



Geographic Innovation of Bugis Language and Makassar Language (Indonesian Geographic Variation)

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Abstract

This paper aims to describe the geographical variation of the Makassar language and the Bugis language. Language variations are due to the geographical conditions of the speaking community. Geographical differences in society separate people into groups consisting of ethnic groups. The diversity of ethnic groups has resulted in cultural differences including language and variations. Social factors, time factors, and individual language users give rise to variations in language. This research method uses descriptive qualitative, data collection is done by referring to the method of free involvement, recording, and recording. Data obtained through referral methods, recording techniques, and notes are then analyzed by classifying and grouping. In grouping steps are used, namely 1) Data Identification, 2) Data Classification, 3) Data Analysis. The results of this study found that there were words in the Makassar language and Bugis language that experienced full lexical innovation and partial lexical innovation.

Keywords: Variation, Geography, Bugis Language

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1. Introduction

Language variation or variety of languages is the use of language according to the wearer, which varies according to the topic being discussed, according to the speaker relationship, friend to talk, and the person discussed and according to the medium of conversation (KBBI, 2003: 920). A language has a system and subsystem that is understood by the speakers of the language. However, because speakers of the language, even though they are in a speech society, are not a collection of homogeneous humans, concrete forms of language, called paroles, are not uniform or varied. The occurrence of diversity or variance of this language is not only caused by the speakers who are not homogeneous, but also the activities of social interaction that they do are very diverse (Chaer & Agustina, 2004: 61).

Every language has different variations. Language variation is a set of human speech patterns that suffice sounds, words, and grammatical features that can be

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uniquely associated with external factors, such as geography and social factors (Wardhaugh, 1986: 22). Language variations according to C.A. Ferguson and J.D. Gumperz in Allen (1973: 92) says "a variety of large repertory of elements and their arrangements or processes with broad enough semantic scope to function in all normal contexts of communication ". From this definition it can be seen that there are the same language patterns, the patterns of language can be analyzed descriptively, patterns that are limited by that meaning are used by the speaker to communicate. According to Kridalaksana variation is a manifestation of various conditional and unconditional manifestations of one unit, concepts that include variables and variants.

According to Ayatrohaedi (1983: 3), each language is used in a particular area, and gradually a different element of language is formed, such as in pronunciation, grammar, and meaning, and each variety uses one particular form. according to dialects (Guiraud 1970 in Ayatrohaedi (1983: 3-5) and Wahya (2015: 9) are divided into five types, the five types of differences are:

- a. Phonetic difference. That difference is in the field of phonology such as careme and cereme
- b. Semantic differences, as well as synonymy of different names for the same symbol such as turi and turuy
- c. Onomasiological differences that show different names based on one concept given in several different places.
- d. Semasiological differences which are the opposite of onomasiological differences, namely giving the same name to several different concepts.
- e. Morphological differences which are limited by the existence of the grammar system in question, different frequency of morphemes, related uses, phonetic form, taste, and a number of other factors.

All of these things support the understanding of the birth of an innovation. Therefore, in language innovation, it must be distinguished by two stages, namely the creation of an individual and acceptance in a language society which is a social reality.

Renewal or innovation according to Kridalaksana (1993: 84) is a change in sound, form, or meaning that results in the creation of a new word. According to Wahya (2006: 52) innovation covers two sides, namely processes and results. As a process of innovation is the creation of new forms or meanings as a result of changes in their original form or meaning. As a result, innovation is a new form and meaning that appears in the area of use of the isolek concerned. Language innovation can occur from inside and outside. Innovation from within (Internal innovation) is related to the renewal of the language system due to the potential of the language itself while external innovation (external innovation) is related to the renewal of language systems due to the influence of other languages.

Makassar Language is one of the Austronesian languages in the Malay-Polynesian branch spoken by the Makassar tribe in the southern part of South Sulawesi, spread in Makassar city, Gowa regency, Takalar district, Jeneponto district, Bantaeng district, Selayar district, part of Bulukumba district, part of Maros

district , and Pangkep district in part. The Makassar language consists of several dialects, including Makassar Lakiung, Turatea Je'nepono, Bantaeng, Konjo and Selayar.

Bugis language is also one of the Austronesian language groups used by ethnic Bugis in South Sulawesi, which is spread in parts of Maros Regency, Pangkep Regency, Barru Regency, Parepare City, Pinrang Regency, part of Enrekang Regency, part of Majene Regency, Luwu Regency, Regency Sidenreng Rappang, Soppeng Regency, Wajo Regency, Bone Regency, Sinjai Regency, part of Bulukumba Regency, and part of Bantaeng Regency.

