

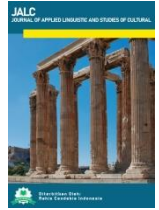


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Lexical Variation of the Karo Language in Karo Regency: Dialectological Study

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KEYWORDS

Lexical variation, Karo language, mapping, dialectometry.

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A B S T R A C T

" Lexical variation is a different form of lexicon from the same dialect, and its origins can be traced based on the distribution of language users. This research aims to describe the lexical variations that exist in Karo Regency. The theory used is the theory of structural dialectology. The data collection method used in this research is using the skill method and note-taking method. The data analysis method used is the matching method, with the basic technique of selecting certain elements. Then the matching method is continued with mapping and the dialectometry method. The results of this research are 48 words that have lexical variations from the 200 Swadesh vocabulary lists in the research area, namely in the glosses ash, smoke, good, burnt, lots, wet, split (me-), true, swollen, heavy, swim, big, flower, bad, worm, kiss, wash, meat, with, there, push, tail, dig, rub, mountain, hit, delete, liver, suck, count, fish, tie, sew, fall, word (ber-), flea, other, hold, think, navel, white, day, pull, laugh, tits, sleep, and blunt. Mapping of lexical variations in this study shows that there are more lexical variations in observation areas 3 and 4, namely the Simpang Empat and Naman Teran subdistricts. The status of lexical differences in the Karo language based on dialectometric analysis shows that Barusjahe District, Tigapanah District, Simpang Empat District and Naman Teran District speak the same dialect."

INTRODUCTION

As social beings, humans cannot be separated from the use of language. Something intended by the speaker can be understood by the speaker or speech partner through the language used. Chaer (2006:1) explains that language is a system of symbols in the form of sounds, arbitrary, which is used by a speech community to work together and communicate with each other.

In this study, language is very influential, because language is the main object in lexical variation research. The results of the study can display symptoms of lexical variation, namely variations found in certain areas or used by certain

social groups. In linguistics, the branch of science that plays a role in developing the science of lexical variation is dialectology. Mahsun (1995:11) defines dialectology as the science that studies dialects, or a branch of linguistics that studies the differences in isolects.

This study aims to describe the lexical variation or dialect variation of the Karo language in Karo Regency. Nadira Reniwati (2009:28) explains that lexical variation is a form of lexicon that is different from the same dialect, and the origin of the cause can be traced based on the distribution of language users. This lexical variation can occur due to social interaction activities carried out by very diverse community groups that are used in certain places, at certain times, or also in certain groups.

The object of language to be studied in this study is the Karo language. Karo language is one of the regional languages that is still used by its speakers to this day, especially those who live in areas with a Karo majority, for example Karo Regency. Based on the 2018 Research of the Leading KPJU UMKM of North Sumatra Province, Karo Regency is located between 2,500–3,190 North Latitude and 97,550–98,380 East Longitude with an area of 2,127.25 Km² or 2.97 percent of the area of North Sumatra Province. Karo Regency is located in the Bukit Barisan range and most of its area is a plateau. Two active volcanoes are located in this area, making it prone to volcanic earthquakes. Karo Regency is located at an altitude of 200-1,500 M above sea level.

Karo Regency has 17 sub-districts. However, the study only examined four (4) sub-districts, namely Barusjahe Sub-district, Tigapanah Sub-district, Simpang Empat Sub-district, and Naman Teran Sub-district. The researcher determined 4 sub-districts out of 17 sub-districts in Karo Regency based on the criteria put forward by Mahsun (1995:104). Mahsun said that the selection of observation areas was not based on the number, but on the reflection of the diversity of the use of isolects from the language whose dialect/sub-dialect was studied. In addition, road access between research areas must pass through quite a long road. This is also a factor in the occurrence of differences in conveying a word to express the same meaning in the community in the area. For example, in the lexicon [cimbər] spoken by the people in Barusjahe District, Tigapanah District and Namanteran District, and the lexicon [gəbuk] spoken by the people in Simpang Empat District in Karo language which both have the meaning of 'smoke'. Another example is the lexicon [litap] spoken by the people in Barusjahe and Tigapanah Districts, the lexicon [bərnak] spoken by the people in Simpang Empat District, and the lexicon [bəncəh] spoken by the people in Naman Teran District which both have the meaning of 'wet'.

The lexical differences in the four districts are one of the interesting things to study. Among other things, whether the lexical variations in the research area include language differences, dialect differences, subdialect differences, or speech differences.

Karo dialectology research is no less important than other linguistic research, because the results of this study can show the lexical variations of the

Karo language according to its growth. In addition to knowing the lexical differences, this study also aims to increase insight, especially for researchers and also for readers, especially the Karo people in the area where this study is located.

METHOD

The data collection method in this study uses the conversational method and the note-taking method. In dialectology research, the use of the conversational method is highly recommended because all deficiencies found in the implementation of the study can be overcome with this technique (Mahsun, 1995:95). The note-taking method in this study is used to record all data that has been obtained from informants. When collecting data through direct interviews with informants, the note-taking technique is carried out by the researcher or research assistant.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Lexical variation of the Karo language in Barusjahe District, Tigapanah District, Simpang Empat District, and Naman Teran District.

