

THE LEXICON VARIATIONS OF RONGGA AND WAERANA LANGUAGE IN EAST MANGGARAI NUSA TENGGARA

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Abstract

This research aims to describe the variations of the Rongga language in East Manggarai, Nusa Tenggara. In this study, found the words in which used by the Rongga community. They have differences and similarities in speech, but Rongga language has the same meaning with Waerana language. This occurrence because the location of the both areas is near so that vocabulary appeared based on different areas in the field lexicon. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method and data collection methods using interviews with transcripts and recording techniques. This research used the theory of dialectology to describe the variation of Rongga and Waerana language. In this research, found 35 variations of lexicons Rongga and Waerana words. there are 10 word verbs, 8 word adjectives, 10 words nouns, 7 words personal pronouns. Therefore, it is very clear that geographical conditions and social dialect factors effecting language variations that develop in each region.

Keywords: Language, Variation, Language, Variation, Lexicon, Rongga Language Waerana Language.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Rongga language is used by the Rongga Tribe of East Manggarai Regency. East Manggarai is a district located in the province of East Nusa Tenggara. The formation of East Manggarai Regency is a division of Manggarai Regency due to the increases in population in Manggarai Regency. In East Manggarai, there are various languages, one of them is Rongga language. The Rongga language is spoken by the Rongga community, and most of them live in Tanah Rata village, but a small of speakers also live in the western region, that is speakers of Waerana region. This language have different and similarity variations with Rongga language in the meaning. The villages are administratively located in Kota Komba District, West Flores East Manggarai Regency.

Rongga language is one of the minor Austronesia languages which speaks

about 7000 people (Arka, 2004). Rongga language is a cultural wealth that must be preserved. The preservation of the Rongga Language as regional culture is the obligation of Rongga Language speakers in order to increase the regional cultural values. Awareness of the love of Rongga language can be realized through of Rongga Language in daily communication both formally and informally.

Rongga language is very difficult for non-native speakers to implement, especially in the speech of different words. And according to research (Porat et al. 1997) Rongga language is a Ngada dialect. However, the speakers of Rongga disagreed with this statement because they have different dialects and cultural characteristics. Appearance of background in language because cultural changes and regional area. Language has two aspects of fundamental, namely aspects of form and meaning.

It observed to show the differences between speakers one of another. Differences of speakers could result in variety or variations of language, such as variations in the lexicon and pronunciations of Rongga and Waerana language in East Manggarai, East Nusa Tenggara. The appearance of variations because speakers and social conditions with influencing factors, such as geographic location, social groups, and language situations.

One of the phenomena of language variation is dialect. Base on a user group of language, dialect can divided into three types, such as: (1) regional dialect, is a language variation base on difference local (place) in a language; (2) social dialect, is a language variation that used by a community or group in a language; and (3) temporal dialect is a language variation that used by group language that live in one time (Nadra, 2006:30—31). This research is a social dialect that study about language variation that used by a community or group in a language. In this case Rongga language variation that used by people Rongga and Waerana that live in Kota Komba district, East Manggarai Nusa Tenggara. In this research language variation discussed on the differences will be focused on lexicon variation.

According to Fransiskus Xaverius Do KoO (1984: 25) the division of language Rongga and Waerana can be seen from the grouping of the word "*No*". Rongga people used the language "*mbiwa*" and people Waerana uses "*mbaen*" language. From the data above, the word *Mbiwa* have the same meaning with Rongga language. Both of words have the meaning of rejection word in both regions. From the statement above the branch of linguistics which emphasizes in learning language in all their aspects is called dialectology (Keraf, 1984: 143). The branch of dialectology studies of language variations based on society pattern, namely sociolinguistics.

To support this research, the writer took third previous study. The First, the study of Wijayanti (2016) the title "Variations in Bawean Language in Bawean Island Region of Gresik Regency" theory Dialectology. The Second, Kiki Ridwan (2019) "Variations in Manggarai Language Dialect" in diachronic dialectology theory. And the third, Luluk Shoimah (2016) "Variation of Javanese Language in Jombang Regency" theory Dialectology. Those previous studies explain as follow:

The first, wijayanti (2016) stated that relevant because it aims to describes differences of phonological and lexical in the Bawean dialect, and describing the mapping of Bawean Island, Gresik Regency. The method used in that research is descriptive qualitative. And collection data used by proficient method with face-to-face, free-to-speak, listening, field note, recording, and cross-check technique data. The data found in that research have the words used by the people of Bawean Island and mostly not too much different with words in Madurese language. Although, there

are several observations find Javanese words but language have a typical Bawean dialect.