Bugis language consists of several dialects. Like the Pinrang dialect which is similar to the Sidrap dialect, the Bone dialect (which differs between North and South Bone), the Soppeng dialect, the Wajo dialect (also different between north and south Wajo, and east and west), Barru dialect, Sinjai dialect, and so on. . This diversity is what makes Bugis language interesting to study.

Makassar language and Bugis language as described earlier are languages found in South Sulawesi. The Makassar language is used in the southern part of South Sulawesi and the language of Bugis is mostly used in South Sulawesi for intermediates in North Sumatra. The two languages that face the same province still have many similarities even though the presentation of cognates is not so great. Both of these topics are interesting to be studied further, especially on innovations that occur in the Makassar language (bM) which are viewed from Bugis language (bB) even though there has been no research that describes the region which gave birth to a similar vocabulary in the two regions in question.

2. Methodology

This research is classified as qualitative descriptive research. Jufri (2007: 12) states that the characteristics of qualitative research are: (1) having a natural background as direct data, (2) being descriptive, (3) emphasizing processes rather than results, (4) tend to analyze data inductively, and (5) meaning is essential.

Qualitative descriptive research, namely explaining data in accordance with the actual data state. According to Moleong (2009), qualitative methods as research procedures produce descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from the people observed.

Data collection is done by referring to the method of free engagement, recording, and recording. The method of referring to involvement is proficient, the researcher only acts as a language observer to the informants.

Data obtained through referral methods, recording techniques, and notes are then analyzed by classifying and grouping. In the grouping steps are used, namely 1) Data Identification. All utterances are Makassarese and Bugis. 2) Data Classification. The data is then classified based on the forms of mixed code, code switching, and interference, 3) Data Analysis. Data are analyzed contextually based on speech events (Mutmainah, 2018)

3. Discussion

In the discussion the data and classification of data analysis is described in relation to the Makassar language (bM) and Bugis language (bB). The data

described is the Swadesh vocabulary that has been translated into both languages. For more details, see the following table.

Table 1. Vocabulary of Makassarese and Buginese Language

No.	English	Makassarese	Buginese
1.	I	Nakke	iya'
2.	You	Ikau	idi', iko
3.	He	la	Alena
4.	We/Us	Katte	Idi'
5.	White	Kebo	Mapute
6.	They	Anjongaseng	Yamaneng
7.	This	Anne	Yae
8.	That	Antu	Yaro
9.	Bitter	Pai'	Mapai
10.	Stone	Batu	Batu
11.	Who	Inai	Niga
12.	What	Apa	Aga
13.	Where	Kemae	Kega
14.	When	Sikaranna	Uppanna
15.	Chicken	Jangang	Manu
16.	Not	Teai	Tania
17.	All	Iyangaseng	Maneng
18.	Many	Loe	Mega
19.	The sea	Tamparang	Tasi
20.	A little	Si'di	Ce'de
21.	Pencil	Potolo	Potolo
22.	One	Se're	Se'di
23.	Two	Rua	Duwa
24.	Three	Tallu	Tellu
25.	Four	Appa	Eppa
26.	Five	Lima	Lima
27.	Big	Lompo	Maloppo
28.	Long	La'bu	Malampe
29.	Baring	Monrang	Leu
30.	Thick	Kapala'	Maumpe'
31.	Weight	Battala'	Matane'
32.	Water	Je'ne	Wae
33.	Spoon	Sondok	Sinru
34.	Narrow	Seppang	Macipi'
35.	Thin	Tipisi	Manipi'
36.	Women	Baine	Makkunrai
37.	Man	Bura'ne	Urane
38.	Human	Rupatau	Tau
39.	Child	Ana'	Ana'
40.	Wife	Baine	Bene
41.	Husband	Bura'ne	Lakkai

42.	Motehr	Ammak	Indo
43.	Father	Angge'	Ambo'
44.	Fish	Juku'	Bale
45.	Bird	Jangang-Jangang	Dongi'
46.	Seven	Tuju	Pitu
47.	Lice	Kutu	Utu
48.	Snake	Ulara'	Ula'
49.	Line	Garisi	Garisi
50.	Bag	Tasi	Tase
51.	Forest	Romang	Ale'
52.	Fruit	Bua	Bua
53.	Leaf	Raung	Raun
54.	Root	Aka'	Ure'
55.	Skin	Bukkuleng	Uli'
56.	Clothes	Baju	Waju
57.	Spoon	Sondok	Sinru
67.	Flower	Bunga	Bunga
68.	Rope	Passikko'	Tulu'
69.	Meat	Dageng	Juku'
70.	Blood	Cera'	Cera'
71.	Bone	Buku	Kabuttu
72.	Fat	Janna	Lappe
73.	Egg	Bayao	Tello
74.	Horn	Tanru'	Tanru'
75.	Tail	Poti	Ikko'
76.	Fur	Bulu	Hulu
77.	Hair	U'	Belua
78.	Head	Ulu	Ulu
79.	Eye	Mata	Mata
80.	Nose	Ka'muru	Inge'
81.	Mouth	Munceng	Timu
82.	Car	Oto	Oto
83.	Tongue	Lila	Lilla
84.	Nail	Kanuku	Kanuku
85.	Feet	Bangkeng	Aje
86.	Knee	Kalantu'	Uttu'
87.	Hand	Lima	Lima
88.	Stomach	Batang	Perru'
89.	Neck	Kallong	Ellong
90.	Drink	Nginung	Minung
91.	Eat	Nganre	Manre
92.	Gag	Ta'lanng	Tallua
93.	Sugar	Golla	Golla
94.	Sleep	Tinro	Matinro
95.	Life	Tallasa'	Tuo
96.	Die	Mate	Mate
97.	Sister	Andik	Anrik

