

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Language is a communication tool that is conveyed by a group of humans which is produced from sound symbols or symbol systems, by communicating both verbally and in writing. Something that is meant by the speaker can be understood by the listener or interlocutor. language as a symbol of ethnic culture. This is evident from the existence of various dialects or dialects of various ethnic groups. This is caused by geographical differences and the stratification of the social environment between ethnic groups in people's lives. In communication language variations arise caused by speakers who choose the appropriate language with the situation in its social context. Language variations arise due to the use of different, the topics discussed are different and the medium of conversation is different too.

Regional Language or Local Language is one of the cultural treasures of the Nation, which is owned by the People of Indonesia. This is in connection with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2009 Article 1 paragraph 6 states "Regional language is a language used from generation to generation by the People of Indonesia in Regions in the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia" required assessment and documentation of research results in the local Language Region so that the noble values of the nation's culture are not extinct.

In Indonesian, there are more than 746 regional languages. This language is important in everyday life for their native speaker community as described, Alwasilah (1990:176) the local language is a language used as a lingua franca as an inter-region in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia According to Halim (in Arifin et al., 2000:1) This region is one of the elements of national culture that is protected and maintained by the state, in accordance with the voice of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, It needs to be maintained and developed. Regional languages must be maintained because regional languages are a feature of many cultures in Indonesia.

The use of language in social interactions is very diverse. A form of language that often accompanies the use of a variety of languages or variations. Variations in the use of this language are very interesting to learn and discuss scientifically, one of the scientific fields that discusses the relationship of language with its language users is the field of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is defined as the science that discusses the societal aspects of language, especially the differences (variations) contained in language related to societal factors, (Nababan, 1984).

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science between sociology and linguistics, two areas of empirical science that are closely related. Sociology is an objective and scientific study of human beings in society, institutions, and social processes that exist in society.

Large number of languages used by the community to interact between people. Every activity carried out by the community is very influential in the development of language diversity. Language variations are different forms or forms. according to Aslinda are the forms of parts or variants in a language that each has a pattern resembling the general pattern of its induction language. The variety or diversity of languages is caused by the. Bell suggested that the language variations in society are systematic and not random, because language has two fundamental aspects, namely form and meaning. Aspects of form include sound, writing, and structure. Aspects of meaning include lexical, functional, and structural meanings. If we look at it in more detail, we will see language in its form and meaning shows small differences and large differences between one disclosure and another. For example, the difference in terms of the pronunciation of /a/ spoken by a person from one time to another. Likewise, in terms of the pronunciation of the word /white/ from one time to another, it is different. The differences in language forms such as these and others can be called language variations.

Taba was traditionally known in the literature as 'East Makian Dalam or Makian Timur'. It is classified by Blust (1978) as a South Halmahera – West New Guinea language, along with about 40 or so other languages spoken in the North Maluku and West Papua regions. According to Blust, these languages are the closest relations of the Oceanic subgroup of the Austronesian language family, and together they

form a group known as ‘ Eastern Malayo-Polynesian’. The location of the Taba language is shown in the map in figure one. In the map, taken from Lewis, ed. (2009), Taba is referred to as ‘East Makian.’

Taba speakers are Moslems and they have had a relatively long period of contact with the rest of the world. Makian (and a few other small islands off the west coast of Halmahera) were once the only source of cloves in the entire world. After Magellan’s first round the world voyage (when his ships visited Makian), North Maluku and its spices became a huge center of interest for would-be colonial powers out to exploit the potential spoils. Islands in this area were at the middle of a number of conflicts between various colonial powers throughout the seventeenth century and quite a few loan words from Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch are found in Taba and other nearby languages. Traditional power in North Maluku was shared between four sultanates, but after the colonial struggles had been played out, the sultanate of Ternate (with the support of the Dutch) became the dominant force, and the Ternate language was for some time used as a local lingua franca alongside Malay. Ternate all of the languages spoken in the northern half of Halmahera as well as on the western side of Makian Island are non- Austronesian languages. A number of typological features not common in Austronesian languages are found in Taba and presumably some of these have entered the language as a result of contact with the neighboring non- Austronesian languages. All languages of the region (including these days North Maluku Malay)

participate in a sprachbund with many shared features. The major reference on the Taba language is Bowden (2001).

