

## INNOVATION IN LANGUAGE MELAYU LEXICAL RIAU KUOK DISTRICT IN THE STUDY: DIALECT GEOGRAPHY

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### *Abstract*

*Riau Malay dialect in District Kuok is the dialect used by the public Kuok contained in Kampar regency to communicate in everyday life. Today, the authenticity of the Malay dialect in the district of Kampar Regency Kuok has begun difficult to maintain. This is already a lot of people Kuok to marry someone outside the area Kuok or not derived from the Malay tribes that may be affected by other regional languages such as Javanese, Batak, Minang language. This study describes Innovation Riau Malay language contained in District Kuok and forms the geographical distribution of the Malay language contained in District Kuok Kampar District. The method used is descriptive method. Lexical Innovations shape variation contained in the Malay language in the district of Kampar Regency Kuok is fully visible lexical variation of elements phonology, morphology and meaning.*

**Keywords:** *Lexical Innovations, Bahasa Melayu Riau, District Kuok, Dialect Geographic.*

### **1.1 Background**

People mostly meth Separated Collaborate and Communicate met Many Ways. One is the door The use of verbal expressions called language. Language has a very important function in the area of social life. Satisfied According Keraf (1993:3), language functions Being (1) disclose to self-expression, (2) as a means of communication, (3) as a tool for the integration and social adaptation to Feeding, and (4) the instruments om social control to be carried out. Met This functions that right Worden said long life, never be separated from the language. Value A language is dying man distinguishes other Beings. Met language, People Can express feelings to information People are dying traditions and culture die is very high right Production Sharing. Clearly, it is a door to dat language is a communication tool, which is very important for the strength of expressive and Informational Have.

Variations that occur in language arises because of the cause, and of course closely related to changes in the language. Language change can be observed in certain elements contained on the variation of the social and geographic variation, at a certain place and a certain time as time went on.

Word '*uncaᅇ*' 'tempat beras', *ompok* 'gulai sampode' Malay Riau in District Kuok could be considered innovation in local Riau Malay language. This innovation is a full lexical internal innovation because innovation is a change absorption of the Malay language it self.

In this case the '*uncaᅇ* and *ompok*' full lexical change completely because people generally could not find a new lexical. Form '*wakden*' 'T', which is derived from the '*den*', an internal innovation lexical fully in the Malay language because this innovation happens in the Malay language system it self.

## 1.2 Research Issues

(1) internal lexical renewal of what is in the Malay language in the district Kuok, and (2) How does the geographical distribution of the Malay language lexicon in District Kuok?, Based on the above research problems can be formulated as follows?.

## 1.3 Research Purposes

Based on research problems that have been described above, the purpose of this study are: (1) analyze and describe the word that experienced internal lexical innovation in the District of Riau Malay Kuok, and (2) Presenting lexical map the geographical distribution of the Malay language in the District Kuok.

## 1.4 Assessment Framework

In accordance with the expected goals, to understand the theory related to dialectology and dialect geography will be studied opinion of Francis (1983), Ayatrohaedi (1983), Wahya (2005), Paradise (2012). The point is that the dialect is a form of language variation, both in a social environment or a particular geographical environment (Wahya, 2005:42). Ayatrohaedi (1983:3-5) distinguish dialects into five types, namely: (1) The phonetic differences, (2) semantic difference, (3) the difference onomasiologis, (4) the difference semasiologis, and (5) the morphological differences.

Theory innovation in this study refers to the views Mahsun (1995) and Wahya (2005). Innovation is a change in the sound, the words, or meaning, which stems from a specific geographic location and spread to surrounding areas or originated from individuals and spread through imitation to other members of the community said, Pei in (Wahya, 2005:52). Mahsun (1995:83) argues that innovation is used to refer to the language elements that are changing innovations can be grouped into two categories, namely (1) internal innovation, the appearance of elements of the language that is new to harness the potential of the variation of the innovation itself, and (2) external innovation, namely the appearance of linguistic elements that occur due antardialek influence and the influence of other languages on a particular dialect or language.

