is a technical term for a language component. Verhaar (2008, p. 13) states that the term lexicon in linguistics means that vocabulary is often called "lexeme." In line with this opinion, Kridalaksana (2009, p. 139) says that the term lexis is used in British linguistics. The popular term, namely vocabulary, has the same meaning as the two terms. Subroto (2011, p. 42) states that lexemes are essentially abstract forms or the result of abstraction of different word forms included in the same lexeme contained in the same paradigm, called the inflectional paradigm. For example, the form of the word *write*, *writes*, *wrote*, *writing*, *written* is included in the WRITE lexeme. The formation of the noun *writer* from the verb *write* includes the formation that produces a new lexeme or derivational construction. Therefore, a lexeme is an abstract unit (the result of abstraction) from an inflectional paradigm that does not change the identity of the word or word class as the smallest form of either simple or complex form.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses two types of research used sequentially, namely the type of quantitative research and qualitative research. These two types of research complement each other in data analysis. Some data can only be analyzed by quantitative research, and the others have to be examined by qualitative research. Quantitative research is research that uses numbers by

using certain measurements. Measurement is an activity that involves giving numbers to attributes, characteristics of a person, object, or event according to rules or formulas. Measurement includes the process of assigning numbers to specific categories to describe the quality of certain results. Measurement in dialect geography uses the "dialectometry" formula.

This type of qualitative research is research that uses numbers and an approach that describes the actual situation to support the presentation of data. When recorded, the researcher analyzed the data with all its properties as close as possible to the original form. In collecting data, qualitative researchers record what is stated formally and record various things that are felt and captured intuitively by the researcher (Sutopo, 2002, pp. 35–37). Both quantitative and qualitative research types are used in dialect geography research. Based on which priority scale should take precedence, quantitative analysis is used first in dialect geography research. In qualitative research, each data is analyzed, the researcher analyzes the information carefully and objectively is not affected by the researcher's subjectivity and describes what it is. In dialectological research, mainly to explain the differences between lexical.

This research data are in the form of words and phrases of the Malay language in Kapuas Hulu Regency, which are used by the Malay community in the research area whose gloss has been determined. Sudaryanto (1988, p. 18) states that the context of the data is a basic component that is a condition for the existence of data. The glosses in question are in the form of Swadesh lexical and other lexical that are not Swadesh; glosses consist of 100 lexicons and phrases. The instrument used is a Nothofer instrument modified by Laksono and Savitri (2009, pp. 45–60).

The data collection method used in this study was the proficient method because it was in the form of a conversation, and there was contact between the researcher and the speaker as the resource person. The technique used is the fishing rod technique. The researcher obtained data with his ingenuity and ability to lure the informants through the research instrument guide to speak as expected by the researchers. This fishing technique was done by direct conversation or face-to-face. The fishing rod technique and the in-depth interview technique were used in data collection to complement each other. Instruments used to search for data contained Swadesh words and other predefined words.

The method used for analysis, especially language mapping, was the Synchronous Comparative Method. In principle, the Synchronous Comparative method is a method used to analyze language data by comparing or comparing language data between observation points in the same period of time. First, the Synchronous Comparative method with the non-cognatic pairing technique to find lexical differences was carried out. The Synchronous Comparative Method was used for lexical analysis by comparing data between observation points for lexical mapping.

Second, the synchronous comparative method was used to analyze lexical differences between observation points. Next, the researcher calculated the number of lexical differences between observation points using the "Dialectometry Method". Dialectometry is a statistical measurement used to see how far differences in the places were studied by comparing a number of elements collected from certain places.

The Dialectometry formula is a statistical measurement used to see how far there are differences in the places studied by comparing a number of elements collected from certain places. Guiter's Dialectometry Formula (Mahsun, 2005, p. 118, 2010, pp. 48–50) can be seen below.

$$\frac{(S \times 100)}{N} = d \%$$

Patriantoro (2015, p. 183) states that lexical dialectometric calculations are as follows.