These two districts have their own language each has different dialects In Makian, it also has a variety of languages that are quite different even though at first glance it sounds the same. There are 15 villages that are in Makian in namely: Wailoa (Mailoa) village, Soma (Gurua) village, Dauri (Tahane) village, Ploli (Peleri) village, Suma (Samsuma) village, Waikion (Ngofakiyaha) is Makian Island Sub-district, in the Sub-district is divided into 8 villages: Sangapati village, Matantengi village, Tiyor village, Gitang village, Dalam village, Gorup Village, Rabutdaiyo village, Barumadehe village and Waigitang village. Each village has its own variation or dialect, the following one the examples of each such us village.

Makian Island is the name of one of the Sub-districts located in South Halmahera Regency, North Maluku Province, Indonesian, and the Subdistrict capital is located in Ngofakiyaha Village. This District has an area of 55.50 km² and the population in 2020 amounted to 10,124 people. The northern part of Makian Island borders Tidore Island, while the southern part borders Kayoa Island. and Bacan Island. Makian Island is one of the places where the spice trade routes. In the past Makian island became one of the trading ports visited by Arabia, Chinese, and Europeans. The main trade goods produced and traded are cloves.

Furthermore there are some examples of language variations of these villages:

Mailoa Village : Mhan puili ta? (where are you going?)

Soma Village : Mhan loli e? (where are you going?)

Dauri Village : Mhan loli e? (where are you going?)

Peleri Village : Mhan loli e? (where are you going?)

Suma Village : Mhan loli e? (where are you going?)

Ngofakiaha Village : Mhan lo dae? (where are you going?)

Waigitang Village : Mhan lo dae? (where are you going?)

Because of the many variations of Makian Language In so this research becomes interesting to do.

1.2. Statements of Problem

Based on the above background, the formulation of the problem in the research entitled Variations of Taba Language in “Makian Island” South Halmahera Regency. is as follow:

1. How is the language variations in Taba Language?
2. How do the variations of Taba Language happen?

1.3 Scope of The Study

The research will cover the Language variations in Makian Island and to describe the process of language variations that happens in Soma, Suma and Dauri village.

1.4. Objectives of The Study

In general, this study aims to describe the variation between them.

1. To identify the language variations in Taba Language.
2. To describe the variations of Taba Language happen.

1.5 Significance of The Study

The results of this study are expected to be useful. Both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research can be used as material for the development of linguistic studies and also as information about the forms of dialect variations. Meanwhile, practically this research is also expected to be useful for me as a teaching resource, as well as for researchers who will conduct further research on dialects on the Island of Makian.

1.6 Review of Related

To support this study, researchers used a review of previous studies related to language variations, first their antited title : Wahid and Fernandes (2012) Taba language in East Makian South Halmahera: Diachronic Dialectological methods and internal reconstruction techniques and bottom up and top down approaches based on diachronically dialectological theory can be explained variations of the Taba language differentiated over city dialects and peripheral dialects focusing on: first this study focused on the Taba language variations of the language group that includes the Austronesian subgroup in South Halmahera. According to linguists in previous studies including Veen (1915), Austronesian

cognate languages in South Halmahera included Taba as a member of the austronesian subgroup (AN), which is different from the North Halmahera language, which is grouped into non-AN language groups. However, due to several factors, especially the assimilation and contact of languages and the migration of native speakers in the special ecological environment of volcanic eruptions, Taba speakers living on the border of South and North Halmahera, have undergone many changes in their language. Diachronic methods, internal reconstruction techniques, and bottom-up and top-down approach, based on diachronic theory dialectology can explain that Variations of the Taba language are divided into municipal and peripheral. The dialect of the city or the dialect of the cultural center is designated as the innovation dialect (Renewal region), while the fringe dialect is a conservative dialect (Relic region). These findings are supported by lin-guistic evidence based on both phonologically and lexically and phonologically presented in tables that significantly corroborate findings at the fundamental linguistic level in dia-chronic linguistic studies based on the framework of diachronic dialectological studies (Nothofer, 1982).