## 2. Basis Theory

### 2.1 Dialectology

Languages in the world to have a variation or differentiation. These variations may tangible difference greeting someone from moment to moment, and there are differences from one place to another. No one was even utter a sound until two or three times. If this fact is true for a speaker, let alone a comprehensive assessment of the situation as inter-personal greeting otherness of the object. However, under apparently not limited variations, also note that variations also show certain patterns.

Patterns that is influenced by the patterns which are geographical or regional. Therefore, the difference is acting at the level of the sounds of language and other languages at all levels of analysis. In the opinion of Richards et al (1987: 80) considers dialectology as regional differences in language study. In line with the opinion of Keraf (1991: 143) says dialectology is the study of the variants of the language in all its aspects. Also this O'Grady et al (1997: 721) says that dialectology is the study of language variation with respect to the geographic distribution of the speakers.

Based on the above opinion writer can conclude dialectologie which is the study of dialect that all aspects, aspects and aspect covers patterns in the language system. Also Crystal (1989: 26) considers dialectology as a systematic review of the regional dialect. Therefore, side by side, next dialectology other conditions, geography, dialect or language, geography and researchers who study the field called geographers dailec or geographers language or dialektolog (Shuy, 1967: 3).

Linguists or who are interested in dialectology has a certain motivation when assessing the object. This statement is in line with the opinion of Francis (1983: 7) said they were revised dialectologie (study dialect) at least four properties motivation, namely (1) to know, (2) anthropological, (3) linguistic and (4) practical. Motivation often first appear when someone wants to differences in word something that is not known or have different meanings for familiar words. Similarly, curiosity about the differences in the spoken sentence. The second motivation is a representation of the language as an essential part of the culture. Language differences and variations are often indicative of the deepest social and cultural phenomenon. The third motivation for the obtained data dialektolog that these data history language can be known. The fourth motivation relating to the change of the language, and its use. With this data, the problem of the use of the variety of languages including dialects almost raw known in society.

Dialectology as a branch of linguistics had a hand in the development of science. In this case study results may show the symptoms of language variation, the variation in a particular area or used by a particular social group. According to Grin (1991: 54) which has a real dialect

skill services is that it is very early and often did demonstrate the complexity of the range of linguistic features in human language. According to Robins (1992:74) because it is often associated with the history of the development of language, dialect studies most relevant to language history. Nothofer (in Wahya, 2005:38) argues that the dialect study has two objectives, namely objectives synchronic and diachronic objectives. Clearly, dialect studies have a broad scope so as to provide an important contribution to the study of linguistics in general.

## 2.2 Dialect Geography

Geography dialect used here are taken Dubois, et al mentioned the geography dialect dialectology is the branch that regional dialect (Dubois in Ayatrohaedi, 1983: 23). Studying. While other experts such Lauder Lauder (2007: 34) says geography dialect is one of the fields at the Dialectology charge of mapping language and perform linguistic analysis of factors associated with the local area. Meanwhile, according to (Keraf, 1991: 143) that dialect geography of the variants the study of the language according to the local differences in an area of language. Unlike the case with (Sudaryono et al, 1990: 3) This research is a branch that studies dialectology and diversity of regional dialects. Based on some advice on the above it can be concluded that the geography the study of linguistic dialect is berobjekkan geographical dialects. Although objek geographical dialects or geographical differences, the term used in this study is not geographically dialect, but other terms are geolinguistics.

Geography dialect as the application of wave theory, the theory proposed by Johan Schmidt in 1872, comes more than the beginning of dialectology (Keraf 1991: 143). At the beginning of its development, geography dialect is part of Historical Linguistics, Ik-which addresses the dialects or local differences. In a Further development, Linguistics Historical geography dialect Seemed would separate into different studies. Comparative linguistics in conclusion almost always lapels to the proto language. Dialect geography presents matters Relating to the use of language elements bestaande That can be proven. Two people linguist as a pioneer in this dialect geography, So that research results influence research located dialect geography in the country, Namely Gustav Wenker and Jules Louis Gillieron.

