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Variations of Malay Language in Sintang Raya

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Abstract:

The research area in this study includes 1) a description of word variations, 2) differences in word variations between locations; (3) a language variation map, 4) language variation isogloss files. There are two methods used, namely descriptive and comparative methods. The descriptive method uses quantitative and qualitative techniques. The comparative method uses synchronous techniques. The comparative method is used to compare word variations in the research location. The calculation of the difference in word variations uses dialectometric formulas. The separation of language variations in the research location uses isogloss files. The results of the data analysis are 1) a description of the variations of the Malay language in 12 research locations; 2) the least difference in word variations in research locations 9-11 = 24 and the most difference in word variations in research locations 1-4 = 59; 3) based on the data analysis, the variations of words in the research locations resulted in different speech, sub-dialects, and dialects; 4) the linguistic distance in percentage is the least 24% in area 9-11 and the linguistic distance in percentage is the most 59% in research locations 1-4; 5) the map of word variations of the Malay language in Sintang Raya has 3 dialects; 6) the isogloss files show the existence of the most language variations as a separator of research has 3 dialects.

***Keywords**: isogloss file, language variations, language variations map, word variations*

1. INTRODUCTION

The research on variations of the Malay language is challenging because the Malay language is spoken almost on all coastlines throughout Indonesia, from the western island of Sumatra to Papua. The Malay language that is in the province of West Kalimantan is only a part of the national usage of the Malay language. This research limits the variation of the Malay language that is located in Sintang Raya, West Kalimantan. This research describes the current condition of the variations of the Malay language in the research location. Of course, these language variations are very diverse, the language variations can be in the form of a different speech or different accents, different sub-dialects, and different dialects. This research is expected to be used to determine the number of variations of the Malay language in Sintang Raya.

Research on the variation of the Malay language in Sintang Raya has not yet been conducted. The research on the variation of the Malay language is an original scientific work, as no other researcher has conducted it yet. The variation of the Malay language in the entire province of West Kalimantan, especially in each district, has a diversity of variations of the language. The Malay language is becoming increasingly varied. This is what makes the variation of the Malay language in Sintang Raya interesting, as it consists of many variations of the language that are found in the Malay language, different places or different rivers can have different variations of the language.

According to the research on dialect geography, four earlier studies have a scientific relationship, discussing variations in a language in the form of diverse speech, sub-dialects, and dialects. The research on dialect geography was carried out by the University of Cambridge. First, Jalaluddin et al. (2019) studied the spread of the Malay Thai dialect in Malaysia. They covered the Patani and Satun dialects that extended to the Langkawi and Perlis districts in Malaysia. These dialects were included in their discussion. Migration and historical circumstances were major contributors to the dissemination of the Malay dialect.

Second, Rozelin and Fauzan (2020) conducted research on the determination of the language isolates of the Orang Rimba (also known as the "wild people") based on the disparities in the educational levels of each level. The proto-lexicon at each level of schooling that is still used in everyday communication is addressed in the following paragraphs. After that, the dialectometry formula was applied with close synchronicity in order to determine the state of the Orang Rimba's isolate at each level of education. In order to retrieve the proto-lexicon or remnants that still remain at each level of schooling for the Orang Rimba, the Top-Down Reconstruction method along with comparative diachrony was utilized as an approach. In a study that was carried out by Rahayu (2018) on language variation in the Ngawi district, it was discovered that there were differences in intonation and lexical variation. These differences were caused by the influence of the Central Javanese dialect, despite the fact that the Ngawi district is located in the East Java province. The Javanese language speakers in Ngawi and the Javanese language speakers in Sragen, which is located in Central Java province, were both mutually influenced as a result of the linguistic contact process that occurred during trade between the two places, which brought about this event.

Ratnasari, Arniati, and Kurniadi (2022) conducted an additional study on the differences between the Javanese dialect of Pati and the dialect of Kudus, which showed consistent phonological differences, particularly in the field of vowels and consonants. This research was based on the findings of the previous study. Affixes and lexical distinctions are two additional types of shifts that have occurred. The only variation in lexical representation is in the form, which retains the same gloss but conveys a different meaning. The aforementioned studies are comparable to this one in that they all cover phonology and morphology, two aspects of language that are relevant to the question of language diversity.