The two theses written by Burhanuddin (2017) Taba's Internal Innovation in the Perspective of North Maluku Historical Linguistics Data in the form of 200 basic vocabulary and 1000 cultural vocabulary have been collected by interviewing/capable method of recording and recording techniques in Taba, and five other languages that are related to him,

namely Buli, Maba, Sawai, Gebe, and Gane. Then, the data were analyzed using a horizontal approach to the intralingual match method, the connect-banding technique. The Taba language has at least nine phonological tendencies that other South Halmahera languages do not have. which focuses on: This includes (1) the realization of the /s/ at the final position, preceded by a dental consonant /d,t/; (2) negligence, as opposed to appearance in another language, of the first syllable; (3) the realization of the vowel /o/ in the syllable penultima (otherwise the order of i-o in different syllables); 4) the realization of the consonant /h/ in ultima and penultima syllables; 5 realization of the consonant /c/ in the initial position; 6) the regular realization of the vowel /a/ in the initial penultima syllable; 7) removal of syllables, followed by the addition of phonemes or syllables at the end; 8) the realization of /k/ in the final position; and 9) the realization of /h/ in the middle position. Meanwhile, internal lexical innovations (the difference with the other five languages in southern Halmahera is horizontal) can be observed with words referring to the prefix 'c .

1.7 Theoretical Bases

1.7.1 Sociolinguistic approach

Sociolinguistics comes from the words "socio" and "linguistics". Socio is the same as the word social, which relates to society. Linguistics is a science that studies and talks about language, especially the elements of language and among them. Thus, sociolinguistics is the study that

designs theories about the relationship of society with language. Based on the previous understanding. Sociolinguistics also studies and discusses the social aspects of language, especially language differences related to societal factors (Nababan 1993:2). Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science between sociology and linguistics, two closely related areas of empirical science. Sociology is an objective and scientific study of human beings in society, institutions, and social processes that exist in society. Sociology is trying to figure out how society is happening, going on, and surviving. By studying institutions, social processes and all social problems in society, it will be known how people adjust to their environment, how they socialize, and put themselves in their own place in society. While linguistics is a field of science that studies language, or a science that takes language as an object of study. Interdisciplinary people who learn a language in relation to the use of that language in society (Chaer and Agustina 2003: 2). From the foregoing it follows that sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary one that studies language in relation to the language used in the environment.

Fishman (in Chaer 2003:5) says sociolinguistic studies are more qualitative. So sociolinguistics deals with the details of actual language use, such as a description of the pattern of use of a particular language or dialect that the speaker, topic, background. Sociolinguistics view language first of all as a social system and a communication system and part of a certain society and culture. Meanwhile, what is meant by the use of

language is a form of social interaction that occurs in concrete situations. Based on some of the foregoing it can be concluded that sociolinguistics means learning about a language used in a particular field or dialect.

Labov (Brown & Attardo, 2000: 102) hypothesizes that speakers have different frequencies in using the prestige form of a language based on the background of a social class. As a result, the lower the social class of a person, the more non-standard forms of language are used.

It can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the use of language in a certain community environment, due to the interrelationship between the languages used. Also in sociolinguistics the use can determine the form of the class that is measured based on the variations in the language used.

1.7.2 Language Variations

In this variation or Language Variety there are two views. First, variation or variety is seen as a result of the diversity of language functions. So, the variation or variety of language occurs as a result of social diversity and the diversity of language functions. Second, the variety or variety of languages already exists to fulfill its function as a means of interaction in various community activities.