98.	Ten	Sampulo	Seppulo
99.	Street	Jappa	Jokka

a. Full Lexical Innovation

Full lexical is a lexical innovation that has the same form between one language and another language. The full Lexical is contained in the vocabulary between the Makassar language (bM) and Bugis language (bB) as follows.

Table 2. Full lexical Innovation of Makassarese and Buginese

No.	English	Makassarese	Buginese
1.	Stone	Batu	Batu
2.	Pencil	Potolo	Potolo
3.	Five	Lima	Lima
4.	Fruit	Bua	Bua
5.	Head	Ulu	Ulu
6.	Eye	Mata	Mata
7.	Car	Oto	Oto
8.	Sugar	Golla	Golla
9.	Die	Mate	Mate
10.	Child	Ana'	Ana'
11.	Line	Garisi	Garisi
12.	Flower	Bunga	Bunga
13.	Blood	Cera'	Cera'
14.	Horn	Tanru'	Tanru'
15.	Nail	Kanuku	Kanuku

Based on the table above, there are several words that have similarities between the Makassar language and the Bugis language. As in the word 'flower', this word has a full lexical equation. The words 'flower' are used in Indonesian (bl), Makassar language (bM), and Bugis language (bB). Based on the findings of the words, there are 15 words that have full lexical between Makassar language and Bugis language.

b. Partial Lexical Innovations

In lexical innovation, there are some forms of innovation that will be reviewed and described, namely phoneme addition, phoneme replacement, and phoneme removal. The three forms are further detailed into three parts, namely additions / replacements / omissions at the beginning of the word, the middle of the word, and the end of the word. This can be seen in the following explanation.

1) Add phonemes and / or some phonemes

Table 3. Add phonemes and / or some phonemes at the beginning of the word (prosthesis)

No.	English	Makassarese	Buginese
1.	Bitter	Pai	Mapai
2.	Knee	Kalantu'	Uttu'
4.		Tinro	Matinro
5.	Human	Rupatau	Tau
6.	Lice	Kutu	Utu

Based on the table above, changes can be seen at the beginning of the word. The bitter word (bl) which in Makassar (bM) ai pai 'gets the addition of two phonemes / ma / in Bugis language, namely to be' mapai '. Next, the word 'uttu' (bB) gets the addition of the phoneme / Kalan / to 'kalantu' (bM). Likewise, the word "tinro" (bM) gets the addition of the phoneme / ma / to "matinro" (bW). In human words, in Makassar the language "seems" or gets an extra lexical "appearance", while in Bugis language only "know".

Table 4. Add phonemes and / or some phonemes in the middle of the word (epentesis)

No.	English	Makassarese	Buginese
1.	Where	Kemae	Kega
2.	Wife	Beine	Bene
3.	Snake	Ulara'	Ula'

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are three words that experience the addition of phonemes or some phonemes in the middle of the word. In the word mana where '(bl), which in Bugis language (bB) is' gait 'gets the addition of phonemes / ma / in the middle of the word to' kemae '(bM). Furthermore, in the word wife '(bl) which in Bugis language is' bene mendapatkan get a glottal addition in the middle of the word to ane bane '(bM). As for the word 'snake' (bl) which in Bugis language is 'ula' get addition / ar / 'ulara' (bM).

Table 5. Add phonemes and / or some phonemes at the end of the word (paragog)

No.	English	Makassarese	Buginese
1.	Leaf	Raung	Raun

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there is only one word that has been added at the end of the word, ie there is an addition of phoneme / g / which in Bugis (bB) is 'raun' but in Makassar (bM) 'raung'.