This study employs an isogloss file to differentiate language variations between sites in language mapping, which distinguishes it from the four studies discussed earlier. The other studies did not use this method. The formula for dialectometry is used in all five of the aforementioned studies, including this one, in order to determine the level of language variation and classify it as either different speech, different sub-dialects, or different dialects. This similarity between the five studies is what allows us to draw comparisons between them. During the same time period, Rozelin and Fauzan (2020) added a diachronic study to the mix by conducting a search for artifacts that are still in use by students of varying educational levels.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Language, in principle, has similar variations and is sometimes written or spoken differently in a form in different or distant places. Although the meaning contained in the word is the same or similar. This

linguistic condition is interesting to study. These language variations are important to map, so that the very wide language variations can be explained, why certain language speakers from different islands cannot communicate smoothly when using the same language. Mapping language variations become important for certain languages that have a very wide range. Languages with a very wide range of usage will have a large number of language variations. Studies of language variations with distant places, if lexical variations are compared, will result in lexical similarities and differences. The result of comparing speakers from distant locations results in relatively different language variations. The results of these language variations are interesting to map and the results become a language map. Language variations occur due to differences in the location of speakers of the same language, therefore, two or more areas of use of distant languages have different language variations. Language variations from different and distant areas are mapped based on differences in words used (Nadra & Reniwati, 2009). Language variations are caused by differences in the places of residence of speakers who are distant, therefore, Malay speakers who live in different districts for words with the same meaning are represented by different forms. For example, the word /kumis/ in Indonesian is spoken [sumɪt] in the Sambas area and spoken [kumɪs] in the Mempawah area (Patriantoro, 2015).

Mapping language is crucial in determining the differences in language variations in each region by percentage. The differences in the linguistic distance in percentage between research locations can be known to fall into the categories of no differences, different speech, different sub-dialects, different dialects, or different languages. Language variations occur due to differences in the places of speakers that occur in all languages (Patriantoro, 2022). Differences in language variations are bound to occur for regions with wide language usage, variations in language also occur in all languages in the world. Some foreign researchers who have studied language variations or dialects include 1) Scottish Gaelic Dialectology: A preliminary assessment of the Survey of the Gaelic Dialects of Scotland by Bosch (2006) which contains variations of the Gaelic language in Scotland; 2) Surnames and dialects in France: Population structure and cultural evolution which contains the use of people's names in different regions which have different innovations in the use of names compared to the past. This shows the existence of changes or innovations due to the mixing of speakers from different tribes; and Some acoustic cues for the perceptual categorization of American English regional dialects (Clopper & Pisoni, 2004).

Language variations can take the form of different speech, sub-dialects, dialects, and languages. If we look at the boundaries of these language variations, they cannot be seen with the naked eye, but they can be felt when we communicate with speakers from regions that are far away. Differences in the words used for the same meaning but represented by different forms of words, a form of words with innovation, or the same form of words (Patriantoro, 2022). The abstract line that serves as a boundary between one language variation and another is called an isogloss file (Laksono & Savitri, 2009).

The creation of a language map requires a map of the area to be made into a blind map, which only contains regional boundaries, and then the research area is filled with each data obtained in the field. Data with the same glossary is compared synchronously, and the result of the comparison of words can be in the form of different words, innovative words, and words with the same form. The creation of a language map is chosen with a grid system.

Data is in the form of single words, affixed words, and polymorphemic words. Single words are words that only have one morpheme. Affixed words are single words that are expanded by adding affixes. Polymorphemic words are words that consist of more than one morpheme (Verhaar, 2008). Words are, in principle, linguistic units that can stand in terms of form and meaning (Subroto, 2011).

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research activities were carried out using an orderly, systematic, objective method and ended with a complete report. The steps in this research began with preparing the instruments, and field observations, bringing all necessary equipment for data collection, and conducting data collection through direct

interviews with informants. The instruments were used to guide in obtaining data to the fullest so that the data collection is effective and efficient. The research locations included 12 observation points that were studied: (1) Puring Kencana, (2) Badau, (3) Semitau, (4) Tempunak, (5) Serawai, 6) Sungai Tebelian, (7) Sintang, (8) Belimbing, 9) Tanah Pinoh, 10) Nanga Pinoh, 11) Pinoh Selatan, 12) Ella Hilir, all of the districts are located in Sintang Raya.

The method used was quantitative, the Dialectometry formula was used to calculate the overall difference in the amount of data words between research locations. Whatever the percentage of the linguistic difference between locations was mapped. The mapping results showed the condition of language variation in the research area.