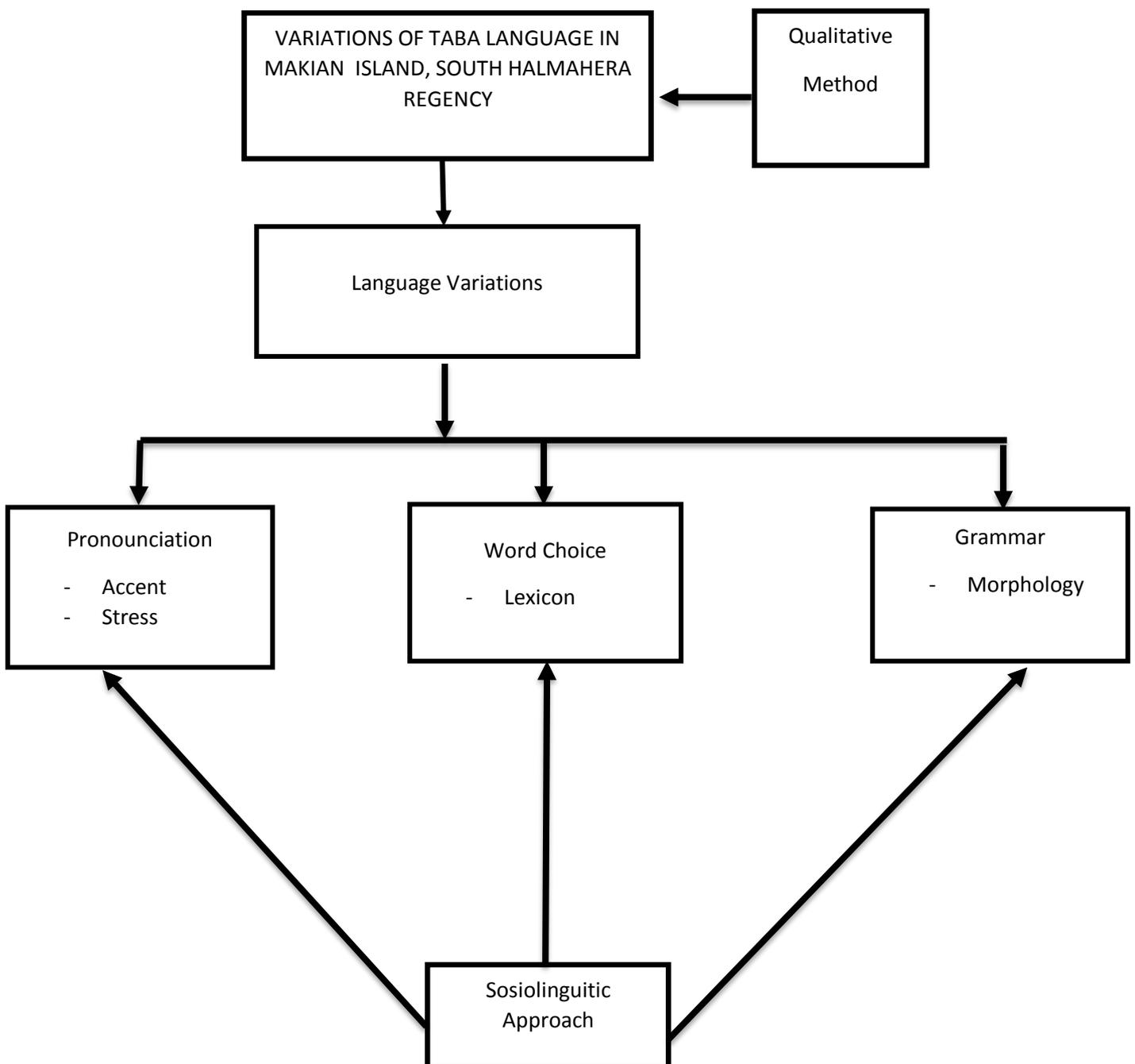
Maryono Dwi Raharjo (1996: 59-60), stated that language variations have idiolek types, dialects, language varieties, registers, and speech levels. The type of language variation can be explained below. First, idiolek is a variety of language that is individual, meaning that the distinctive nature of a person's speech is different from the speech of others. Second, dialect is

