Lexical Variations Of Angkola In The City Of Padang Sidimpuan

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Abstract.
This study aims to describe the distribution of lexical variations of the Angkola language in Paandgsidimpuan City. To find out the distribution, the researcher used the field pupuan method as a data collection technique. The research data uses a list of dialectological questions that have been validated by the Language Development and Development Agency, which contains 200 basic Swadesh vocabularies. The results of the analysis show that the lexical variations of the Angkola language in Paandgsidimpuan City show the highest distribution of variations, namely a group of two etymons with 53 glosses, a group of three etymons with 33 glosses, a group of four etymons with 6 glosses and a group of five etymons with 1 identified gloss.

Keywords: *lexical variation, dialectology, gloss, etym, Angkola language.*

I.   INTRODUCTION

Language describes the culture of the speaking community because in cultural activities, people are never separated from language as a means of interaction. Language and culture have a very close correlation. Language is seen as a resource for uncovering cultural mysteries, ranging from language behavior, identity, and speaker's life, utilization, and utilization of language to the development and preservation of cultural values (Yadnya, 2004: 52). This is in line with the opinion of Kramsch (1998: 3) which mentions three things that are closely intertwined between language and culture, namely (1) language expresses cultural reality, (2) language embodies cultural reality, and (3) language symbolizes cultural reality. The number of regional languages in Indonesia as recorded by SIL, Grimes, and the Language Agency indicates that Indonesia has a lot of potential for the nation's cultural wealth. This should make the next generation to continue to preserve the cultural wealth of this nation. Moreover, the 1945 Constitution Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Autonomy has been amended by Law no. 12 of 2008 that the government has an interest in maintaining and developing the regional language as a nation's wealth. This increasingly clearly indicates that the regional language is a very important asset of state wealth to be preserved, one of which is the Angkola language.The Angkola language is one of the regional languages of the Angkola tribe whose speakers are currently estimated at approximately four million people (BPS Padang Sidimpuan, 2016).

The ulayat land of the Angkola tribe is located in the geographical area of South Tapanuli (tabagsel) which includes South Tapanuli Regency, Padang Lawas Regency, North Padang Lawas Regency, Padang Sidimpuan City, Angkola Jae, Angkola Julu, Batang Toru, Sipirok, Padang Lawas, Sipiongot and Saipardolokhole as well as and part of Mandailing Natal district (BPS Padang Sidimpuan, 2016).In addition, the Angkola language is a cultural support language for the Angkola people which is used in traditional ceremonies and various other important events. There have been many studies on the Angkola language. However, there are still many aspects of the Angkola language that have not been studied. Daulay (2016) conducted a dialectological study in Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra. The results of his research show that Mandailing Natal Regency has a complex linguistic situation with four languages (Mandailing, Toba, Javanese, and Minang) that are spread out with complicated patterns because they are not centered on certain regional

blocks. The four languages have distinctive features, with varying interlanguage affinities due to the influence of language contact and Proto Austronesian and Proto West-Malayo Polynesian. The languages that migrated to the Mandailing Natal area have moved away from the center and have influenced each other's local languages, so that it is one of the reasons the dialectometric calculation results show different dialect status, apart from the common heritage factor.

Some of the data also shows that there is a sound correspondence in some of the vocabularies being compared from the four languages.Ayatrohaedi (1978) conducted a dialectological study of the Sunandese language in the Cirebon area. The aim is to see how far the influence of Cirebon Javanese (BJC) on Sunandese in the Cirebon area (BSC), especially in the field of vocabulary because in the Cirebon area there are two regional languages, namely BSC and BJC. In general, the two languages are used by residents of certain areas separately. Ayatrohaedi's research uses dialectological theory by using word lines, and dialectometric calculations. The results of Ayatrohaedi's research (1978) concluded that (1) BJC influenced BSC a lot in matters related to daily life such as the names of house parts, plants, limbs, kinship system, food and drink, government systems and divisions. -part of nature, (2) Besides being affected by BJC, BSC is also affected by Javanese and other languages.Of the several studies mentioned above, there is not one that specifically examines the lexical variations of the Angkola language, especially the distribution of Angkola vocabulary in the city of Padang Sidimpuan. There have been several dialectological studies conducted in various regions in Indonesia. However, most of the research was conducted in the area where the language was born, grew, and developed, and not outside the area of origin or homeland. Therefore, based on the explanation above, dialectological research on the Angkola language, especially the Angkola language that lives in its homeland area, is important and relevant to do. This is what makes the novelty of this research.Lexical variations as previously mentioned are language variations that can be seen from differences in pronunciation and changes in form in a language.