All native speakers' data were Malay language speakers, living, and raised in the research location. The research data showed the existence of the Malay language in Sintang Raya was used by Malay speakers in the research area. The data were collected using fishing techniques by utilizing research instruments that were conducted through direct communication with informants. Informants were selected based on certain criteria that were already determined by the researchers. The criteria include gender, as a native speaker, occupation as a farmer or fisherman, maximum education of primary school, normal speech, and physical and mental health.

The synchronous comparative method was used to analyze data to find differences in words between locations, innovations in words between locations, or even differences in location but using the same words. Sudaryanto (1993) uses the term matching method to express synchronous comparison. In comparative linguistics, the compared research compares languages by comparing data in the form of cognates to obtain language retention or proto-languages. Specifically, for dialect or language variation research, the data compared were in the form of cognition to obtain language relics. Synchronous comparison of data results in the linguistic distance in percentage. The dialectometry formula was used to obtain the linguistic distance in percentage between locations.

In principle, comparative synchronicity was used to analyze language data by comparing specific language data across locations. The final result of dialectometric was the percentage of different words, which include different speech, subdialects, dialects, or languages. After determining the linguistic distance in percentage, the next step was to create a map of language variation. Dialectometric was used to determine the amount of word variation obtained from the overall data collected in each research location. Subsequently, the results from each location were compared across locations, determining how many differences in words were obtained. Finally, the linguistic distance in percentage was known in all research locations (Nadra & Reniwati, 2009).

The calculation of Kisyani and Savitri (2009) for the creation of a language map of word variation data has its own linguistic distance criteria in percentage. Patriantoro (2015) revised the lexical dialectometry calculation from Guiter's opinion in Mahsun (2010) as shown below.

80,1 % above	: language variation
50,1 % - 80 %	: dialect difference
30,1 % - 50 %	: subdialect difference
20,1 % - 30 %	: speech difference
under 20 %	: no difference.

The decimal number remains unrounded up or down.

4. FINDINGS

The research "Variations of Malay Language in Sintang Raya" was as a continuation of a comprehensive study of Malay language variations on the island of Kalimantan. The objectives of this research are fourfold, namely to describe (1) word variations in the research area, (2) differences in words between

research locations, (3) a map of Malay language variations in Sintang Raya, and (4) isoglosses of Malay language in Sintang Raya.

The data analysis indicates (1) the initial step of data presentation is in the form of words obtained in the field; (2) comparing data between research locations without overlapping and continuing with overall counting; (3) creating a map of variations of Malay language in Sintang Raya based on overall data counting; and (4) creating isoglosses in Sintang Raya.

Based on a comprehensive data discussion on determining the variations of the Malay language in Sintang Raya, the results are presented as follows with 12 research locations. The research locations include (1) Puring Kencana, (2) Badau, (3) Semitau, (4) Tempunak, (5) Serawai, (6) Sungai Tebelian, (7) Sintang, (8) Belimbing, (9) Tanah Pinoh, (10) Nanga Pinoh, (11) Pinoh Selatan, and (12) Ella Hilir, 12 subdistricts. The determination to compare each data between research locations is not allowed to overlap. Furthermore, the comparison of data between locations in Sintang Raya is described as follows. There are 26 comparison data based on the grouping of non-overlapping locations, starting from research locations 1 - 2, 1 - 4, 1 - 10, 2 - 3, 2 - 4, 2 - 10, 3 - 4, 3 - 5, 3 - 6, 3 - 8, 3 - 10, 4 - 6, 5 - 6, 5 - 7, 5 - 8, 6 - 7, 6 - 9, 7 - 8, 7 - 9, 8 - 9, 8 - 10, 8 - 11, 8 - 12, 9 - 11, 10 - 12, 11 - 12. The overall comparison data results between locations, which consist of 12 research locations, can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Words Differences in Research Locations

Research Location	Word Differences
1 – 2	52
1 – 4	59
1 – 10	53
2 – 3	24
2 – 4	40
2 – 10	51
3 – 4	38
3 – 5	44
3 – 6	47
3 – 8	52
3 – 10	53
4 – 6	28
5 – 6	31
5 – 7	26
5 – 8	51
6 – 7	36
6 – 9	49
7 – 8	38
7 – 9	35
8 – 9	26
8 – 10	56
8 – 11	28
8 – 12	33
9 – 11	24
10 – 12	27
11 – 12	30

Notes:

1. Puring Kencana
2. Badau
3. Semitau
4. Tempunak
5. Serawai
6. Sungai Tebelian
7. Sintang
8. Belimbing
9. Tanah Pinoh
10. Nanga Pinoh
11. Pinoh Selatan
12. Ella

A comprehensive calculation of word differences in 12 research locations using synchronous comparison has been conducted. Next, the researchers calculated the linguistic distance in percentages among research locations. The formula used for the calculation using the dialectometry formula. The calculation is done sequentially between locations and should be distinct. Following are the results of linguistic distance calculation in percentages between research locations observation. Based on the calculation of word differences between research locations in percentages, the differences are 20.1% - 30% as a difference in speech. Word differences of 30.1% - 50% as a difference in language variation that enters sub-dialect differences. Areas where linguistic differences in percentage 50.1% - 80% as a difference in dialect. Here are the differences in language variations in the field, differences 20.1% - 30% as differences in speech covering observation difference areas 1-2 = 52%, 1-4 = 59%, 1-10 = 53%, 2-3 = 24%, 2-4 = 40%, 2-10 = 51%, 3-4 = 38%, 3-5 = 44%, 3-6 = 47%, 3-8 = 52%, 3-10 = 53%, 4-6 = 28%, 5-6 = 31%, 5-7 = 26%, 5-8 = 51%, 6-7 = 36%, 6-9 = 49%, 7-8 = 38%, 7-9 = 35%, 8-9 = 26%, 8-10 = 56%, 8-11 = 28%, 8-12 = 33%, 9-11 = 24%, 10-12 = 27%, 11-12 = 30%.

Grouping of different language variations between research locations: 2 - 3 = 24%, 4 - 6 = 28%, 5 - 7 = 26%, 8 - 9 = 26%, 8 - 11 = 28%, 9 - 11 = 24%, 10 - 12 = 27%, 11 - 12 = 30%. Different language variations of sub-dialects between research locations: 2 - 4 = 40%, 3 - 4 = 38%, 3 - 5 = 44%, 3 - 6 = 47%, 5 - 6 = 31%, 6 - 7 = 36%, 6 - 9 = 49%, 7 - 8 = 38%, 7 - 9 = 35%, 8 - 12 = 33%. Variations of dialects between research locations: 1 - 2 = 51%, 1 - 4 = 59%, 1 - 10 = 53%, 2 - 10 = 51%, 3 - 8 = 52%, 3 - 10 = 53%, 5 - 8 = 51%, 8 - 10 = 56%. Below is Table 2 of linguistic distance in percentage between linguistic observation points lexically.

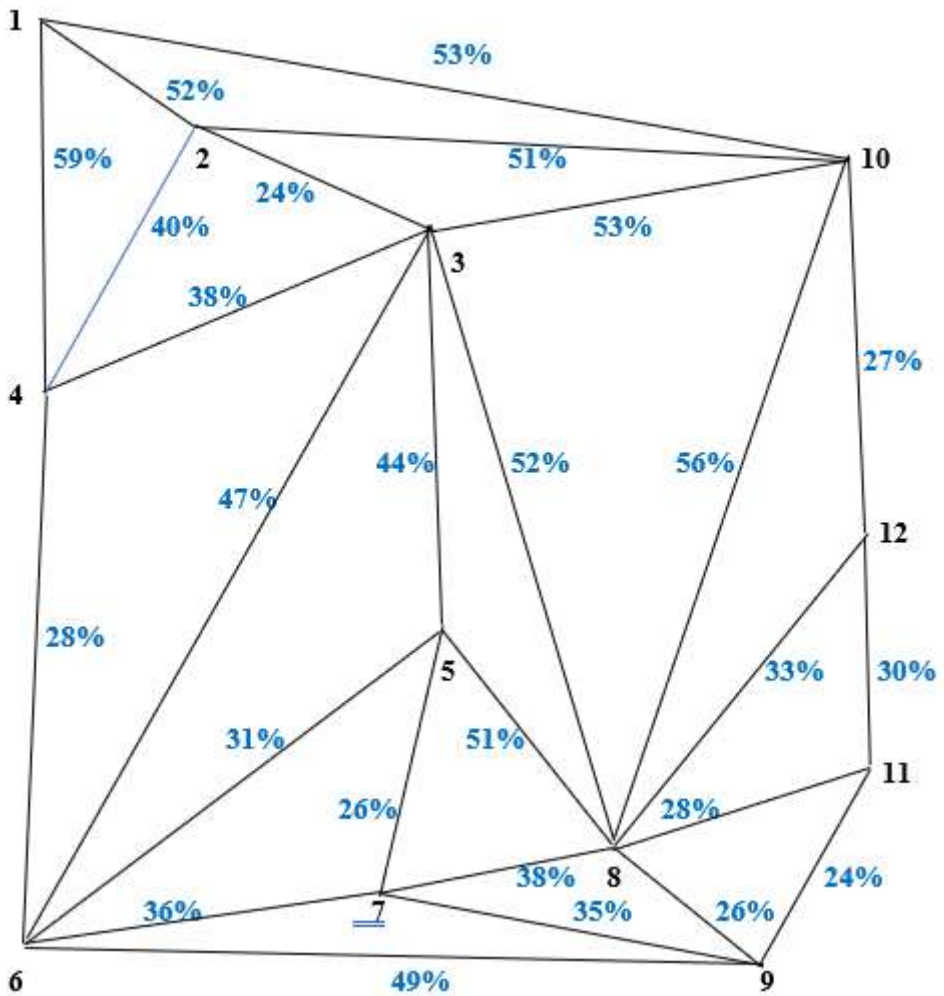
Table 2 The Percentage of Word Differences among Research Locations