a variation of language caused by differences in the origin of speakers and differences in the social class of speakers. Therefore, the concept of geographical dialect and social (socioeconomic) emerged. Third, language variety is a variety of languages caused by differences in the angle of speech, place, point of speech, and situation. In relation to it is known the existence of a variety of official (formal) languages and a variety of unofficial languages (relaxed, familiar). Fourth register is a variety of language caused by the presence of distinctive properties of the wearer's needs, for example in written language, it is known as advertising language, header language, article language, and so on; in spoken language is known as the language of lawak, the language of politics, the language of prayer, and so on. Fifth, the speech level is a variation in language caused by differences in the speaker's assumptions about their relationship (relationship) with their speech partners.

According to Chaer (2010: 62) language variation is language diversity caused by social interaction activities carried out by very diverse communities or groups and due to their inhomogeneous speakers. According to Allan Bell (in Coupland and Adam, 1997:240) language variation is one of the most interesting aspects of sociolinguistics. The basic principle of this variety of languages is that speakers do not always speak in the same way for all events or events. This means that the speaker has alternatives or speeches in different ways in different situations. These different ways of speaking can lead to different social

maxims. So, based on the above opinions, it can be concluded that language variation is a type of language variation whose use is adapted to the function and situation in question. This is because language variation occurs as a result of social diversity and diversity of language function.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme



1.9 Methods and Techniques

The methods and techniques that are used in the study are: the type of research, population and samples, methods and techniques down the field, methods and interview techniques, methods and techniques in the provision of data, methods and techniques.

1.9.1 Method

The method used is a qualitative method. Qualitative methods are descriptive methods and tend to use analysis. according to (Moleong, 2007:3). Qualitative research is descriptive in the form of words and language in a special natural context by utilizing natural methods. Qualitative research is closely related to natural methods, this method can be integrated so that the focus of research is in accordance with the facts in the field. such as interviews and making observations on the lives of informants or the culture of the research area .

1.9.2 The Technique of Collecting Data

There are several techniques used in data collection, namely:

1.9.2.1 Observation

Observation technique is the process of collecting data through direct observation in the field or research location.

This technique is used to see firsthand and find out how the Makean Dalam people convey their dialect, and how we can compare the dialects.

1.9.2.2 Interview

Interview is a question and answer method. This method is often used by researchers in order to collect real data or information in the field in order to meet the needs of a researcher.

1.9.2.3 Population and Sample

1.9.2.3.1 Population

The population in this study is a variation of the language used by the people of Makian Island (Makian Dalam), in Soma Village, Dauri Village, and Suma Village in interacting.

1.9.2.3.2 Sample

This study took nine informants, with the determination of samples based on certain criteria to obtain data according to research needs, namely:

- a. Age 50-70 years
- b. Married, Elderly

While the sample in this study is the people of Makian Island (Makian Dalam) taken from three villages namely Soma village, Dauri village, and Suma village which will be sample in the research of Taba language variations on Makian Island.

1.9.2.3.3 Documentation

Documentation is a systematic activity or process in collecting, searching, investigating, using and providing documents to obtain information, information and evidence and disseminate it to users.

In this study, the researcher took documents or archives as well as photographs related to the object of study. The research used village government archives in Soma Village, Dauri Village and Suma Village to reveal data on the profile and potential of the Village. Researchers obtained photographs of the subjects and informants as documentary evidence.

1.10 Technique of Data Analysis

After the data is collected from the results of data collection, then this study uses descriptive methods, that is, by suggesting that the research conducted is based solely on existing facts or phenomena that empirically live on speakers so that the resulting or recorded variations in language are said to be exposure as is. With this method data and information about variations in the Taba language in Makian Island. It is collected as much as possible, then analyzed by dialectological methods of the diachronic method, which is to see how far the difference is in the place studied by comparing the amount of material collected from that place.