Second, Kiki Ridwan (2019) stated that relevant because it aims to described the variations of the Manggarai language dialect in the districts of east Manggarai, center Manggarai, west Manggarai and described the differences in phonology and lexical variations. This study took seven dialects which were used as observation areas, that is Meler, Kempo, Lembor, Biring, Kolang, Kolor, and Rongga dialect .To achieve these goals, that research used a qualitative descriptive method.

Third, Luluk Shoimah (2016) stated that relevant because it aims to describes the variation language of Javanese sounds and lexical in Jombang district. That research took five sub-districts for observation areas, namely Ngoro sub-district, Mojoagung sub-district, Jombang sub-district, Kabuh sub-district, Bandar Kedung Mulyo sub-district. The method of that research uses qualitative descriptive, through face-to-face, listening, recording and note-taking techniques. That research used questions consisting of 300 glosses by performing a cross check data system.

From the three previous studies above, there are weaknesses and strengths with the writer's thesis. The aims of knowing this to compare how far the weaknesses and strengths of the writer's thesis with previous study. Thewriter has a weakness, namely the instrument that is obtained inaccuratebecause the area is far away to make research directly. The writer only used a few references such as eBooks, journals, proceedings, pdf and other supporting books. While, the three previous study above do research directly in the areas of research.

The aims of this writer make this research to describe and understand about the variations Rongga language in focused on lexicon in Rongga. This language interested to analyse because this language is different to other language. Based on the explanation above, this writer was interested in talk the research with the title "The Lexicon Variation of Rongga and Waerana Language in East Manggarai Nusa Tenggara ". These researches are very importants. So far, there has been no research on the lexicon variation language Rongga and Waerana in East Manggarai Nusa Tenggara, hopefully it will be a distinct advantages for this research as well and become the guide for everyone who studies about variation language.

Based on the above background, the writer contains the following questions, there are;

1. What are the variations of lexicon of Rongga and Waerana language in East Manggarai East Nusa Tenggara?
2. What are the factors affecting of variations lexicon language in Rongga and Waerana?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Dialectology

Dialectology is a branch of linguistics that studies variations language by treat to intact structures (Kridalaksana 2001: 42). The dialect comes from the Greek dialectic which deals with accents. This word used to express the linguistic system by people who are different from other neighboring communities but used that system which related. Dialectology comes from a combination of dialect words which means language variation and logic means knowledge (Zulaeha, 2010: 1).

2.2. Sociolinguistics

In this study the writers connect sociolinguistics theory as a supporting theory to explain the use of language in society. The term of sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics which takes language as an object of the study which is usually distinguished from syntax, semantic, morphology and phonology. According to Hudson (1980: 4) that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relationship to society.

The use of a language has to appropriate to the context in which it is used. While Holmes (1992: 6) stated sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language, and society by identifying the social functions of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning". Thus, it can be said that sociolinguistics is the study of what kind of language used in social context. Sociolinguistics is a term including the aspect of linguistics applied toward the connection between language and society, and the way we use it in different social situation.

2.3. Dialect

According to Chaer (1995: 63) dialect is a variation of the language of a group of speakers whose numbers are relative, who are in a certain place, region or area. Dialect is a variation of the standard language used by the spoken community in a particular place but does not cause differences in understanding with other groups of people. Standard language is the only kind of variety which can be called a proper language. It is normally used by the government as a language to be used as the administrative matters, in formal situation like the language for education, law, economic activities, and so on.

In multilingual society, the use of standard language is very often deviate from its origin. The deviation is often found in the form of lexical choices, pronunciations, grammar, phonology, morphology, and syntax. This deviation from the standard use is normally called a dialect of the same language. Dialect has the main characteristic of difference in unit. Another characteristic dialect is a collection of forms of regional languages that are different and have similarities with other forms of language in the samelanguage.

2.4. Language Variations

Each language has more than one variations, especially in the way to spoken. People may not just talk in one language but also language to interact with their group on everyday life and every language has it certain characteristics, which cause variety of languages. Hudson (1980:24) states that the language variation is a set of linguistic items with similar ones social distribution. Languages variation is any language used by a group people in the community.