Research Location	Differences
1-2	52%
1-4	59%
1-10	53%
2-3	24%
2-4	40%
2-10	51%
3-4	38%
3-5	44%
3-6	47%
3-8	52%
3-10	53%
4-5	28
5-6	31%
5-7	26%
5-8	51%
6-7	36%

6-9	49%
7-8	38%
7-9	35%
8-9	26%
8-10	26%
8-11	28%
8-12	33%
9-11	24%
10-12	27%
11-12	30%

The highest percentage of linguistic distance in research locations 1-4 is 59% (difference in dialects). The lowest percentage of linguistic distance in research areas 9-11 is 24% (difference in speech).

Map 1 Percentage of Linguistic Distance in Sintang Raya.

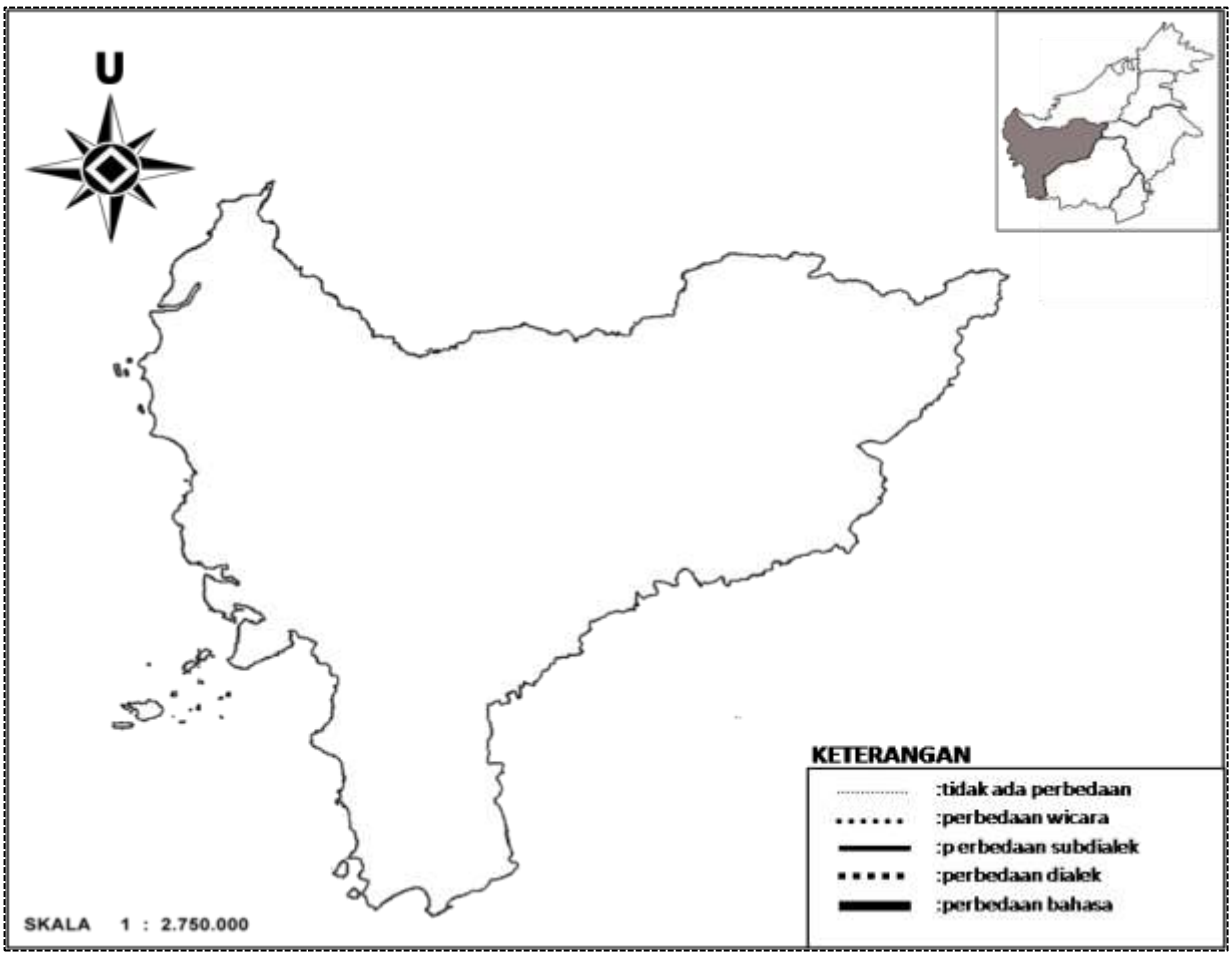


Note:

1.	Puring Kencana	7.	Sintang
2.	Badau	8.	Belimbing

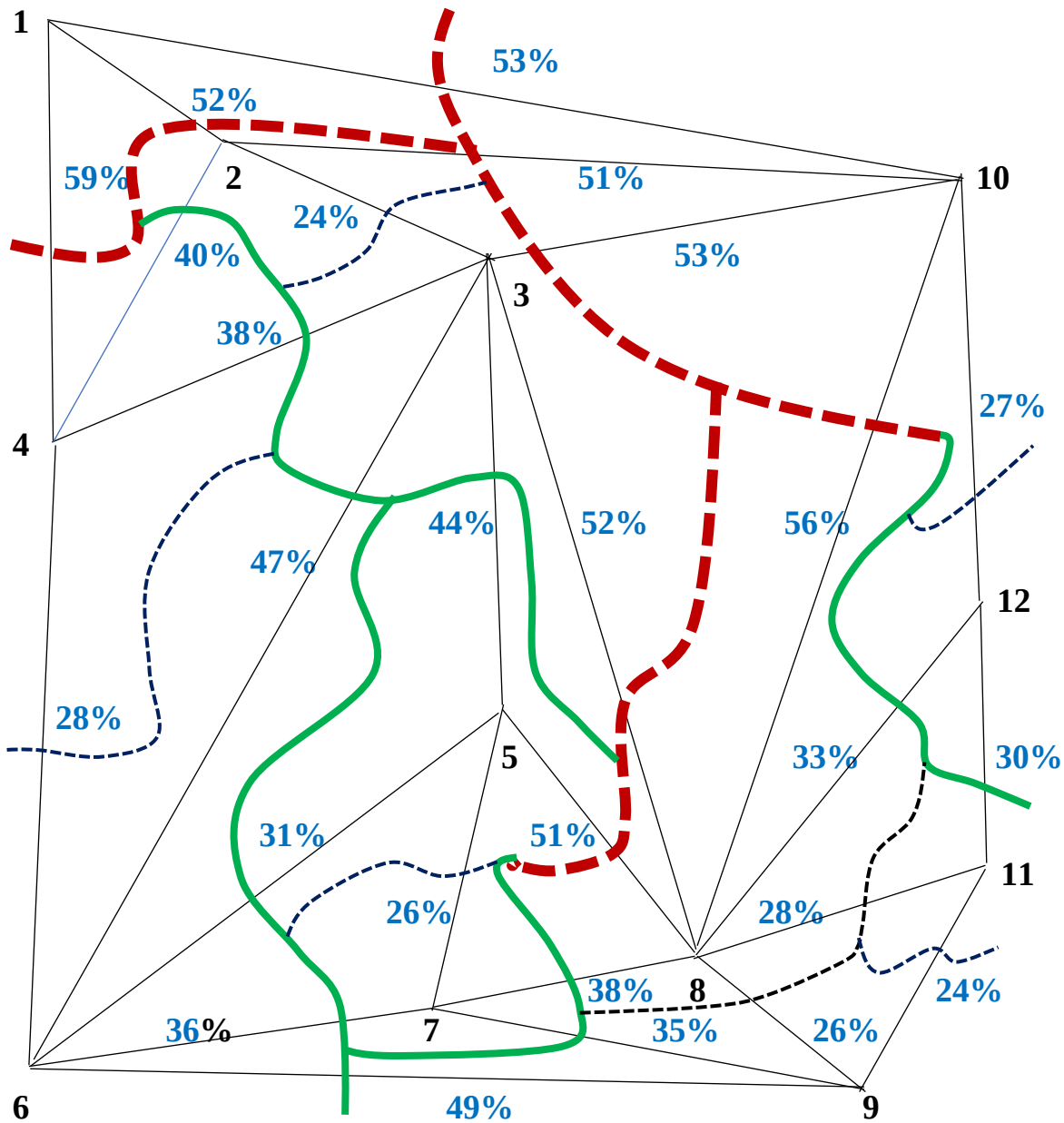
3.	Semitau	9. Tanah Pinoh
4.	Tempunak	10. Nanga Pinoh
5.	Serawai	11. Pinoh Selatan
6.	Sungai Tebelian	12. Ella