1. Gloss 'abu' has 2 lexical variations, namely [tanəh] in research areas 1,2 and [abu] in research areas 3 and 4.
2. Gloss 'asap' has 2 lexical variations, namely [cimbər] in research areas 1,2,4 and [gəbuk] in research area 4.
3. Gloss 'baik' has 2 lexical variations, namely [mərandal] in research areas 1,2 and [məhuli] in research areas 3 and 4.
4. Gloss 'bakar' has 2 lexical variations, namely [tutun] in research areas 1,2,3 and [məsəŋ] in research area 4.
5. Gloss 'banyak' has 2 lexical variations, namely [məlala] in research areas 1,2,3 and [mbuə] in research area 4.
6. Gloss 'wet' has 3 lexical variations, namely [litap] in research areas 1 and 2, [bərnak] in research area 3, and [bəncəh] in research area 4.
7. Gloss 'split (me-)' has 3 lexical variations, namely [bəlat] in research area 1, [bəka] in research area 2, and [taka] in research areas 3 and 4.
8. Gloss 'true' has 2 lexical variations, namely [payo] in research areas 1, 2, [tuhu] in research areas 3 and 4.
9. Gloss 'swell' has 2 lexical variations, namely [bəsar] in research areas 1,2,4, and [gul dih] in research area 3.
10. Gloss 'weight' has 2 lexical variations, namely [mbərat] in research areas 1,2, [məhaŋat] in research areas 3 and 4.

11. Gloss 'swim' has 2 lexical variations, namely [ərɫaŋi] in research areas 1,2,3, and [ərɫənəŋ] in research area 4.
12. Gloss 'big' has 2 lexical variations, namely [galaŋ] in research areas 1,2,3, and [mbəlgah] in research area 4.
13. Gloss 'flower' has 2 lexical variations, namely [rudəŋ] in research areas 1,2, and [buŋa] in research area 4.
14. Gloss 'bad' has 3 lexical variations, namely [muk-muk] in research areas 1,2, [məjin] in research area 3, and [bukuk] in research area 4.
15. The gloss 'worm' has 2 lexical variations, namely [gaya] in research areas 1,2 and [caciŋ] in research areas 3 and 4.
16. The gloss 'kiss' has 2 lexical variations, namely [əmma] in research area 1, [əma] in research area 3, and [aŋgəh] in research areas 2 and 4.
17. The gloss 'wash' has 2 lexical variations, namely [mburihi] in research areas 1,2, and [nuci] in research areas 3, and 4.
18. The gloss 'meat' has 3 lexical variations, namely [jukud] in research areas 1,2, [dagiŋ] in research area 3, and [kula] in research areas 4.
19. The gloss 'with' has 2 lexical variations, namely [ras] in research areas 1,2,4 and [əmaka] in research area 3.
20. The gloss 'di situ' has phonological variations, namely [i jah] in research areas 1,2,4 and [i jo doh] in research area 3.
21. The gloss 'dorong' has 2 lexical variations, namely [jəmba] in research areas 1,4, and [sorəŋ] in research areas 2 and 3.
22. The gloss 'ekor' has 2 lexical variations, namely [ikur] in research areas 1,2, and [əkor] in research areas 3 and 4.
23. The gloss 'gali' has 3 lexical variations, namely [gali] in research areas 1,2, [kurak] in research area 3, and [caŋkul] in research area 4.
24. Gloss 'rub' has 2 lexical variations, namely [gus-gus] in research areas 1,3,4 and [gosok] in research area 2.
25. Gloss 'mountain' has 2 lexical variations, namely [dələŋ] in research areas 1,4 and [gunuŋ] in research areas 3 and 4.
26. Gloss 'hantam' has 3 lexical variations, namely [pək-pək] in research area 1, [antuk] in research area 3, and [cuba] in research areas 2 and 4.