Every language has more than one variations, especially in the way that is in them it's spoken. People may not just talk in one language but also language to

interact with their group on everyday life and every language has its certain characteristics, which cause variety of languages. Richards and Jack (2002: 557) suggests language variation refers to difference pronunciations, grammar, lexicon, or words choice in language, which is possible related to regional, social class, and educational background to the level of formality of the situation in which language is used.

Kridalaksana (2009: 48) defines dialect as variations according to the user, language variations in a place (regional dialect), or certain groups (social dialects), or at a certain time (temporal dialect). From some of the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that dialect is a system or language variation.

There are also elements of language variation, those are:

1. Phonology; that is the difference between the phonetic content that occurs vowels and consonants in a word. Usually the speaker doesn't notice the existence of these differences
2. Morphology; This difference can be related to affixation or reduplication aspect.
3. Lexicon; that is the lexemes used to realize a meaning does not from one language etymology. the differences lexicon base of everyone always variation
4. Syntax; involved differences in the structure of clauses or phrases Which is used to express the same meaning
5. Semantix; which the differences still have relationships the meaning used in a particular area of observation with a meaning that used in other observation areas.

In this research focused on variation lexicons of Rongga and Waerana located in the kota Komba, East Manggarai district, East Nusa Tenggara Province. Each dialect or variations have its own uniqueness. That is becomes a variations or different for other dialects. According to Ayatrohedi (1983: 3-5) in the view of Guiraud (1970), the dialect variation can be differentiated into five, but in this study the writer only explains lexicon variations in word or vocabulary formation in Rongga language and Waerana language in Kota Komba district East Manggarai regency.

Examples variation dialek lexicons Rongga language and Waerana languages bellow:

Lexicon Rongga	Lexicon Waerana	Meaning
<i>Mbiwa</i>	<i>Mbaen</i>	No
<i>Wua</i>	<i>Lie</i>	Fruit
<i>Jao</i>	<i>Zao</i>	I
<i>Watu</i>	<i>Watu</i>	Stone
<i>Kazi</i>	<i>Ghia</i>	She /He

Based on the object of study, dialects can be divided into two factors, that is geographic dialects (regional) and social dialects (Holmes, 2013: 139). Social dialect discusses language variations in the social groups of the speaking community, while geographic dialect, which discusses the variety of languages used by speakers in a certain area, the explanation is as follows.

2.5. The Factors of Language Variations

2.5.1. Social Dialect

Social dialects are variations of the language used by groups certain society that differentiates it from other community groups (Zulaeha, 2010: 29). The community group in question consists of occupation, education, age, activity, gender, etc. According to Goebel (2007: 514) the use of the Rongga language used by the Rongga community in East Manggarai varies widely, this is due to several factors, namely gender, lineage, economic status, family background, social class, etc. Social dialect refers to speech spoken by the social class of the speakers. Dialects in the same area are possible experience differences this is due to differences in the social class of speakers certain with other social classes. Examples of vocabulary selection and ones used by a trader on the basic of course different from the selection vocabulary used by the teacher or lecturer.

Here the writers explain the factors of social dialect variations in society. The explanation is as follows:

1) Age

Linguistics usage is like clothing fashions it can changes over time. Pronunciation, words, and the meaning of words can all change. In the community speakers of different age groups come from different generations, so their use of language will vary according to their age. Age is a major factor that can influence variations in language. Eckert (1997) states that age have an important meaning, because the place of individuals in society, community and family changes over time". In life communicate on community it is clear that the use of these language variations will be seen.

2) Education

Education affects the factors in the happening of changes in language variations in society. In this case, the research confirms that education affects the way people speak words, both from the tone of voice and the meaning of the sentences in the language being spoken. For example, highly educated speakers will have different variations of language in those with only secondary, low, or uneducated education.

3) Gender

Sex is also another important factor in the study of language variation. Sex is the biological status of male or female. Sexual differences are institutionalized in most languages as grammatical category of gender. Examples include French, Russian, Arabic and Swahili. Cross- Cultural reviews of differences between linguistics forms used by male and female show much wider range of lexical and phonological features (Hass, 1944).