Map 2 Segments of Word Dialectometry in Sintang Raya



On a dialectometric map, the term describes the condition of the Malay language in Sintang Raya.

Map 3 files of Isogloss of Malay Language in Sintang Raya



Note:

1. Puring Kencana
2. Badau
3. Semitau
4. Tempunak
5. Serawai
6. Sungai Tebelian
7. Sintang
8. Belimbing
9. Tanah Pinoh
10. Nanga Pinoh
11. Pinoh Selatan
12. Ella

Agenda:

: language difference

: dialect difference

: sub-dialect difference

: speech difference

No differences in language were found based on the calculation of linguistic distance in percentage between research locations. In the research area, isoglosses of dialect differences, subdialect differences, and speech differences were found.

5. DISCUSSION

The changes in sound and lexicon that emerged over time are dissected and analyzed in this study. The percentage difference in sound is not taken into account when determining the distance between two languages' linguistic repertoires. The difference in words is what is used to determine the level of linguistic variation. The creation of isogloss files serves to illustrate the linguistic distinctions that might be found in different research settings. In this study, the differences in speech, subdialect, and dialect may be seen on language maps created with the help of isogloss files. The computation used to determine linguistic distance was done in percentages. Things that can be brought up for debate Jalaluddin et al. (2019) explore the Malay Patani and Satun dialects from Thai that spread in the Langkawi and Perlis districts through migration and historical circumstances. These dialects originated in Thailand. Rozelin and Fauzan (2020) discuss the determination of isolects at each level of Rimba education using dialectometric formulas and describe the relics that still exist and are used at each level of Rimba education today using top-down reconstructions. Rozelin and Fauzan (2020) also discuss the determination of isolects at each level of Rimba education using dialectometric formulas. Language variety in the Ngawi district is discussed in Rahayu (2018), with a focus on sound and lexical differences that are impacted by the Central Javanese dialect.

In addition, Ratnasari, Arniati, and Kurniadi (2022) compare the Javanese Pati dialect with the Kudus dialect, which has a consistent phonological difference, especially in vowels and consonants, with other changes being changes in affixes and lexical constructions. Ratnasari, Arniati, and Kurniadi (2022) discuss the Javanese Pati dialect with the Kudus dialect. The discussion of these studies is required in order to mutually improve research that is both comparable to and distinct from one another. As a result of the debate of the findings of this research, the field of dialectology, which encompasses comparative synchrony and diachrony as well as collaboration with other fields of study like education and history, amongst others, is becoming more colorful and complementary.

6. CONCLUSION

The analysis of data research on word variations, word differences, language variations in the research area, and isogloss files in the research area can be summarized. There are 26 lexical distances between observation points that have been arranged using an inter-district triangle. The highest word distance between research locations is in research locations 1-4 = 59, and the lowest word distance between locations is in locations 9-11 = 24. The calculation of Malay language variations in 12 research locations in Sintang Raya includes variations in dialect, sub-dialect, and speech differences. The highest dialect percentage difference is at observation points 1-4 = 59%, the lowest speech difference is at observation points 9-11 = 24%. The mapping of word variations of the Malay language in Sintang Raya found 3 dialects.

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