27. Gloss 'hapus' has 3 lexical variations, namely [masap] in research area 1, [hapus] in research area 2, and [sasap] in research areas 3 and 4.
28. Gloss There are 3 lexical variations of 'heart', namely [pusuh] in research areas 1,3, [ukur] in research area 2, and [atə] in research area 4.
29. The gloss 'hisap' has 2 lexical variations, namely [cəp-cəp] in research areas 1,2,4 and [syrup] in research area 3.
30. The gloss 'hitung' has 3 lexical variations, namely [kira] in research areas 1,4, [hitun] in research area 2, and [ritun] in research area 3.
31. The gloss 'ikan' has 2 lexical variations, namely [bəŋkau] in research areas 1,2 and [nurun] in research areas 3 and 4.
32. The gloss 'ikat' has 2 lexical variations, namely [rakuti] in research area 1, [ŋikat] in research area 2, and [ŋiket] in research areas 3 and 4.
33. The gloss 'jahit' has 2 variations lexical, namely [jarumi] in research areas 1,2, [njarumi] in research area 3, and [raŋkapi] in research area 4.
34. The gloss 'fall' has 2 lexical variations, namely [ndabuh] in research areas 1,2,3 and [gulin] in research area 4.
35. The gloss 'word (ber-)' has 2 lexical variations, namely [ŋərana] in research areas 1,2,3 and [kendit] in research area 4.
36. The gloss 'lice' has 2 lexical variations, namely [tuŋau] in research areas 1,4 and [kutu] in research areas 2 and 3.
37. The gloss 'other' has 3 lexical variations, namely [lasəri] in research areas 1,3, [sidəban] in research area 2, and [lain] in research area 4.
38. The gloss 'pegang' has 2 lexical variations, namely [ŋjəmak] in research areas 1,2,3 and [ŋgəgəm] in research area 4.
39. The gloss 'pikir' has 2 lexical variations, namely [rukur] in research areas 1,2,4, and [pikir] in research area 3.
40. The gloss 'navel' has 2 lexical variations, namely [pusun] in research areas 1,2, [buncit] in research area 3, and [mbuncit] in research area 4.
41. The gloss 'putih' has 2 lexical variations, namely [mbəntar] in research areas 1,2,4, and [mbulan] in research area 3.
42. The gloss 'rumput' has 2 lexical variations, namely [pərən] in research areas 1,3,4, and [dukut] in research area 2.
43. The gloss 'day' has 2 lexical variations, namely [suwari] in research areas 1,2 and [cigər] in research areas 3 and 4.

44. The gloss 'tarik' has 2 lexical variations, namely [rintak] in research areas 1,4, [rintək] in research area 2, and [narik] in research area 3.

45. The gloss 'laugh' has 2 lexical variations, namely [cəŋil] in research areas 1,2 and [tawa] in research areas 3 and 4.

46. The gloss 'tetek' has 2 lexical variations, namely [tətək] in research areas 1,3 and [pinəmən] in research areas 2 and 4.

47. The gloss 'sleep' has 2 lexical variations, namely [tunduh] in research area 1, and [mədəm] in research areas 2,3 and 4.

48. The gloss 'tumpul' has 2 lexical variations, namely [mantul] in research areas 1,2 and [la ɔntəlap] in research areas 3 and 4.

B. MAPPING

After the lexical variation data is found, the next step is to make a mapping. Mapping in dialectology research is very important. Mahsun (1995:59-60) said that for meanings that have too many realizations (forms), it is better to map them with a symbol system. Mapping with a symbol system means replacing the different elements using certain symbols. Language maps in dialectology research have a very important role. This is because language maps are used as an effort to visualize data obtained from the field into map form.

1. Status of Lexical Variation of the Karo Language in Barusjahe District, Tigapanah District, Simpang Empat District, and Naman Teran District.

To find the status of language differences in each research area, the dialectometric data analysis method will be used. Dialectometry is a data analysis method using statistical measures to see how far the differences and similarities are in the place being studied by comparing a number of materials collected from that place.

The formula for the dialectometric method is:

$$\frac{S}{n} \times 100 = d \%$$

Description:

S = Number of differences with other observation areas

n = Number of vocabularies compared

d = Vocabulary distance in percentage

The formula above is used to find the percentage distance of linguistic elements between the observation areas. After that, the percentage results are used to determine the relationship between the observation areas with the following criteria:

81% and above are considered language differences

51 - 80%: considered dialect differences

31 - 50%: considered subdialect differences

21 - 30%: considered speech differences

below 20% is considered no difference

Based on the research results above, the calculation of the percentage distance of language between research areas using the dialectometric method is as follows.

Table 4.4 Status of Lexical Differences

NO	RESEARCH	FORM	RESULT
1.	1:2	$\frac{16 \times 100}{200}$	8 %
2.	1:4	$\frac{34 \times 100}{200}$	17 %
3.	2:3	$\frac{38 \times 100}{200}$	19 %
4.	2:4	$\frac{38 \times 100}{200}$	19 %
5.	3:4	$\frac{31 \times 100}{200}$	15,5 %

Based on the results of the dialectometric analysis explained in the table above, the researcher found that there were no differences in dialects between Barusjahe District, Tigapanah District, Simpang Empat District, and Naman Teran District. This means that speakers in the four areas use the same dialect.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that:

1. There are 48 words that have lexical variations from the 200 Swadesh vocabulary lists in the research area, namely in the glosses ash, smoke, good, burn, many, wet, split (me-), right, swollen, heavy, swim, big, flower, bad, worm, kiss, wash, meat, with, there, push, tail, dig, rub, mountain, hit, erase, heart, suck, count, fish, tie, sew, fall, word (ber-), lice, other, hold, think, navel, white grass, day, pull, laugh, breast, sleep, and blunt.

2. Mapping of lexical variations in this study shows that lexical variations are more common in observation areas 3 and 4, namely Simpang Empat District and Naman Teran District.
3. The status of the differences in Karo language dialects in Barusjahe District, Tigapanah District, Simpang Empat District, and Naman Teran District based on dialectometric analysis shows that there are no differences.

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