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|  Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti | JURNAL JILP (Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole) Volume 8 Nomor 1 | |
| | ISSN : 2581-0804 (Media Cetak) | E-ISSN : 2581-1819 (Media Online) |
| Received: 08-11-2024 | Revised: 18-11-2024 | Available online: 02-12-2024 |

Comparison Between Sagulubbeg And Madobag Dialect In Mentawai

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Abstract

This research is entitled Comparison between the Sagulubbeg and Madobag dialects in Mentawai. Social Dialect Studies aims to analyze similarities, changes and differences in language dialect forms. The Sagulubbeg and Madobag languages are spoken by the people of Sagulubbeg and Madobag villages as well as Mentawai students at Ekasakti University in Padang. These two languages are tools for everyday communication, but they are different and also have different meanings. The method used in this research is qualitative with a descriptive type, namely describing shapes and forms and calculating the percentage comparison between the Sagulubbeg and Madobag dialects obtained from interviews. The data obtained is in the form of vocabulary from the Sagulubbeg and Madobag dialects in Mentawai. The data collection technique used is an observation technique using the interview method and then transcription is carried out, so that the data can be analyzed according to the research instrument. The theory used in this research is dialect theory. The results of the analysis show that Sagulubbeg is the dominant dialect and Madobag is the contributing dialect with the level of presentation in language dialects of the same form with the same meaning at 40% and dialects of different forms of the language with the same meaning at 60% between Sagulubbek and Madobag. The existence of similarities, changes and differences in form between Sagulubbeg and Madobag dialects in Mentawai is caused by geographical conditions which are the main cause.

Keywords: Dialect, Language, Sagulubbeg Language, Madobag Language

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I INTRODUCTION

Language diversity is influenced by speakers' various social contact activities in addition to the fact that they are unable to live alone. The village languages of Sagulubbeg and Madobag in Mentawai are examples of regional languages that are emerging in Indonesia. The Mentawai people, particularly in the districts listed, speak Sagulubbeg and Madobag as their first languages and utilize versions of it to communicate based on their cultural background. The residents of Madobag Village and Sagulubeg Village communicate and engage with one another on a daily basis in the Mentawai language. There are several dialects of the language spoken in the Mentawai villages of Sagulubbeg and Madobag, including the dialects of Madobag Village and Sagulubbeg Village. Both the Madobag Village and the Sagulubbeg Village communities employ their respective dialects when engaging and socializing with others.

The language of Sagulubbeg Village and Madobag Village in Mentawai has a very important place among other types of culture. The language of Sagulubbeg Village and Sagulubbeg Village is also a supporter of the Mentawai region's culture, which is still well maintained by the people in the local culture. This is so that local culture can be developed through the medium of the regional language. According to the above definition, research on the Sagulubbeg Village and Madobag Village languages in Mentawai can be developed from local languages and recognize terms in the Sagulubbeg Village and Madobag Village languages with distinct dialects.

According to Coupland (2007:5) Language variety provides in-depth explanations of the distribution of linguistic nuances of regional and social accents and dialects. Accent is the term used to describe the pronunciation-related characteristics of dialect, while dialect is a generic term encompassing socially and geographically related speech variance. By time, place, and social speaker, dialect studies discern language variation.

O'Grady, et.al. (2005) in Contemporary Linguistics says that People are unique among all other creatures because of language. Although certain nonhumans may be able to communicate

with one another in quite complicated ways, none of their communication systems even begin to approach language in its capacity to carry information. Every known human community has a language. Other creatures' daily activities do not include the delivery of such a wide variety of complicated information. a lot of the design elements of human languages, such as the capacity to discuss events other than the present, are not shared by other communication systems either. However, it is challenging to imagine a human community without a language.

It is hard to dissociate language from literature, politics, or the majority of our daily encounters with other people. However, the focus of this article's discussion is on language structure rather than how it is used in human civilization. As a result, linguistics is almost solely used to discuss language, and the article focuses on what we have learned about language as a result. discipline during the previous 200 years. The fundamental characteristics of this universal human language are discovered by linguists through the study of specific human languages and linguistic activity. They also seek to learn some fundamental truths about what it means to be human through this endeavor, beyond internal organization, nearly every aspect of human activity benefits from language and languages. Due to the social aspect of language, which is a human activity, linguistics is typically categorized as a social science. Linguistics, like psychology, is further categorized as a behavioral science because it can only be used to study human conduct, and because language is primarily mental in nature, it is also categorized as a cognitive science.