2.5.2. Dialect Geography

Keraf (1996: 143) argues that dialects are geography is a branch of linguistics that studies language variations based on local differences within a language area. This statement is in line with which was stated by Nadra and Reniwati (2009: 20) dialect geography is another term of dialectology or it can be called a regional dialect. According to Yanuar (2014: 9) regional dialects, this examines the differences in dialects of a language used in a particular region. So from several opinions above it can be concluded that dialect geography is studying variation language based on the difference of a place in one language area.

The aims of dialect geography research is the availability of language data for research other linguistics, such as the field of comparative historical linguistics (Fernandez, 1993: 22). Dialect geography research objectives are as follows:

- 1) Explaining at variation linguistic levels, there are variations Phonology, morphology, lexicon, syntax, and semantics.
- 2) Mapping the variations.
- 3) Determination of the status of an isolect as a dialect, sub-dialect, or origin language on the described linguistic variations of the elements and mapped it.
- 4) Explanations related to the introduction of a dialect or sub-dialect in the language studied.
- 5) Explanation of the sociolinguistic aspect, such as the influence of the central culture dialect over other dialects.

2.6. Lexicon Variation

Lexicon variations are the differences in the language contained in the lexicon field. A difference is called a variation of the adjective form derived from lexicon nouns (vocabulary). Lexical differences relate to the lexemes used to realize the same meaning does not originate from a pre-linguistic etymon (Mahsun, 1995: 54). The lexical meaning have characters in the fields of lexicon, lexeme, and words. So in this study, the variation of the lexicon is the word or vocabulary.

All differences in the lexicon are always in the form of variations. an example of using the lexicon "*Buah*" in the Rongga language calls it "*Lie*" but in Waerana language calls it "*Wua*". This is an example of a noun category lexicon. In this study the writers describe the variations of the lexicon in several categories including words below:

Table 2.1 Variation Lexicons Verb

VL. Rongga	VL. Waerana	Indonesian/ English
<i>Ka</i>	<i>Ghan</i>	Makan/eat
<i>Walo</i>	<i>Kole</i>	Pulang/back
<i>Wala</i>	<i>Ghalas</i>	Baring/laydown
<i>La'a</i>	<i>Lako</i>	Berjalan/walk
<i>Ti'i</i>	<i>Tei</i>	Member/give
<i>Wela</i>	<i>Mbele</i>	Membunuh/kill
<i>Po'o</i>	<i>Di'i</i>	Duduk/shutdown
<i>Kiki</i>	<i>Kiki</i>	Gigit /bite
<i>Rabe</i>	<i>Rabe</i>	Ikat /bind

<i>Raku</i>	<i>Rakut</i>	Jahit /sew
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Table 2.2 Variation Lexicons Adjective

VL. Rongga	VL. Waerana	Indonesian /English
<i>Ndate</i>	<i>Mendo</i>	Berat /weight
<i>Meze</i>	<i>Meze</i>	Besar /big
<i>Ze'e</i>	<i>Da't</i>	Buruk /bad
<i>Reba</i>	<i>Nggoi</i>	Baik/good
<i>Bobo</i>	<i>Meze</i>	Gemuk /fat
<i>Zaki</i>	<i>Daki</i>	Kotor /Dirty
<i>Boko</i>	<i>Koko</i>	Pendek/ short
<i>Lewa</i>	<i>Lakas</i>	Panjang /long

Table 2.3 Variation Lexicons Noun

VL.Rongga	VL.Waerana	Indonesian /English
<i>Mbo</i>	<i>Mbaru</i>	Rumah /house
<i>Mbiwa</i>	<i>Mbaen</i>	Tidak /no
<i>Watu</i>	<i>Watu</i>	Batu /stone
<i>Wini</i>	<i>Weni</i>	Benih / germ
<i>Ndala</i>	<i>Tala</i>	Bintang /start
<i>Lie</i>	<i>Wua</i>	Buah /fruit
<i>Eko</i>	<i>Iko</i>	Ekor / Tail
<i>Maki</i>	<i>Ngalun</i>	Nasi /rice
<i>Nu</i>	<i>Nus</i>	Asap /vapor
<i>Wula</i>	<i>Wulan</i>	Bulan /mount