2) Replacement of phonemes and / or several phonemes

Table 6. Phoneme replacement and/or some phonemes at the beginning of the word

No.	English	Makassarese	Buginese
1.	This	Anne	Yae
2.	When	Sikuranna	Uppanna
3.	All	Iyangaseng	iyaManeng
4.	Two	Rua	Duwa
5.	Four	Appa	Eppa
6.	Big	Lompo	Maloppo
7.	Water	Je'ne	Wae
8.	Man	Bura'ne	Urane
9.	Seven	Tuju	Pitu
10.	Clothes	Baju	Waju
11.	Bone	Buku	Kabuttu
12.	Egg	Bayao	Tello
13.	Fur	Bulu	Hulu
14.	Knee	Kalantu'	Uttu'

15.	Drink	Nginung	Minung
16.	Eat	Nganre	Manre
17.	Street	Jappa	Jokka
18.	Thin	Tipisi'	Manipi'
19.	A little	Si'di	Ce'de
20.	He	la	Alena
21.	Neck	Kallong	Ellong

Based on the table above, there are 21 words that experience adding phonemes at the beginning of the word. In the word "all" in Indonesian, the phoneme "iyangaseng" is obtained, while in the Bugis language "iyamaneng". In the word "bone", for the Makassar language "book", while in Bugis language get the phoneme at the beginning of the word "kabuttu".

Table 7. Replacement of phonemes and / or some phonemes in the middle of the word

No.	English	Makassarese	Buginese
1.	What	Apa	Aga
2.	Three	Tallu	Tellu
3.	Sister	Andik	Anrik
4.	Ten	Sampulo	Seppulo

Based on the table above, there are several words that experience phoneme replacement in the middle of the word. The word 'What' in Indonesian experiences a phoneme / g / change in the word 'aga' in Bugis language. The word 'ten' in Indonesian has undergone phoneme changes to 'sampulo' in Makassar language and 'seppulo' in Bugis language. The word 'sister' in Indonesian experiences a phoneme change in the middle of the words 'andik' in the Makassar language and 'anrik' in Bugis language.

Table 8. Replacement of phonemes and / or some phonemes at the end of the word

No.	English	Makassarese	Buginese
1.	You	Ikau	Iko
2.	Not	Teai	Tania
3.	Sea	Tamparang	Tasi
4.	One	Se're	Se'di
5.	Father	Angge'	Ambo'
6.	Bag	Tasi	Tase
7.	Spoon	Sondok	Sinru
8.	Gag	Ta'lanng	Tallua
9.	Life	Tallasa'	Tuo
10.	Street	Jappa	Jokka

Based on the table above, some words that experience phoneme replacement at the end of the word. The word 'you' in Indonesian experiences the phoneme replacement to be 'ikau' in Makassar language and 'iko' in Bugis language.

b) No cognate

The latest innovation or symptom in this writing is non-cognitive vocabulary. This means that the Makassar language vocabulary (bM) described above is very

different or not the same as the Bugis language vocabulary (bB). The vocabulary included in the symptoms of non-cognition can be seen in the following table.

Table 9. The non-cognitive vocabularies between Makassarese and Buginese

No.	English	Makassarese	Buginese
1.	I	Nakke	Iya'
2.	We/Us	Katte	Idi'
3.	White	Kebo	Mapute
4.	That	Antu	Yaro
5.	Who	Inai	Niga
6.	Chicken	Jangang	Manu
7.	Many	Loe	Mega
8.	Long	La'bu	Malampe
9.	Baring	Monrang	Leu
10.	Narrow	Seppang	Macipi'
11.	Women	Baine	Makkunrai
12.	Husband	Bura'neng	Lakkai
13.	Mother	Ammak	Indo
14.	Fish	Juku	Bale
15.	Bird	Jangang-jangang	Dongi'
16.	Forest	Romang	Ale'
17.	Meat	Dageng	Juku'
18.	Nose	Ka'muru	Inge'
19.	Mouth	Munceng	Timu
20.	Feet	Bangkeng	Aje
21.	Thick	Kapala'	Maumpe'
22.	Weight	Battala'	Matane
23.	Root	Aka'	Ure
24.	Skin	Bukkuleng	Uli'
25.	Rope	Passikko	Tulu'
26.	Fat	Janna	Lappe
27.	Hair	U'	Belua
28.	Tail	Poti	Ikko'
29.	Stomach	Battang	Buba

Based on the table above, there are 29 Indonesian words that are not cognate with words contained in the Makassar language and Bugis language. The word 'mother' in Indonesian does not have an equation with the Makassar language 'ammak' in Bugis' 'Indo'. Besides that, in the word 'belly' in Indonesian, it does not have an equation with the Makassar language 'battang' in Bugis' 'buba' language.

4. Conclusion

Language variations are always interesting to study. This is because the study can describe and provide a description of language users about innovations found in a language. Similarly, the Makassar language (bM) and Bugis language (bB) have been described previously. Both languages are both languages in South Sulawesi but are full of diversity of languages and dialects.

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