Of the six sub-districts in Padang Sidimpuan City, five villages and two sub-districts were selected to be the research areas, namely the village of Sampangan Sipabangun; Simasom village; Bargottopong village; Labuhan Labo village; Labuhan Rasoki village; District of Sessions; and the village of Losungbatu. The most prominent difference from each region is the difference in the lexicon which shows the same meaning. Therefore, researchers feel the need to examine the lexical variations of the Angkola language in the city of Padang Sidimpuan.Examples of words which are historically derived from the Angkola language but have many similarities and also differences in the field of lexicon, namely differences in word formation or vocabulary, such as the word 'many', [Gɔk] in Sessionkal Village and [Bahat] in Labuhanlabo village; the word 'sick' is pronounced in several words, [mancit] in Labuhan Rasoki village and [nyaɛ] in Losungbatu village; the word 'ear' is pronounced with the words, [piŋgɔl] in the village of Sipabangun Sipabangun, [supiŋ] in the village of losungbatu and [sipanaŋi] in the village of Labuhan Rasoki; The lexical variation is caused by the speakers who are not homogeneous.In connection with the above, the language contact that occurs in the city of Padang Sidimpuan where the patterns of the people live side by side is very interesting to be an object of dialectological research, especially regarding the presence or absence of lexical variations resulting from the language contact. Therefore, to limit the problem so that it remains focused and does not widen, the research question in this study is how is the distribution of lexical variations of the Angkola language in Padang Sidimpuan City.

II.   METHODS
This research is a field research using a qualitative approach to describe the types of lexical differences or variations found at the Angkola-speaking observation point (LA). The research data was collected using a list of dialectological questions that have been standardized and validated by the Language Development and Development Agency, Ministry of Education and Culture. The question list contains 200 basic Swadesh vocabulary questions.Data was collected from informants using field-based techniques (Mahsun, 1985) which can be done by asking directly or indirectly, provoking answers, and repeating or confirming the informants'

answers. Informant data was recorded and transcribed using phonetic symbols. The number of informants who participated in this study amounted to 21 informants from various villages/kelurahan in Paandgsidimpuan City. Informants were selected with the following criteria: a) male/female; b) aged between 25-45 years; c) born and raised at the observation point; d) have elementary or junior high school education; e) low mobility; f) his occupation is farmer or laborer; and g) no speech organ defects.The transcribed data were then analyzed using mapping techniques, isogloss files, and dialectometric calculations (Lauder, 2007). Furthermore, the data will be presented using qualitative data in the form of lexical variations that appear in the Angkola language, especially for the 200 basic Swadesh vocabularies.

III.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The distribution of lexical variations of Angkola in this study contains 200 basic Swadesh vocabularies. The distribution of lexical variations is grouped based on the number of etymons as follows.

Table 1. Distribution of Lexical Variations by Etimone

Etimon	gloss amount
one Etimone	93
two Etimons	53
Three Etimons	33
four Etimons	6
five Etimons	1

From table 1, it can be seen that the lexical variation of the Angkola language in Paandgsidimpuan City shows the highest distribution for the one etymon group with a total of 93 glosses (not including variations because it still comes from one etym). Next is a group of two etimons with 53 glosses, a group of three etimons with 33 glosses, a group of four etimons with six glosses and finally a group of five etimons with at least one gloss. All of these findings were sourced from a list of 200 basic Swadesh vocabularies. Furthermore, to clarify the variations that arise, each etymon group will be grouped again based on the research point so that the distribution will look like in the following explanation.