Table 2.4 Variasi Lexicons Personal Pronoun

VL. Rongga	VL. Waerana	Indonesian /English
<i>Kazi</i>	<i>Gia</i>	Dia/she,he
<i>Ema</i>	<i>Ema</i>	Bapak/father
<i>Ine</i>	<i>Ende</i>	Ibu/mother
<i>Kau</i>	<i>Nggita</i>	Engkau/you
<i>Jao</i>	<i>Zao</i>	Saya/I
<i>Kodhehaki</i>	<i>Ranar</i>	laki laki/male
<i>Khodewai</i>	<i>Atawinar</i>	Perempuan/female

3. METHODS

This study employed a qualitative descriptive method, the design that based on the data in the form of the words not the data in form of numbers. Qualitative method is the data retrieval techniques using the original data that researcher get in the field. In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative method and describes approach. The method of qualitative is commonly applied in social studies, culture studies and literature studies. Qualitative research also depends on a linguistics research, ethnography, casus research and analysis research.

Qualitative research is concerned with understanding the social phenomenon from the participant's perspective. According Bogdan and Taylor in Meleong (2005: 4) qualitative methods is the result of descriptive data by written or speaker with observed people and behavior. Thus, this research describes the variation language focus on lexicon in Rongga, Kota Komba District, East Manggarai Nusa Tenggara.

3.1. Data

Data is raw materials that need to be processed to produce the information. The data in this study are verbal data. It is the main data which be researched. Verbal data in the form of word spoken by Rongga community in East Manggarai District, Nusa Tenggara. In this research the researchers took data about the variation of Rongga language which would be differentiated from the Waerana language in the lexicon field. This research was conducted with the aim of knowing the lexicon of the two regions. This data in the form of linguistics phenomena with all its aspects from speakers who learned naturally without manipulation.

3.2. Source Data

1. Primary data is the main data that has never been collected before. The data were collected by the writer directly from the first source that is a lexicon data obtained by researchers through data collection techniques. And got the data by phone interviews through recording and interviews the two informants, one informant Rongga and one informant Waerana, around one until two minute, with cell phones, writing, and describing variations of the Rongga language in East Manggarai.
2. As for secondary data, data is taken from references from other writers who are collected to solve the problem at hand. In this study, taking secondary data from data sources, including literature, articles, journals, and eBooks.

3.3. Procedures of Data Collections

3.3.1. Data collection technique

To collect the data, the uses interview method. An interview is collected by asked question vocabulary. Asked question is done by doing a conversation in which puts questions to someone such as *mbiwa* and *mbaen* that have relation to the topic from research, while conversation is done by spontaneous communication between two or more people that can support the to do the analysis.

3.3.2. Data Collection Procedure or instrument.

a. Interviewing

Interview is one of technique used in collecting of data, it is done with the method of researcher did conversation and contact with speaker as interviewees (Mahsun, 2007: p.250). In this research, researcher uses basic technique in interview, it is dig, which the researcher digs informant to speak. Moreover, the researcher uses (continuity-interview-by phone), because the researcher did conversation indirectly with informant. For example, the researcher asked him name and age, the daily language of people Rongga and Waerana to complete this research.

b. Recording

During the interview, the recorded the Conversation variation of Rongga Language used cellphone recording.

c. Transcribing

After recording the conversation, the writer transcribes the conversation by writing using the hand first then typing.

3.4. Data Analysis Procedure

The data analysis technique used in this research is content analysis technique. Content analysis is a method for classifying any form to describe the variation in language (Mahsun: 2007). Content analysis is used to support qualitative research.

After finishing the procedures of data collection, finally the raw data are ready to be analyzed. Then the remaining steps of data analysis are described as follows:

a. Classifying

Based on the two areas, there is variation in language about lexicon as follows:

1. Variation in lexicon verb
2. Variation in lexicon noun
3. Variation in lexicon adjective

b. Displaying

Displaying data, it will be easier to understand what happens, plan your next work based on what you have understood that. Through the presentation of the data organized, arranged in a table so it will be easy to understand.

c. Drawing Conclusions

The last step is writing the conclusion of the findings and finally the researcher also added a point of suggestion.

d. Informant Selection

As a source of information and at the same time the language used represents a group of speakers in the area.

Observations of each, then the selection of a person is used as an informant and to meet requirements referred to below:

1. Between 20-65 years old (not senile);
2. The informant's parents, wife, or husband, were born and raised in the village or never leave the village;
3. Have a maximum education of completing basic education (SD-SLTP and bachelor);
4. Can speak Indonesian; and
5. Physically and mentally healthy, meaning physically healthy, that is, not disabled, can hear and have a keen hearing to catch exact questions; while spiritually healthy means not crazy or senile.