There are numerous approaches to scientific language research. Descriptive linguistics is the oldest, having origins dating back tens of thousands of years to Classical Greek and even Classical Sanskrit grammarians. Its objective is to give a complete or partial explicit description of a language commonly referred to as a grammar for example, a description of the sound system of Swahili. However, unlike the grammar that some people may remember from school, linguists' grammar is never prescriptive; rather, it draws inspiration from the actual linguistic behavior of speakers

rather than prescribing how a language should be proper language. The majority of the time, a descriptive linguist, particularly one working on one of the numerous less-studied language will spend a lot of time in the field studying from the native speakers and occasionally recording the language for the first time. There are numerous subfields in theoretical linguistics that aim to provide clear universal principles, frequently based on descriptive grammars, that are relevant to all languages. The study of language evolution is the focus of dialectology, a branch of both descriptive and theoretical linguistics. Dialectology is a topic, which also addresses the general issue of language in society. Using language as the main data source, psycholinguistics employs experimental psychology techniques. The study of child language acquisition focuses on how young children pick up language. The study of neuro linguistics examines how the brain and language interact. The field of computational linguistics studies how computers and language interact for tasks like speech synthesis, which creates synthetic speech from written text, speech recognition, which turns speech into text, and parsing, which uses an algorithm to automatically describe a text's grammatical structure.

In All About Linguistics website (2022), the study of sound patterns within and between languages is known as phonology. Formally speaking, phonology is the study of how speech sounds are organized in the mind and utilized to transmit meaning. It focuses on how speech sounds are categorically arranged in languages. In this section of the website, we will discuss the most typical phonological procedures and explain the ideas of the surface form and underlying representations of sound.

Then, the field of linguistics known as phonology examines how sounds or, in the case of sign languages, the component elements of signals, are systematically organized in various

languages or dialects. The phrase can also particularly refer to a particular linguistic variety's sound or a sign system. The study of phonology used to be limited to the study of spoken language phoneme systems, but it is now open to any linguistic analysis: at a level beneath the word including syllable, onset, and rime, articulatory gestures, mora, or all linguistic levels where the structure of sound or signs is used to transmit linguistic meaning (Brentari. et.al, 2018).

In addition to geographic variation, the social background also affects the type of English a speaker speaks. For example, two children may grow up in the same Yorkshire village, but if one is born into a wealthy family and attends an expensive private school while the other is born into a less well off family and attends the local state school, the two are likely to end up speaking rather different types of English. The term "dialect," which I use to refer to this combination of geographical and social variance (Hodson 2014).

Dialects and accents need to be separated. a person's unique pronunciation is what is known as an accent. a dialect is a much larger concept; it applies to a person's particular vocabulary and grammar. Accent is evident if I say iyther while you say eether. The word is the same, but we pronounce it differently. However, it is dialect if I say I've received a new garbage can while you say I've got a new dustbin. We are discussing the same topic utilizing various word and sentence constructions (Crystal and Crystal 2014)."

Comments of this like fail to acknowledge that standard English is a dialect just like any other variation, albeit a dialect of a somewhat unique kind as it is one to which society has accorded additional prestige. Everybody has a dialect, whether they are from the upper or lower classes, the urban or rural, standard or non-standard, etc, (Crystal, 2006).

II RESEARCH METHODS

A descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. Research that is descriptive and focused on analysis is called qualitative research. This study examines process and meaning.

Analysis is often used in qualitative research based on descriptive research. Qualitative research focuses on process and meaning. A theoretical foundation serves as a guide to ensure

that the research topic corresponds to the actual situation. This theoretical underpinning can also be used to discuss research findings and provide an overview of the research background.

According to Auerbach and Silverstein (2003: 3), the goal of qualitative research is to find significant patterns that are descriptive of a particular occurrence through studying and interpreting texts and interviews. Creswell (2014: 18) say that a method for exploring the significance of individuals or groups attributed to a social or human problem is qualitative research. Research involves formulating new questions and methods, gathering data from people in their environment, deducing general themes from specifics, and interpreting the meaning of the evidence. A flexible writing format can be seen in the final report”.