At the beginning of the development, to classify the study of geography dialect mainly related to the scope of linguistic symptoms and determine the characteristics of the dialect. In a subsequent development, this research focuses on the relationships that exist between the boundaries of dialect or language with the limits of nature or history (Ayatrohaedi, 1983: 30) to find. Therefore, if associated with Dialectology, geography dialect has recognized its peculiarity Keraf (1991: 143).

Moreover, the relationship with linguistics, dialect geography has an important place. In dialect geography studies, also can be obtained from a general overview of a number of dialects. This overview will be clear if symptoms language on the data set collected during the investigation. Therefore, the data can be obtained in the field of the results of changes to the

display, so that the data geography dialect as a two-edged sword of synchronous and diachronic dimension. Diachronic dimension of the screen that dialect geography caused an important part of the study of historical or linguistic diachronic linguistics.

### **2.3 Innovation**

According Mahsun (1995: 83) argues that innovation is used to refer to elements of the language has changed. Mahsun further argues that the reform elements in dialectology is necessary to distinguish the elements of renewal in comparative historical linguistics. In dialectology, updates (innovations) implies that these elements form a completely new element, not the element of inheritance from an ancient language that has undergone phonological adaptation in accordance with the applicable rules of sound change. The element of renewal in dialectology has the following characteristics.

1. That element is the element that is completely new, does not have a partner kognat in language, dialect, subdialek, or another observation area.
2. These elements have similarities in language, dialect, subdialek, and other observation areas-perhaps the heritage elements of a same ancient language or the result of internal innovation-but the presence of elements (for innovation) are not in accordance with the system isolects of dialect, subdialek , observation area (which receives the elements) and the distribution of elements is limited compared to the distribution of elements in the language, dialect, and subdialek suspected as the source.

In this study, the definition of innovation includes two sides, namely the process and results. As a process, innovation is the creation of a form or a new meaning due to a change of form or meaning of origin, either change it refers to the origin of the word itself or the emergence of new words that were previously unknown in the region use isolects concerned. As a result, innovation is the shape and or new meanings that emerged in the area of disposable isolects concerned.

Natural language has a creative nature, in which innovation can create. According Saussur in Wahya (2005:53), a form of innovation that can not be foreseen. The emergence of the variants of the lexicon in certain places geographically only observed results. Why does innovation occur in a particular element and is found in a particular place is exciting. This event as happens randomly, so that the diversity of variations lexicon often occupy different geographic area.

### **3. Research Methods**

The method that is descriptive qualitative method in this study. Descriptive methods can be interpreted as a procedure for solving problems examined by describing or representing the state of the subject or target of the investigation at this time, on the basis of the facts that appear

or as it is. Named descriptive study and interpretation of data relating to the facts, variables, and the phenomenon that occurs when the research took place and the present. A qualitative approach does try to make the social phenomenon of the language studied (Mahsun 2005: 235) understand. The term is defined as an attempt to understand the meaning of a phenomenon under investigation according to the understanding of the subject. Qualitative research aims to construct reality and understand its meaning. So very concerned qualitative research processes, events, and authenticity. Qualitative research is very involved studied in interaction with reality.

The data is derived from the Malay community research informants in accordance with the provisions of Kampar regency. Gauging of doing the source of the data by the expected data quality in accordance with the purpose of the examination, the data source informant. Determination of informants is done by looking at the proposed criteria Ayatrohaedi (1983:4-48), Chambers (1980:33-35), and Djajasudarman (2010:21-26).