80,1 % above	: language differences
50,1 % - 80 %	: dialect differences
30,1 % - 50 %	: sub-dialect differences
20,1 % - 30 %	: speech differences
Under 20 %	: no difference

The calculation with the percentage figures above results from revising the effects of calculating the percentage distance of linguistic elements between observation points. This revision aims to determine the distance between observation points in percentages with non-ambiguous decimal numbers. Regardless of the result, the percentage with a decimal number is not rounded up or down.

4. FINDINGS

The research entitled "Geography of the Malay Language Dialect in Kapuas Hulu Regency, West Kalimantan" is interesting field research. There are four problems that must be answered in this study, namely (1) the lexical variation of Malay in Kapuas Hulu Regency, (2) calculating the difference in lexical variation between observation points of Malay in Kapuas Hulu Regency, (3) mapping the lexical variation of Malay in Kapuas Hulu Regency, and (4) lexical isogloss files in Malay in Kapuas Hulu District.

The results of this study, firstly indicted a description of the lexical data for answering the problem of lexical variation of the Malay language in Kapuas Hulu Regency. Second, comparing each lexical data at each observation point using an inter-village triangle was carried out to answer the problem of lexical variations between observation points in the research area. Furthermore, the differences in lexical variations between observation points were calculated using the dialectometric formula to answer the conditions of variation in the Malay language in the research area. Third, the calculation of language variation between observation points produced linguistic distances between observation points used to map language variations lexically in the research area. Fourth, an isogloss file between observation points in the research area was created according to the differences in language variations between observation points to create an isogloss file that separates language variations lexically between observation points in the research area. The more isogloss files separate between observation points, the higher or more lexical differences. The results of the data analysis that have been carried out are presented in data analysis as below.

Description of lexical variation in the research area consists of 9 observation points, including (1) Upper Silat, (2) Pengkadan, (3) Upper Bunut, (4) Kalis, (5) Kedamin (South Putussibau), (6) Putussibau (North Putussibau), (7) Jongkong, (8) Selimbau, and (9) Batang Lupar. The triangular presentation between observation points is carried out to calculate the percentage distance between observation points in the research area. There are 9 observation points in the research area in mapping the Malay language in Kapuas Hulu including: (1) Silat Hulu, (2) Pengkadan, (3) Bunut Hulu, (4) Kalis, (5) South Putussibau (Kedamin), (6) Putussibau Utara, (7) Jongkong, (8) Selimbau, (9) Batang Lupar All these sub-districts are located in Kapuas Hulu Regency. The following is a triangle between villages in the research area. There are 18 lexical distances between observation points that have been compiled. Lexical distances between observation points include: observation points 1 – 2, 1 – 3, 1 – 8, 1 – 9, 2 – 3, 2 – 7, 2 – 8, 3 – 4, 3 – 7, 4 – 5, 4 – 6, 4 – 7, 5 – 6, 6 – 7, 6 – 9, 7 – 8, 7 – 9, and 8 – 9. The table below shows the calculation of lexical differences between observation points using triangles between villages at 9 observation points.

Table: 1 Lexical Differences between Triangle Observation Points across Villages

Observation Points	Lexical Differences
1-2	40,5
1-3	42,5
1-8	39,5
1-9	39
2-3	27,5
2-7	30
2-8	39
3-4	9,5
3-7	34,5
4-5	29,5
4-6	33,5
4-7	36,5
5-6	26
6-7	43
6-9	40
7-8	36,5
7-9	37,5
8-9	33

The calculation of linguistic distance in percentage between observation points using dialectometric formulas is used to map language variations lexically in the research area. The following is a table of 2 linguistic distances in percentage between observation points in the research area. Based on the calculation between the observation points using the inter-village triangle, it was found that the lexical differences between the observation points were as follows.