3.1   Group Two Etimon

In this study, several glosses were found which belong to the group of two etymons. The groups of these two etymons are further grouped according to their appearance in each observation point area. Pay attention to the distribution of lexical variations as shown in table 2 below.

Table 2. Distribution of Lexical Variations of Two Etimons

No	LA	Varian Gloss
1	1,2,3,4,6,7 5	*Abu - Ɔrbuk, Anjiŋ - Asu, Batu - Parbue, Imbulu - Ɔbuk-ɔbuk, Ia - Ibana, Ikur - Lae-lae, Gattuŋ - Gauŋ, Gɔrsiŋ - Hunik, Tɔt - Dugul, Pɔndɔk - Jeppek, Saba - Pɔrlak, Sɔppit - Pɔnjɔt, Tarik - Rekrek.*
2	1,2,3,4,5,7,6	*Pɔrɔ - Mamɔgi, Pamataŋ - Sibuk.*
3	1, 5 2, 3, 4, 6, 7	*Tarapuŋ - Mumbaŋ, Rihit - Ɔrsik.*
4	1, 5, 7 2, 3, 4, 6	*Alɔgɔ – Aŋin*
5	1, 2, 3, 4, 7,5, 6	*Attiŋ-attiŋ – Kurabu*
6	1, 2, 4, 5, 6,4, 7	*Saŋapiga – Sasadia*

7	1, 4, 7,2, 3, 5, 6	*Pamate – Bunu*
8	1, 2, 4, 6, 7 3, 4, 5	*Uŋgas - Pidɔŋ, Umak – Inang*
9	1, 2, 4, 5, 6 3, 7	*Gɔdaŋ - Bɔlɔn, Ɔppuŋ Menek - Ɔppuŋ Adabɔru*
10	1, 2, 4, 7 3, 5, 6	*Mamasu - Maŋɔrgas, Takkuhuk – Abara*
11	1, 2, 4, 6, 7 3, 5	*Taŋiɔn – Bege, Tiɔp - Gɔlɔm*
12	1, 2, 4 3, 5, 6, 7	*Hɔ – Hamu*
13	1, 2 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	*Tɔr - Dɔlɔk,*
14	1, 3 2, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7	*Ɔrgas - Gɔsɔk, Kihik – Katiak*
15	1, 2, 4, 6 3, 5, 7	*Etɔŋ - Maŋera, Pat - Simanjɔjak, Hɔ – Hamu*
16	1, 3, 4, 5, 7 2, 6	*Menek – Mettet, Hɔsa – Napas*
17	1,2,4,5,6 3, 7	*Asiŋ – Lain*
18	1, 4, 5, 7 2, 3, 6	*Tijur – Dahak*
19	1, 6 2, 3, 4, 5, 7	*Bidaŋ - Bɔlak*
20	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 7	*Bɔrŋin - Gɔlap simdumadaŋ ari*
21	1, 2, 4, 5, 7 3, 6	*Marende - Marlɔgu*
22	1, 7 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	*Jɔlma – Halak*
23	1, 6, 7 2, 3, 4, 5	*Bubuŋ - Pɔl*
24	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 2	*Bataŋ – Hau*
25	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 3	*Gɔtap - Pɔŋgɔl*
26	1, 3, 4, 6, 7 2, 5	*Duhut – Rupput*
27	1, 3, 7 2, 5, 4, 6	*Habɔŋ – Kapak*
28	1, 2, 3, 4, 6 5, 7	*Martata – Markahak*
29	1, 3, 4 2, 5, 6, 7	*Lagɛ - Amak*
30	1, 3, 4 2, 3, 5, 6, 7	*Nipis – Dikkil*