3.5. Question List Formation

The questionnaire is a list that the researcher uses to obtain information from informants. The list of research questions is of two types. The first list of questions contains questions about the informant's identity and language abilities. The second questionnaire contains basic vocabulary and words related to local culture.

A good questionnaire should fulfill three conditions: (1) a list of questions that display

the special characteristics of the region researched,(2) contains matters relating to the nature and state of culture research area, and (3) the question list should provide possibilities for answered directly and spontaneously by Jaberg and Jud (in Ayatrohaedi, 2003: 29).

The list of questions in this research uses 35(thirty-five) words and categorized into verb, adjective, noun, personal pronouns.

4. RESULTS

4.1. The data variation of language focusing on the lexicon or vocabulary fields that appearing in two regions. The results are various and the writer be displayed in the following table:

Table 4.1. The List of Verb Lexicons

Below is the list of verb lexicons :

Variation Lexicon		Meaning	
Rongga	Waerana	Indonesian	English
<i>Ka</i>	<i>Ghan</i>	Makan	Eat
<i>Walo</i>	<i>Wali</i>	Pulang	go home
<i>Wala</i>	<i>Ghalas</i>	Baring	lie down
<i>la'a</i>	<i>Lako</i>	Jalan	Go
<i>ti'i</i>	<i>Tei</i>	Member	Give
<i>Zhozhe</i>	<i>Mbele</i>	Bunuh	Kill
<i>po'o</i>	<i>di'i</i>	Duduk	Sit down
<i>Kiki</i>	<i>Kiki</i>	Gigit	Bite
<i>Rabe</i>	<i>rabe/po'o</i>	Mengikat	Bind
<i>Raku</i>	<i>Rakut</i>	Menjahit	Sew

Table 4.2. The List of Adjective Lexicons

Below is the list of adjective lexicons:

Variation Lexicon		Meaning	
Rongga	Waerana	Indonesian	English
<i>Ndate</i>	<i>Mendo</i>	Berat	Heavy
<i>Meze</i>	<i>Meze</i>	Besar	Big
<i>Ze'e</i>	<i>Da't</i>	Buruk	Bad
<i>Reba</i>	<i>Nggoi</i>	Baik	Good
<i>Bhobo</i>	<i>Meze</i>	Gemuk	Fat
<i>Zhaki</i>	<i>Daki</i>	Kotor	Dirty
<i>Bhoko</i>	<i>Koko</i>	Pendek	Short
<i>Lewa</i>	<i>Lakas</i>	Panjang	Long

Table 4.3. The List of Noun Lexicons

Below is the list of noun lexicons:

Variation Lexicon		Meaning	
Rongga	Waerana	Indonesian	English

<i>Mbo</i>	<i>Mbaru</i>	Rumah	House
<i>Mbiwa</i>	<i>Mbaen</i>	Tidak	No
<i>Watu</i>	<i>Watu</i>	Batu	Stone
<i>Wini</i>	<i>Weni</i>	Benih	Germ
<i>Ndala</i>	<i>Tala</i>	Bintang	Star
<i>Lie</i>	<i>Wua</i>	Buah	Fruit
<i>Eko</i>	<i>Iko</i>	Ekor	Tail
<i>Maki</i>	<i>Ngalun</i>	Nasi	Rice
<i>Nu</i>	<i>Nus</i>	Asap	Vapor
<i>Wula</i>	<i>Wulan</i>	Bulan	Moon

Tabel 4.4. The List of personal pronouns Lexicons

Below is the list of personal pronouns lexicons:

Variation Lexicon		Meaning	
Rongga	Waerana	Indonesian	English
<i>Kazi</i>	<i>Gia</i>	Dia	She/he
<i>Ema</i>	<i>Ema</i>	Bapak	Father
<i>Ine</i>	<i>Ende</i>	Ibu	Mother
<i>Kau</i>	<i>Nggita</i>	Kamu	You
<i>Kami</i>	<i>Nggami</i>	Kami	Us
<i>Jao</i>	<i>Zao</i>	Saya	Saya
<i>Kodhehaki</i>	<i>Ranar</i>	Laki laki	Male
<i>Khodefai</i>	<i>Atawinar</i>	Perempuan	Female