Calculation of lexical difference between observation points 1 – 2 = 40.5; 1 – 3 = 42.5; 1 – 8 = 39.5; 1 – 9 = 39; 2 – 3 = 27.5; 2 – 7 = 30; 2 – 8 = 39; 3 – 4 = 9.5; 3 – 7 = 34.5; 4 – 5 = 29.5; 4 – 6 = 33.5; 4 – 7 = 36.5; 5 – 6 = 26; 6 – 7 = 43; 6 – 9 = 40; 7 – 8 = 36.5; 7 – 9 = 37.5; 8 – 9 = 33. The result of calculating the lexical difference between observation points is then calculated using the dialectometric formula. The results of the dialectometry calculation for each lexical difference between observation points in percentage can be seen in table 2 below.

Table: 2 Linguistic Distance in Percentage between Observation Points

Observation Points Differences	Total of Linguistic Distance
1-2	40,5 %
1-3	42,5 %
1-8	39,5 %
1-9	39 %
2-3	27,5 %
2-7	30 %
2-8	39 %
3-4	9,5 %
3-7	34,5 %
4-5	29,5 %
4-6	33,5 %
4-7	36,5 %
5-6	26 %
6-7	43 %
6-9	40 %
7-8	36,5 %
7-9	37,5 %
8-9	33 %

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Based on the results of calculating the lexical differences between observation points in the percentage of Malay in Kapuas Hulu Regency, it can be explained that the linguistic variations that exist in the research area are as follows:

Language Difference : not found

Dialect Difference : not found

Subdialect differences: 1 – 2 = 40.5%; 1 – 3 = 42.5%; 1 – 8 = 39.5%; 1 – 9 = 39%;
2 – 8 = 39%, 3 – 7 = 34.5%; 4 – 6 = 33.5%; 4 – 7 = 36.5%;
6 – 7 = 43%; 6 – 9 = 40%; 7 – 8 = 36.5%; 7 – 9 = 37.5%;
8 – 9 = 33%.

Speech Difference : 2 – 3 = 27.5%; 2 – 7 = 30%.

No Difference : 3 – 4 = 9.5%; 4 – 5 = 29.5%; 5 – 6

Based on data analysis using the inter-village triangle, the variation of the Malay language was found in Kapuas Hulu Regency, the differences in language variations between sub-districts were also not found to have language differences and dialect differences. Based on the data analysis of the differences in language variation, only subdialect differences, speech differences and no differences were found. Linguistic distance between observation points, which has the highest percentage at observation points 6 – 7 : 43%, language variation between Putussibau area (North Putussibau, Putussibau Village city) and Jongkong (Ujung Said village). The linguistic distance between observation points with the lowest percentage is at observation points 3 – 4 : 9.5%, language variations between the Bunut Hulu area (Temuyuk village) and Kalis (Kalis Raya village).

The findings of the analysis of calculating lexical differences between observation points in the percentage of Malay in Kapuas Hulu Regency, which consists of 9 observation points, include: (1) Hulu Silat, (2) Pengkadan, (3) Bunut Hulu, (4) Kalis, (5) Kedamin (South Putussibau), (6) Putussibau (North Putussibau), (7) Jongkong, (8) Selimbau, and (9) Batang Lupar can be described linguistic variations that exist in the research area as follows:

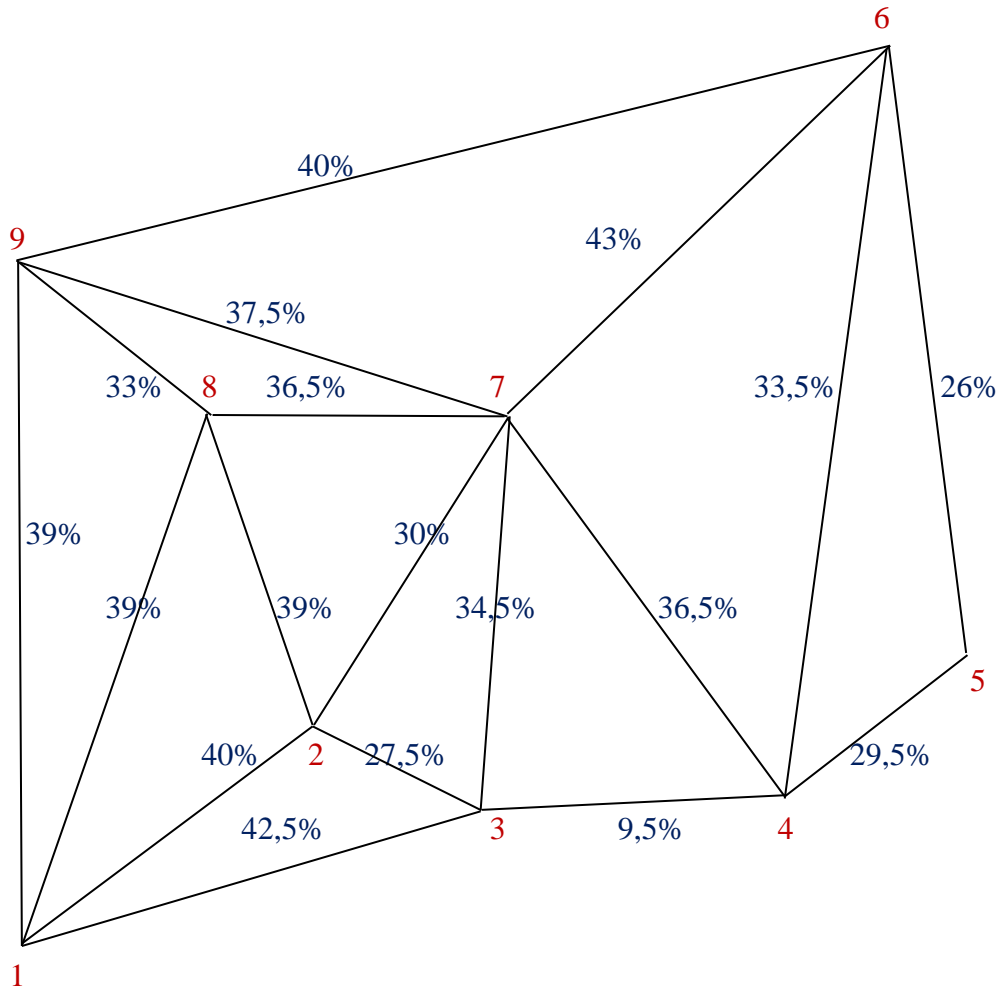
Subdialect differences: 1 – 2 = 40.5%; 1 – 3 = 42.5%; 1 – 8 = 39.5%; 1 – 9 = 39%;
2 – 8 = 39%, 3 – 7 = 34.5%; 4 – 6 = 33.5%; 4 – 7 = 36.5%;
6 – 7 = 43%; 6 – 9 = 40%; 7 – 8 = 36.5%; 7 – 9 = 37.5%;
8 – 9 = 33%.

Speech Difference : 2 – 3 = 27.5%; 2 – 7 = 30%, 4 – 5 = 29.5%; 5 – 6 = 26%.

No Difference : 3 – 4 = 9.5%.

The mapping of Malay Lexical Variations in Kapuas Hulu Regency based on the analysis of the results of calculating the linguistic distance in percentage terms can be described in the 1 Language Map below.