The table above explains that there are two variants of etymon, namely 53 glosses that passthrough the same 30 observation points, namely gloss 1 (Gray), 3 (Dog), 11 (Fruit), 20 (Feather), 26 (He), 31 (Tail), 35 (Hanging), 47 (Yellow), 53 (Knee), 72 (Short), 82 (Field), 83 (Narrow), 86 (Pull). Gloss [*Abu*], [*Anjiŋ*], [*Batu*], [*Imbulu*], [*Ia*], [*Ikur*], [*Gattuŋ*], [*Gɔrsiŋ*], [*Tɔt*], [*Pɔndɔk*], [*Saba*], [*Sɔppit*], [*Tarik*], located in the research area 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7. Gloss [*Ɔrbuk*], [*Asu*], [*Parbue*], [*Ɔbuk-ɔbuk*], [*Ibana*], [*Lae-lae*], [*Gauŋ*], [*Hunik*], [*Dugul*], [*Jeppek*], [*Pɔrlak*], [*Pɔnjɔt*], [*Rekrek*], located in the research area 5. Gloss 73 (Squeeze), and 90 (Body). Gloss [*Pɔrɔ*], [*Pamataŋ*] located in the research area 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7. Gloss [*Mamɔgi*], and [*Sibuk*] located in the research area 6. Gloss 9 (Float) and 144 (Sand). Gloss [*Tarapuŋ*] and [*Rihit*] located in the research area 1, 5. Gloss [*Mumbaŋ*] and [*Ɔrsik*] located in the research area 2, 3, 4, 6, 7. Gloss 10 (wind) has two variants, namely

in gloss [*Alɔgɔ*] located in the research area 1, 5, 7. Gloss [*Aŋin*] located in the research area 2, 3, 4, 6. Gloss 11 (Earrings) there are two variants namely gloss [*Attiŋ-attiŋ*] located in the research area 1, 2, 3, 4, 7. Gloss [*Kurabu*] located in the research area 5, 6. Gloss 023 (some) there are two variants, that is gloss [*Saŋapiga*] located in the research area 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. Gloss [*Sasadia*] located in the research area 4, 7. Gloss 025 (kill) there are two variants, that is gloss [*Pamate*] located in the research area 1, 4, 7. Gloss [*Bunu*] located in the research area 2, 3, 5, 6. Glos 34 (Burung) and 87 (Ibu). Gloss [*Uŋgas*] and [*Umak*] located in the research area 1, 2, 4, 6, 7. Gloss [*Pidɔŋ*] and [*Inang*] located in the research area 3, 4, 5.

Glos 36 (big) and 134 (grandmother). Gloss [*Gɔdaŋ*] and [*Ɔppuŋ Menek*] located in the research area 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. Gloss [*Bɔlɔn*] and [*Ɔppuŋ Adabɔru*] located in the research area 3, 7. Glos 40 (wash) and 142 (shoulder). Gloss [*Mamasu*] and [*Takkuhuk*] located in the research area 1, 2, 4, 7. Gloss [*Maŋɔrgas*] and [*Abara*] located in the research area 3, 5, 6. Lalu glos 54 (listen) and 145 (hold). Gloss [*Taŋiɔn*] and [*Tiɔp*] located in the research area 1, 2, 4, 6, 7. Gloss [*Bege*] and [*Gɔlɔm*] located in the research area 3, 5. Glos 65 (Thou) has two variants that is on gloss [*Hɔ*] located in the research area 1, 2, 4. Gloss [*Hamu*] located in the research area 3, 5, 6, 7. Gloss 70 (Mount) has two variants that is on gloss [*Tɔr*] located in the research area 1, 2. Gloss [*Dɔlɔk*] located in the research area 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Gloss 72 (Rub) and 98 (Underarm). Gloss [*Ɔrgas*] and [*Kihik*] located in the research area 1, 3. Gloss [*Gɔsɔk*] and [*Katiak*] located in the research area 2, 4, 5, 6, 7. Gloss 86 (Count), 94 (Foot), and 99 (You). Gloss [*Etɔŋ*], [*Pat*], [*Hɔ*] located in the research area 1, 2, 4, 6. Gloss [*Maŋera*], [*Simanjɔjak*], and [*Hamu*] located in the research area 3, 5, 7. Glos 90 (Small) and 132 (Breath). Gloss [*Menek*] and [*Hɔsa*] located in the research area 1, 3, 4, 5, 7. Gloss [*Mettet*] and [*Napas*] located in the research area 2, 6. Gloss 110 (Other) has two variants that is on gloss [*Asiŋ*] located in the research area 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. Gloss [*Lain*] located in the research area 3, 7. Gloss 113 (Spit) has two variants that is on gloss [*Tijur*] located in the research area 1, 4, 5, 7. Gloss [*Dahak*] located in the research area 2, 3, 6. Glos 116 (Width) has two variants that is on gloss [*Bidaŋ*] located in the research area 1, 6. Gloss [*Bɔlak*] located in the research area 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.