Methods and techniques of data collection in the opinion (Sudaryanto, 1988: 2) That the data Collected using oral direct field observation method or methods refer to. The techniques used were interviews, registration and recording. Interviews were Conducted using a guide list of frequently asked. At the time of interview ook done recording and recording. Interviews Conducted by using directional conversation, ask directly, indirectly asking, fishing answers, questions and answers multiple (Ayatrohaedi, 1983: 50-51). Directional conversation is done by bringing the informants talk about something, and Usually starts with a very common thing. If the atmosphere had a pleasant conversation, the conversation is then directed to the things thatwill be Examined. Asked directly used to asking for thingsthat relate to real objects, zoals parts and body parts of the house. To ask indirect used to cover the shortfall on direct questioning techniques. Indirect questioning techniques, for example, used to ask the Concepts That Are abstract and activities or employment. Elicit a response is used to convince the answer've given informant. Methods and techniques of data analysis is the method match with circuit techniques appeal to equate (Mahsun, 2005:113). Its application is done as follows. To determining the full lexical internal innovation in the Malay language in the field, one variant in both form and meaning, as Compared with the other variants, both at the same observation point and the point of observation is different in one area isolects. Then the entity variant of the comparison results identified internal structure axis Compared to other variants were identified as the primary forms. The data obtained in the field Compared to other Riau Malay language.

## **4. Results and Discussion**

### **4.1 Internal Innovation**

On the basis of the results of this study it was found that the internal innovation that 61 glosses with 138 variations that show internal innovation. This internal innovation consists of innovative form and meaning. On the basis of the embodiment, the shape of the innovation

consists of a complete lexical innovation, phonetic innovation and renovation of significance. There are 55 full lexical innovation glossed over 127 variants.

#### 4.1.1 Innovation Form

As stated earlier, based on the obtained Riau Malay internal innovation in District Kuok Kampar regency data consisting of that shape innovation. Innovation forms of innovation can be divided into subtypes full lexical and phonetic innovation. This section will be explained in anticipation of the complete renewal.

Determination of the complete lexical innovation on the basis of the results of this study of 61 gloss 138 describes an innovative variant with only 55 glosses 127 full lexical berjeniskan innovative variants, namely lexical renewal that can be observed in variants which show a whole new word. Provision of innovative variants as a full lexical innovation is based on the discovery of a variant that is totally different from the form of the original word in the observation point in the district of Riau Malay Kuok Kampar District looks. The innovative variant is *kak tuo*, *oncu*, *onga* 'kakak perempuan' *iniok*, *uwo* 'nenek' *namo*, *buyuon*, 'panggilan anak laki-laki' *siawan* 'panggilan anak perempuan' *udo*, *ujan*, *aban* 'panggilan anak paling kecil', *bonsu*, *gadi*, *sawan* 'perempuan' *kalaki*, *odan* 'paman paling tuo', *udo*, *pak udo* 'paman paling muda', *badua*, *mandua-dua* 'hajatan', *cikgu* 'guru'.

#### 4.1.2 Geographical Distribution of Full Lexical Innovations

As mentioned earlier, found innovative variant that kind of innovation lexical full to 55 glosses with 127 varieties, 89 varieties appeared on the lookout, 32 variants appeared at two observation points, six variants appeared at three observation points, 89 variants that appeared at one point observation.

#### 4.2 Morphological Unsur

Including previously announced internal lexical Change Riau Malay language from dying Terms seven glossed 14 morphological variants. The morphological elements based on the discovery of variants die morphological characteristics On the lookout in the district of Riau Malay Kuok Kampar Regency meth Innovative Variants aside to are as Follows: 'hajatan' *badua*, *mandua-dua*, 'pembersih beras' *manuai*, 'mesin pengelolah padi' *pematan*, 'tempat wudhu' *maighio?*, 'ngobrol/berbicara' *mambual*, *babual*, *bacito*, *bacora*, 'cepat-cepat' *bagului?*-*bagului?*, *cope?*-*cope?*, *doyie-doyie*, 'terlungkup' *managho?*, *tatiobo?*.