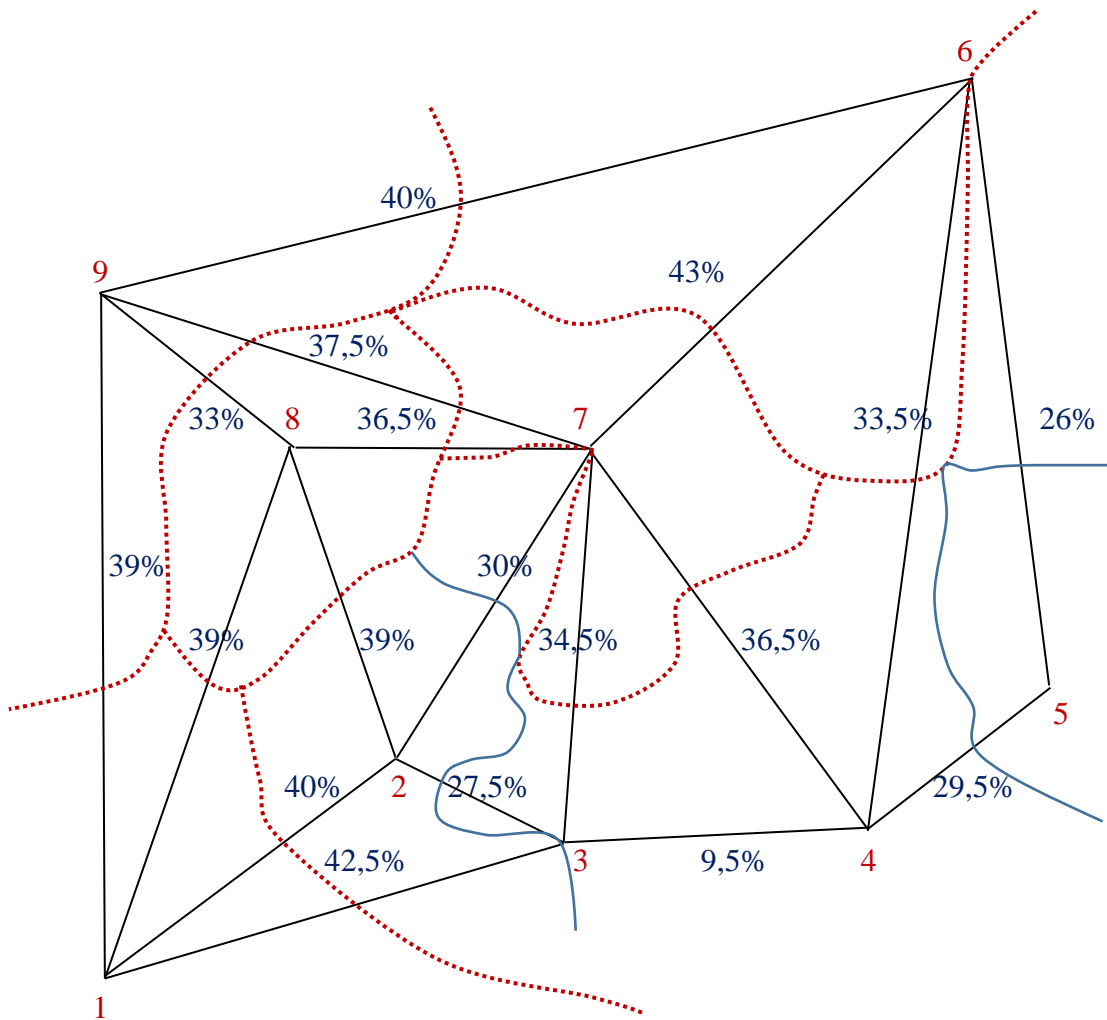
Map 1 Linguistic Distance in Percentage Between Observation Points with Inter-Village Triangle in the Research Area



Notes:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Silat Hulu | 6. Putussibau Utara (North Putussibau) |
| 2. Pengkadan | 7. Jongkong |
| 3. Bunut Hulu | 8. Selimbau |
| 4. Kalis | 9. Batang Lupar |
| 5. Kedamin (South Putussibau) | |



Map 2 Isogloss File of Malay Language in Kapuas Hulu Regency



Notes:

- — — — : language difference
- — — — : dialect difference
- : subdialect difference
- — — — : speech difference