Gloss 122 (Night). Gloss [*Bɔrŋin*] located in the research area 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. [*Gɔlap simdumadaŋ ari*] located in the research area 7. Glos 131 (Nyanyi) has two variants that is on gloss [*Marende*] located in the research area 1, 2, 4, 5, 7. Gloss [*Marlɔgu*] located in the research area 3, 6. Gloss 137 (people) has two variants that is on gloss [*Jɔlma*] located in the research area 1, 7. Gloss [*Halak*] located in the research area 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Glos 141 (full) has two variants that is on gloss [*Bubuŋ*] located in the research area 1, 6, 7. Gloss [*Pɔl*] located in the research area 2, 3, 4, 5. Glos 151 (tree) has two variants that is on gloss [*Bataŋ*] located in the research area 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Gloss [*Bataŋ*] located in the research area 2. Gloss 152 (Cut) has two variants that is on gloss [*Gɔtap*] located in the research area 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7. Gloss [*Pɔŋgɔl*] located in the research area 3. Gloss 159 (Grass) has two variants that is on gloss [*Duhut*] located in the research area 1, 3, 4, 6, 7. Gloss [*Rupput*] located in the research area 2, 5. Glos 161 (Wings) has two variants that is on gloss [*Habɔŋ*] located in the research area 1, 3, 7. Gloss [*Kapak*] located in the research area 2, 5, 4, 6. Glos 183 (laugh) has two variants that is on gloss [*Martata*] located in the research area 1, 2, 3, 4, 6. Gloss [*Markahak*] located in the research area 5, 7. Glos 189 (Mat) has two variants that is on gloss [*Lagɛ*] located in the research area 1, 3, 4. Gloss [*Amak*] located in the research area 2, 5, 6, 7. Glos 191 (Thin) has two variants that is on gloss [*Nipis*] located in the research area 1, 3, 4. Gloss [*Dikkil*] located in the research area 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.

3.2   Group of Three Etimons

In this study, several glosses were found which belong to the group of three etymons. These three etymon groups are further grouped according to their occurrence in each area of the observation point as shown in table 3 below.