5. DISCUSSION

Data 1 [*ka*] versus [*ghan*] = makan /eat

From data 1, found the variation of (*ka*) and (*ghan*). Both of them have difference variation in speech. They have the same meaning. The words of (*ka*) as verb and the word of (*ghan*) also as verb. Those words as Rongga and Waerana language in which happen in Kota Komba district East Manggarai Nusa Tenggara. The words of (*ka*) and (*ghan*) happened when the people fell hungry. Those words often found in conversation of people in Kota Komba District East Manggarai. Based on the variation both of words have difference variation according the location and dialect in which people said in different place. The variation occurs because of dialectology situation from the speaker. So the sound and variation of word (*ka*) and (*ghan*) are as the result of lexicon in Rongga and Waerana that influenced by the addresses of speakers.

Data 2 [*walo*] versus [*kole*] = pulang/home

From data 2, found the variation of (*walo*) and (*kole*). Both of them have difference variation in speech. They have the same meaning. The word of (*walo*) as verb and the word of (*kole*) also as verb. Those words as Rongga and Waerana language in which happen in Kota Komba district East Manggarai Nusa Tenggara. The words of (*walo*) and (*kole*) happened when the people back from other place. Those words often found in conversation of people in Kota Komba District East Manggarai. Based on the variation both of words have difference variation according the location and dialect in which people said in different place. The variation occurs because of dialectology situation from the speaker. So the sound and variation of word (*walo*) and (*kole*) are as the result of lexicon in Rongga and Waerana that influenced by the addresses of speakers.

Data 3 [*wala*] versus [*ghalas*] = baring/lie down

From data 3, found the variation of (*wala*) and (*ghalas*). Both of them have difference variation in speech. They have the same meaning. The words of (*wala*) as verb and the word of (*ghalas*) also as verb. Those words as Rongga and Waerana language in which happen in Kota Komba district East Manggarai Nusa Tenggara. The words of (*wala*) and (*ghalas*) happened when the people fell tired. Those words often found in conversation of people in Kota Komba District East Manggarai. Based on the variation both of words have difference variation according the location and dialect in which people said in different place. The variation occurs because of dialectology situation from the speaker. So the sound and variation of word (*wala*) and (*ghalas*) are as the result of lexicon in Rongga and Waerana that influenced by the addresses of speakers.

Data 4 [*la'a*] versus [*ti'i*] = pergi/go

From data 4, found the variation of (*la'a*) and (*ti'i*). Both of them have difference variation in speech. They have the same meaning. The words of (*la'a*) as verb and the word of (*ti'i*) also as verb. Those words as Rongga and Waerana language in which happen in Kota

Komba district East Manggarai Nusa Tenggara. The words of (*la'a*) and (*ti'i*) happened when the people walk outside. Those words often found in conversation of people in Kota Komba District East Manggarai. Based on the variation both of words have difference variation according the location and dialect in which people said in different place. The variation occurs because of dialectology situation from the speaker. So the sound and variation of word (*la'a*) and (*ti'i*) are as the result of lexicon in Rongga and Waerana that influenced by the addresses of speakers.

Data 5 [*ti'i*] versus [*tei*] = member/give

From data 5, found the variation of (*ti'i*) and (*tei*). Both of them have difference variation in speech. They have the same meaning. The words of (*ti'i*) as verb and the word of (*tei*) also as verb. Those words as Rongga and Waerana language in which happen in Kota Komba district East Manggarai Nusa Tenggara. The words of (*ti'i*) and (*tei*) happened when the people asking something. Those words often found in conversation of people in Kota Komba District East Manggarai. Based on the variation both of words have difference variation according the location and dialect in which people said in different place. The variation occurs because of dialectology situation from the speaker. So the sound and variation of word (*ti'i*) and (*tei*) are as the result of lexicon in Rongga and Waerana that influenced by the addresses of speakers.

Data 6 [*wela*] versus [*mbele*] = membunuh/kill

From data 6, found the variation of (*wela*) and (*mbele*). Both of them have difference variation in speech. They have the same meaning. The words of (*wela*) as verb and the word of (*mbele*) also as verb. Those words as Rongga and Waerana language in which happen in Kota Komba district East Manggarai Nusa Tenggara. The words of (*wela*) and (*mbele*) happened when the people do actions. Those words often found in conversation of people in Kota Komba District East Manggarai. Based on the variation both of words have difference variation according the location and dialect in which people said in different place. The variation occurs because of dialectology situation from the speaker. So the sound and variation of word (*wela*) and (*mbele*) are as the result of lexicon in Rongga and Waerana that influenced by the addresses of speakers.