The isogloss file is a line that separates each different lexical variation between observation points. The lexical variations between observation points are different, some are

large, and some are few. The more differences in language variation between observation points, the more isogloss file or the thicker it is. Based on the results of the calculation of the linguistic distance in the percentage between observation points, there were no language differences and differences in the Malay dialect in Kapuas Hulu Regency. Because of that there is no isogloss file that shows the language difference isogloss file and the dialect difference isogloss file. The isogloss file in the research area is only the isogloss file which separates the different subdialect areas in the form of , while the isogloss line that separates the speech difference areas is in the form of . So, the Malay language used in Kapuas Hulu Regency has 6 language variations that are in the form of different sub-dialect.

5. DISCUSSION

Phonetic writing is used for writing data. In comparing data in one observation with another, the equations and differences are known as comparison data using triangles between villages. Data written phonetically at two points is considered the same, and that data is not calculated. Data written differently phonetically at two points are considered the same because the calculation of differences in this study uses different lexical calculations. "Dialectometric formula" for lexical differences with "Dialectometric Formulas" is different phonology. Language variations differ lexically at two observation points in percentages using triangles between villages. The results of the data calculation with "Dialectometric Formulas" are different from what is lexically described in the language map. Imaginary differences in each data that isogloss files manifest separate different lexical data. Each lexically different data is created in a single isogloss file. The more lexically different the data across the two observation points, the more isogloss files.

6. CONCLUSION

The results of the research data analysis on lexical variations, calculation of lexical differences, language variations in the research area, and isogloss files in the research area can be concluded. Firstly, Calculation of differences in lexical variation between observation points of the Malay language in Kapuas Hulu Regency. Calculation of lexical difference between observation points 1 – 2 = 40.5; 1 – 3 = 42.5; 1 – 8 = 39.5; 1 – 9 = 39; 2 – 3 = 27.5; 2 – 7 = 30; 2 – 8 = 39; 3 – 4 = 9.5; 3 – 7 = 34.5; 4 – 5 = 29.5; 4 – 6 = 33.5; 4 – 7 = 36.5; 5 – 6 = 26; 6 – 7 = 43; 6 – 9 = 40; 7 – 8 = 36.5; 7 – 9 = 37.5; 8 – 9 = 33. The result of calculating the lexical difference between the observation points is then calculated using the dialectometric formula. Secondly, The results of the calculation using dialectometry found that there were language variations in the form of: differences in subdialects, differences in speech, and no differences. Language differences and dialect differences were not found. Malay language variations in Kapuas Hulu Regency include differences in subdialects: 1 – 2 = 40.5%; 1 – 3 = 42.5%; 1 – 8 = 39.5%; 1 – 9 = 39%; 2 – 8 = 39%; 3 – 7 = 34.5%; 4 – 6 = 33.5%; 4 – 7 = 36.5%; 6 – 7 = 43%; 6 – 9 = 40%; 7 – 8 = 36.5%; 7 – 9 = 37.5%; 8 – 9 = 33%. Speech Difference : 2 – 3 = 27.5%; 2 – 7 = 30%, 4 – 5 = 29.5%; 5 – 6 = 26%. No Difference: 3 – 4 = 9.5%. Linguistic distance between observation points which has the highest percentage at observation points 6 – 7: 43%, language variation between Putussibau

area (North Putussibau, Putussibau village city) and Jongkong (Ujung Said village). The linguistic distance between observation points which has the lowest percentage is at observation points 3 – 4 : 9.5%, language variations between the Bunut Hulu area (Temuyuk village) and Kalis (Kalis Raya village).

Mapping the lexical variation of Malay in Kapuas Hulu Regency, it was found that there were 6 language variations in the form of subdialect differences. In contrast, dialect differences and language differences were not found in the study area. The isogloss file of the Malay language variation of speech differences is at least 20.1% - 30%. There is no difference in the isogloss file between observation points 3 (Bunut Hulu) – 4 (Kalis) only 9.5% below 20%.

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