Table 3. Distribution of Lexical Variations of Three Etimons

No	LA	Gloss Varian
1	1, 2, 4, 7 3, 6, 5	*Ayak – Bapak – Amaŋ*
2	1, 4, 6 2, 3, 7 5	*Bahat - Gɔk - Gɔhɔk*
3	1, 4, 6, 7 2 3, 5	*Bɔtul – Tutu - Tikkɔs*
4	1, 3, 4 2, 6, 7 5	*Biadehe - Sɔŋɔndia - Bɔa*
5	1, 2, 6 3 4, 5	*Mardalan - Laɔ – Maŋalakka*
6	1, 3 2, 4, 6 5, 7	*Gɔmbuŋ - Magɔdaŋ - Mambɔsar*
7	1, 2, 4, 6, 7 5 3	*Maraek – Biyak – Litak*
8	1, 2 3, 4, 6, 7 5	*Pakean – Baju – Abit*
9	1, 7 2, 3, 4, 6 5	*Saruar - Salaɔr – Abit*
10	1, 3, 4 2, 6. 5, 7	*Andɔ – Sampuran - Taɔ*
11	1, 6, 7 2, 4 3, 5	*Milas – Magis - Mɔhɔp*
12	1, 2, 7 3, 4, 5 6	*Isadu – Isi – Isindu*
13	1, 4, 6, 7 2, 3 5	*Ipɔn – Ɗiŋi - Sipaŋalɔ, Haraŋan - Tɔmbak - Tɔrkatɔpul, Iguŋ – Ijuŋ - Paŋaŋɔ*
14	1, 2, 4, 6, 7 3, 5	*Kuhar – Jukkit – Huar, Lɔm-lɔm - Lɔllɔm - Birɔŋ*
15	1, 2, 3, 6 4, 7 5	*Garuk - Gɔmak - Kayɔ*
16	1, 5, 7 2 3, 4, 6	*Marbadai – Marlambis – Marpecat*
17	1, 4 2, 5, 7 3, 6	*Hɔdar - Hɔndal – Dursun*

18	1, 3, 6 2, 4 5, 7	*Sarbut – Sargut - Hilkil -* *Talɔnan - Tɔlɔnan – Rukkuŋ*
19	1, 3, 6, 7 2, 4 5	*Ramban – Daŋgur - Reɔng*
20	1, 6 3, 4, 7 5	*Halaki – Alai – Nasida*
21	1, 2, 3, 4, 7 5 6	*Takkaŋ - Jugul - Jɔgal*
22	1, 4, 5, 7 2, 6 3	*Rɔŋgur – Hilap - Pɔtir*
23	1, 3, 4, 7 2, 5 6	*Butuha – Bitua - Bɔltɔk*
24	1, 7 2, 3, 4 5, 6	*Tambihul – Taŋguruŋ -* *Taŋgɔru*
25	1, 3, 4, 6 2, 5 7	*Riŋgas – Burju – Rikkas*
26	1, 6 2, 3, 4, 5 7	*Kɔtu – Arian – Biccarniari*
27	1, 2, 4 3, 5, 7 6	*Bataŋ aek - Aek Gɔdaŋ –* *Tapian*
28	1, 3, 4 2, 6 5, 7	*Piŋgɔl - Supiŋ – Sipanaŋi*
29	1, 2, 3, 4, 7 5 6	*Pira - Tɛlɔr - Tɛlɔr*
30	1, 5, 6 2, 7 3, 4	*Dɔŋan - Kambɛn - Kɔncɔ*

The table above explains that there are three variants of etymon, namely 33 gloss which passes through the same 30 observation points, that is in gloss 4 (father) there are three variants that is gloss [*Aya*] located in the research area 1, 2, 4, 7. Gloss [*Bapak*] located in the research area 3, 6, and gloss [*Amaŋ*] located in the research area 5. Gloss 16 (Many) there are three variants that is gloss [*Bahat*] located in the research area 1, 4, 6. Gloss [*Gɔk*] located in the research area 2, 3, 7. Gloss [*Gɔhɔk*] located in the research area 5. Gloss 17 (True) there are three variants that is gloss [*Bɔtul*] located in the research area 1, 4, 6,7. Gloss [*Tutu*] located in the research area 2. Gloss [*Tikkɔs*] located in the research area 3, 5. glos 22 (How) there are three variants that is gloss [*Biadehe*] located in the research area 1, 3, 4. Gloss [*Sɔŋɔndia*] located in the research area 2, 6, 7.Gloss [*Bɔa*] located in the research area 5. glos 027 (Walk) there are three variants that is gloss [*Mardalan*] located in the research area 1, 2, 6. Gloss [*Laɔ*] located in the research area 3, 4, 5. Gloss [*Maŋalakka*] located in the research area 7. glos 28 (Swollen) there are three variants that is gloss [*Gɔmbuŋ*] located in the research area 1, 3. Gloss [*Magɔdaŋ*]