#### 4.2.1 Geographical distribution Morphological elements

As mentioned previously, have an innovative variant of morphological innovation 7 glossed 14 variants. Found diversity of the geographical distribution of morphological elements on the lookout language Melayu Riau Malay dialect in Kampar District Kuok with different

quantities. Observation Point most innovative display variants of the above, the observation point (2), (3) and (4). Observation point (2) (4) variations: *badua*, *babual*, *cope?-cope?*, *managho?*. Observation point (3) and (4) varian yaitu: *mandua-dua*, *bacito*, *doyie-doyie*, *tatiobo?*. Observation point (4) dengan varian (4) yaitu: *manuai*, *pemataη*, *maighio?*, *bacora*.

### 4.3 Inovasi Phonetic

As the discussion in the beginning, that innovation form consists of three subtypes, namely innovation full lexical, morphological innovation and innovation phonetic. Innovation complete lexical and morphological innovations were discussed. The following will innovation third subtype, namely to discuss the phonetic innovation. Determination of innovation phonetic variants based on the discovery that a change fonotaktis gives variants origin in the observation point in the district of Riau Malay Kuok Kampar District. Are drawn from the research results obscured by 19 glos and 8 variants which show this kind of innovation.

#### 4.3.1 Geographical Distribution Innovation Phonetic

As mentioned earlier, found an innovative variant of that kind of innovation phonetic 8 glossed with 19 variants. Wide variations in geographic range of innovative variants showed survival in the spread. Innovative variants easily got wide spread over a large area. Thirteen versions appeared on the lookout, namely: *'menantu*, *minantu* 'menantu', *atuo?*, *datu?* 'kakek', *bagotoroyon*, *gotoroyon* 'kerja sama', *ceye?* 'teko air', *boluwi?* 'belut', *tonaη*, *toghonaη* 'tenang', *oñai*, *ghoñai* 'hujan gerimis' *sarawa* 'celana'.

five variants appearing at two observation points, namely: *manantu* 'menantu', *datuo?* 'kakek', *toroyon* 'kerja sama', *ceghe?* 'teko air', *bolui?* 'belut'. Furthermore, the variant appeared at three observation points are: *salowe* 'celana'.

### 5. Inference

Based on the research objectives and the results of the analysis can be concluded the following. Said Malay Riau Kampar district in District Kuok who suffered form internal lexical innovation as much as 61 glosses with 138 variants, internal innovation consists of:

- a. full lexical innovation contained in 55 glosses with 127 variants;
- b. morphological innovations contained in 7 glossed with 14 variants;
- c. phonetic innovations contained 8 glossed with 19 variants;

The above shows that the lexical form of the full innovation is relatively easy when compared with the morphological innovation, and phonetic. Therefore, a more productive innovation will occur on innovation more easily be systemic.

Not all map displays innovative variants. Folder containing innovative variants in Malay Riau Kampar district in District Kuok amounted to only 61 of the 138 maps Examined. This proves That Certain words in a certain time frame changes, while others said no. Based on the geographical distribution map-which displays the most innovative observation point based on data for full lexical innovation is the most innovative observation point observation point consists of 3 variants 2 , 3.4 innovative. For innovation is the most innovative morphological observation point Observation Point Observation Point 3.4 showing two innovative variants. For innovation is the most innovative phonetic observation point observation point 3/4 with two variants of the most innovative. It can be Concluded That the observation point in the map of the most innovative services in every village of the district Kuok in Kampar regency Malay Riau is an observation point 3 the Village Four Hall District of Kuok as an observation point into the streets of the track to West Sumatra Independently maps were presented in the report analysis. Examples poop tuo, Oncu, Onga 'kakak perempuan. "Poop tuo" Appears at the observation point 2, "Oncu" Appears at the observation point 3, and "Onga" Appears at the observation point 4.



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