Data 7 [*po'o*] versus [*di'i*] = duduk/sit down

From data 7, found the variation of (*po'o*) and (*di'i*). Both of them have difference variation in speech. They have the same meaning. The words of (*po'o*) as verb and the word of (*di'i*) also as verb. Those words as Rongga and Waerana language in which happen in Kota Komba district East Manggarai Nusa Tenggara. The words of (*po'o*) and (*di'i*) happened when the people fell tired. Those words often found in conversation of people in Kota Komba District East Manggarai.

Based on the variation both of words have difference variation according the location and dialect in which people said in different place. The variation occurs because of dialectology situation from the speaker. So the sound and variation of word (*po'o*) and (*di'i*) are as the result of lexicon in Rongga and Waerana that influenced by the addresses of speakers.

Data 8/[kiki] versus [kiki] = gigit/bite

From data 8, found the variation of (*kiki*) and (*kiki*). Both of them have similiarity variation in speech. They have the same meaning. The words of (*kiki*) as verb and the word of (*kiki*) also as verb. Those words as Rongga and Waerana language in which happen in Kota Komba district East Manggarai Nusa Tenggara. The words of (*kiki*) and (*kiki*) happened when the people eat something. Those words often found in conversation of people in Kota Komba District East Manggarai. Based on the variation both of words have difference variation according the location and dialect in which people said in different place. The variation occurs because of dialectology situation from the speaker. So the sound and variation of word (*kiki*) and (*kiki*) are as the result of lexicon in Rongga and Waerana that influenced by the addresses of speakers.

Data 9 [rabe] versus [rabe] = mengikat/bind

From data 9, found the variation of (*rabe*) and (*rabe*). Both of them have difference variation in speech. They have the same meaning. The words of (*rabe*) as verb and the word of (*rabe*) also as verb. Those words as Rongga and Waerana language in which happen in Kota Komba district East Manggarai Nusa Tenggara. The words of (*rabe*) and (*rabe*) happened when the people combine something. Those words often found in conversation of people in Kota Komba District East Manggarai. Based on the variation both of words have difference variation according the location and dialect in which people said in different place. The variation occurs because of dialectology situation from the speaker. So the sound and variation of word (*rabe*) and (*rabe*) are as the result of lexicon in Rongga and Waerana that influenced by the addresses of speakers.

Data 10[raku] versus [rakut] = menjahit/sew

From data 10, found the variation of (*raku*) and (*rakut*). Both of them have difference variation in speech. They have the same meaning. The words of (*raku*) as verb and the word of (*rakut*) also as verb. Those words as Rongga and Waerana language in which happen in Kota Komba district East Manggarai Nusa Tenggara. The words of (*raku*) and (*rakut*) happened when the people knit something. Those words often found in conversation of people in Kota Komba District East Manggarai. Based on the variation both of words have difference variation according the location and dialect in which people said in different place. The variation occurs because of dialectology situation from the speaker. So the sound and variation of word (*raku*) and (*rakut*) are as the result of lexicon in Rongga and Waerana that influenced by the addresses of speakers.

6. CONCLUSION

The variation of the Rongga language in Komba City District, East Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara was interested to research and preserved Rongga Language as regional culture. This research used the theory of dialectology. The research used a qualitative descriptive method through interviews to native speakers of Rongga and Waerana people. The technique of collecting data was by recording and field note from the Rongga and Waerana research area.

The writer found the variations of lexicon between Rongga and Waerana language. There are four variations of the lexicon that appeared: 1) variations of the lexicon verbs of 10 words, 2) variations of the 8 words adjective lexicon, 3) variations of the lexicon nouns of 10 words, 4) variations of the lexicon of words of personal pronouns.

Variation lexicon of both languages happened because of geographical factors or the location of the area close to the speakers of the language. The second factor is a social dialect that studies about language variation that used by a community or group in a language. In this case Rongga language variation that used by people Rongga and Waerana that live in Kota Komba district, East Manggarai Nusa Tenggara.

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