located in the research area 2, 4, 6. Gloss [*Mambɔsar*] located in the research area 5, 7. glos 29 (Wet) there are three variants that is gloss [*Maraek*] located in the research area 1, 2, 4, 6, 7. Gloss [*Biyak*] located in the research area 5. Gloss [*Litak*] located in the research area 3. glos 31 (Shirt) terdapat tiga varian, that is gloss [*Pakean*] located in the research area 1, 2. Gloss [*Baju*] located in the research area 3, 4, 6, 7. Gloss [*Abit*] located in the research area 5. glos 41 (Pants) terdapat tiga varian, that is gloss [*Saruar*] located in the research area 1, 7. Gloss [*Salaɔr*] located in the research area 2, 3, 4, 6. Gloss [*Abit*] located in the research area 5. Gloss 48 (If) there are three variants that is gloss [*Andɔ*] located in the research area 1, 3, 4.

Gloss [*Sampuran*] located in the research area 2, 6. Gloss [*Taɔ*] located in the research area 5, 7. glos 57 (Fever) there are three variants that is gloss [*Milas*] located in the research area 1, 6, 7. Gloss [*Magis*] located in the research area 2, 4. Gloss [*Mɔhɔp*] located in the research area 3, 5. glos 57 (There) there are three variants that is gloss [*Isadu*] located in the research area 1, 2, 7. Gloss [*Isi*] located in the research area 3, 4, 5. Gloss [*Isindu*] located in the research area 6. glos 67 (tooth), 77 (forest), and 81 (nose). Gloss [*Ipɔn*], [*Haraŋan*], [*Iguŋ*] located in the research area 1, 4, 6, 7. Gloss [*Iŋiŋi*], [*Tɔmbak*], and [*Ijuŋ*] located in the research area 2, 3. Gloss [*Sipaŋalɔ*], [*Tɔrkatɔpul*], and [*Paŋaŋgɔ*] located in the research area 5. glos 69 (dig) and 79 (Black). Gloss [*Kuhar*] and [*Lɔm-lɔm*] located in the research area 1, 2, 4, 6, 7. Gloss [*Jukkit*] and [*Lɔllɔm*] located in the research area 3. Gloss [*Huar*] and [*Birɔŋ*] located in the research area 5. glos 74 (Scratch) there are three variants that is gloss [*Garuk*] located in the research area 1, 2, 3, 6. Gloss [*Gɔmak*] located in the research area 4, 7. Gloss [*Kayɔ*] located in the research area 5. glos 92 (fight) there are three variants that is gloss [*Marbadai*] located in the research area 1, 5, 7. Gloss [*Marlambis*] located in the research area 2. Gloss [*Marpecat*] located in the research area 3, 4, 6. glos 93 (Dirty) there are three variants that is gloss [*Hɔdar*] located in the research area 1, 4. Gloss [*Hɔndal*] located in the research area 2, 5, 7. Gloss [*Dursun*] located in the research area 3, 6. glos 101 (Chew) and 105 (Neck). Gloss [*Sarbut*] and [*Talɔnan*] located in the research area 1, 3, 6. Gloss [*Sargut*] and [*Tɔlɔnan*] located in the research area 2, 4. Gloss [*Hilkil*] and [*Rukkuŋ*] located in the research area 5, 7. Gloss 109 (Throw) there are three variants that is gloss [*Ramban*] located in the research area 1, 3, 6, 7. Gloss [*Daŋgur*] located in the research area 2, 4. Gloss [*Reɔng*] located in the research area 5. glos 120 (They) there are three variants that is gloss [*Halaki*] located in the research area 1, 6. Gloss [*Alai*] located in the research point area as shown in table 4 below.

