

ABSTRAK

Bahasa Simalungun bervariasi akibat berbagai faktor, salah satunya letak geografis. Variasi (dialek) tersebut ditandai dengan banyaknya berian dalam pengaplikasian satu makna suatu benda. Dialek tersebut perlu dipetakan melihat belum ada penelitian yang memetakan dialek di Kecamatan Silimakuta, Kabupaten Simalungun, Provinsi Sumatra Utara dengan titik pengamatan: Desa Purba Tua Baru, Desa Purba Tua Etek, Desa Purba Tua, Desa Purba Sinombah, Desa Sinar Baru, dan Desa Sibangun Mariah. Pemetaan dilakukan berdasarkan perbedaan fonologi, morfologi, dan leksikal. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui: (1) perbedaan dialek bahasa Simalungun; (2) pemetaan dialek bahasa Simalungun; (3) persentase tingkat kekerabatan bahasa Simalungun berdasarkan perhitungan dialektometri; dan (4) Kontribusi geografi bahasa Simalungun dalam pengembangan leksikon bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan sinkronis. Adapun metode kajian yang digunakan, yaitu (1) metode pupuan lapangan, (2) metode dialektometri, dan (3) metode informal (Mahsun, 1995). Berdasarkan perbedaan dialek bahasa Simalungun, ditemukan 1 berian yang menunjukkan persamaan dan 199 berian yang menunjukkan perbedaan, yaitu perbedaan fonologi berjumlah 108 berian, perbedaan morfologi berjumlah 61 berian, dan perbedaan leksikal berjumlah 156 berian. Berdasarkan pemetaan bahasa Simalungun, disimpulkan bahwa kosakata yang dominan digunakan adalah kosakata bahasa Simalungun dan ditemukan juga penggunaan kosakata yang berasal dari bahasa Karo dan Toba. Berdasarkan penghitungan dialektometri, diperoleh tiga golongan tingkat kekerabatan bahasa, yakni (1) perbedaan wicara, (2) perbedaan dialek, dan (3) perbedaan bahasa. Terdapat 8 dari 200 leksikon berdasarkan daftar tanya yang dapat dikontribusikan sebagai pengembangan leksikon bahasa Indonesia, yakni leksikon (1) manggalung, (2) rambas, (3) manappang, (4) mardang, (5) manduhuti, (6) makkubangi/makkomposi, (7) manggiling, dan (8) manobu.

ABSTRAK

Bahasa Simalungun varies as the result of many factors, one of them is geographical position. The Variety (Dialect) was marked by many berian in applying meanings of a thing. The dialect needed to be mapped because there has not study that mapped the dialect at Kecamatan Silimakuta, Kabupaten Simalungun, North Sumatra Province, by observation points at: Desa Purba Tua Baru, Desa Purba Tua Etek, Desa Purba Tua, Desa Purba Sinombah, Desa Sinar Baru, and Desa Sibangun Mariah. The mapping was conducted based on differences of phonology, morphology and lexical. The study proposed to know: (1) differences of Simalungun Language dialects; (2) mapping of Simalungun Language dialects; (3) percentage of level relationship of Simalungun Language by calculation on dialektometri; and (4) contribution of Simalungun Language geography to development of Bahasa Indonesia lexicon. The study used descriptive qualitative method by using synchronic approach. Research methodologies that used in the study were (1) questionnaire method, (2) dialektometri method, and (3) informal method (Mahsun, 1995). Based on dialect differences of Simalungun Language, it found one berian that showed similarity and 199 berian that showed differences, those were 108 berian of phonology differences, 61 berian of morphology differences, and 156 berian of lexical differences. According to Simalungun language mapping, it was concluded that dominant vocabularies which used were vocabularies of Simalungun language and it also found the using of vocabularies from Karo and Toba language. Based on calculation of dialektometri, there are three level classes of language relationship, (1) speech differences, (2) dialect differences, and (3) language differences. There were eight from 200 lexicons based on questions list that could be contributed as the lexicon development of Bahasa Indonesia, these lexicon were (1) manggalung, (2) rambas, (3) manappang, (4) mardang, (5) manduhuti, (6) makkubangi/makkomposi, (7) manggiling, and (8) manobu.