Table 4. Distribution of Lexical Variations of the Four Etimons

No	LA	Varian Gloss
1	1, 2, 7 3, 4 5 6	*Deŋgan – Pade – Uli – Burju*
2	1 5 2, 4, 6, 7 3	*Jat-jat - Rɔa - [Jɔkɔ*] and [jat] - *Jɔrbut*
3	1 2, 3, 4, 7 5 6	*Halaklahi – Alaklai – Bawa – Dalahi*
4	1, 2, 3, 6 4	*Mata – Taili - Simalɔlɔŋ - Simanyɔlɔŋ*

	5		
	7		
5	1, 3	*Miskin - Nasɔada – Larat - Pɔgɔs*
	2, 7	
	4	
	5, 6	
6	1, 2, 6	*Halaklai – Dalahi – Bawa – Dalalai*
	3, 4	
	5	
	7	

The table above explains that there are four variants of etymon, namely 6 gloss that passes through 6 different observation points, that is in gloss 13 (Bad) there are four variants that is gloss [*Jat-jat*] located in the research area 1. Gloss [*Rɔa*] located in the research area 5. Gloss [*Jɔkɔ*] and [*jat*] located in the research area 2, 4, 6, 7. Gloss [*Jɔrbut*] located in the research area 3. Gloss 15 (good) there are four variants that is gloss [*Deŋgan*] located in the research area 1, 2, 7. Gloss [*Pade*] located in the research area 3, 4. Gloss [*Uli*] located in the research area 5. Gloss [*Burju*] located in the research area 6. Gloss 106 (Male) there are four variants that is gloss [*Halaklahi*] located in the research area 1. Gloss [*Alaklai*] located in the research area 2, 3, 4, 7. Gloss [*Bawa*] located in the research area 5. Gloss [*Dalahi*] located in the research area 6. glos 123 (eye) there are four variants that is gloss [*Mata*] located in the research area 1, 2, 3, 6. Gloss [*Taili*] located in the research area 4. Gloss [*Simalɔlɔŋ*] located in the research area 5. Gloss [*Simanyɔlɔŋ*] located in the research area 7. Gloss 128 (poor) there are four variants that is gloss [*Miskin*] located in the research area 1, 3. Gloss [*Nasɔada*] located in the research area 2, 7. Gloss [*Larat*] located in the research area 4. Gloss [*Pɔgɔs*] located in the research area 5, 6. glos 169 (Husband) there are four variants that is gloss [*Halaklai*] located in the research area 1, 2, 6. Gloss [*Dalahi*] located in the research area 3, 4. Gloss [*Bawa*] located in the research area 5. Gloss [*Dalalai*] located in the research area 7. 3.4 Group of Five Etimons

In this study, several glosses were found which belong to the five etymon group. These five etymon groups are further grouped according to their appearance in each observation point area as shown in table 5 below.

Table 5. Distribution of Lexical Variations of Five Etimons

No	LA	Varian Gloss
1	1, 6	*Bakut – Buccut – Barŋit – Murhiŋ - Maccɔm*
	2, 3	
	4	
	2, 5	
	7	

The table above explains that there are five variants of etymon, namely 1 gloss which passes only 1 point of observation, that is on gloss 42 (Pout) has five variants that is on gloss [*Bakut*] located in the research area 1, 6. Gloss [*Butcut*] located in the research area 2, 3. Gloss [*Barŋit*] located in the research area 4. Gloss [*Murhiŋ*] located in the research area 2, 5. Gloss [*Maccɔm*] located in the research area 7.

IV.   CONCLUSION

This research is an Angkola vocabulary search research conducted in the city of Paandgsidimpuan. Many similar studies have been carried out. However, these studies are usually carried out in areas where the language grows and develops. Different.Based on the description of the form of lexical variations of the Angkola language in the seven LAs, it was found that 63 variations of the lexicon from 200 words were used. The emergence of these differences is driven by several factors that are the geographical conditions of the seven LA and social factors that affect the community.The city of Paandgsidimpuan showed the distribution of the highest variation was a group of two etimons with 53 glosses, a group of three etimons with 33 glosses, a group of four etimons with 6 glosses and a group of five etimons with 1 gloss identified.

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