Data analysis is the most important step to obtaining the findings of research result. Data analysis is the process of collecting data to be interpreted. Data analysis is performed at the time of collecting data and after data collection. The analysis method used in this research is the qualitative analysis method, namely the method that aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the subject being studied and is not intended to test the hypothesis (Adi, 2004:117).

In Djajasudarma (2006:9), the descriptive research method aims to create a description or description of systematic data that is actual and accurate. The properties of this data are also explained by the relationship between phenomena found in the research language. This method tends to be used in qualitative research, especially in collecting data, as well as describing data scientifically.

In the data collection method, researchers collect data through written and oral data. To collect oral data in the form of dialect, researchers met the first sources, namely the Sagulubbeg Village community and the Madobag Village community in Mentawai, and a second source explaining the meaning of the words and sentences. In addition, there is a research instrument in the form a list of questions consisting of Swadesh vocabulary.

The most crucial phase in getting study findings is data analysis. The gathering of data for interpretation is the process of data analysis. Data analysis is done both during and after data gathering. The analysis approach employed in

this study is a qualitative analysis method, which is one that lacks try to test a hypothesis but rather aims to present a complete picture of the subject under study (Adi, 2004:117).

Miles and Huberman (2008:209), Describe the three steps taken while analyzing data, including data reduction. Choosing, focusing, abstracting, and transforming coarse data collected from the field are all steps in this stage. The act of merging and uniformizing all types of data into textual, analyzer-friendly forms is the essence of data reduction; To make it simpler for the researcher to make inferences and come to conclusions, the researcher groups related items into categories or groups once the data has been collected. In order to draw a conclusion, the researcher now analyzes the information gathered with the information from the subject and informants' interview responses.

Oral data were collected using direct observation in the field and advanced techniques, namely interviews with informant, and recording using a Swadesh vocabulary list that had been adapted based on the universality of language in Austronesian.

There are several conditions in determining informants before conducting interviews. The requirements selected in research refer to the opinion of Mahsun (2005:134), as follows: the first informant is better; male because if the male his speech is more valid and not artificial than if the informant is male ; the second is between the ages of 25-65 years (not senile), with this age selection because the speech organs or organs are better or functioning than people who are old; the three informants were born and raised in the village studied because this research is dialect, why should it be from the village being studied so that the data obtained is valid and not artificial; the fourth has a minimum education of basic education (SD)-University, in this case, so that the data asked for them can understand; fifth Middle social status; the sixth masters the language to be studied and is fluent in Indonesian; and the seven informants are physically and mentally healthy so that there are no obstacles during the interview.

This research employed a qualitative, descriptive method of data analysis, which consists of the following analytical steps; first, categorizing and identifying words that are similar in form and meaning into secondary data

to facilitate analysis; second, classifying and identifying words that different in terms of phoneme insertion, phoneme omission, and different second syllables into secondary data to facilitate analysis; third, classifying and

identifying words that are different in form and meaning into secondary data to facilitate analysis for this research. The last step is finding conclusion to answer the research question demand.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will describe the results of research and discussion. The results showed that there were similarities, changes, and differences between the Sagulubbeg and Madobag dialects used by students at Ekasakti University in Padang which were used as research locations. The similarities, variations, changes, and differences are found at the dialect level.

Dialect similarities form and meaning is part of words that all phonemes are the similarities, both in terms of meaning, pronunciation, and writing, which have similarities meaning. Identical vocabulary in terms of pronunciation and writing of words that have not changed, for more details below will be presented:

The Dialect that have Similarities in Form and Meaning

| No | Sagulubbeg | Madobag | English |
|------------|------------|---------|---------|
| 1.2.367. | biti | biti | calf |
| 2.9.153. | sot | sot | tooth |
| 3.18.355. | luttek | luttek | brain |
| 4.21.371. | atei | atei | lungs |
| 5.206.178. | gogoi | gogoi | day |

From some of the example above, it can be concluded that the forms of language and dialect are similar, and the meanings are the same between Sagulubbeg and Madobag languages, there is no change in form.

Differences in a dialect can also occur in vowels and consonants, these differences can be caused by dialect phenomena. The dialect phenomenon that occurs between the Sagulubbeg and Madobag dialects is adding phonemes, changing phonemes, removing phonemes, and inserting phonemes. Phoneme the removal of phonemes includes:

Three children can be identified in the addition of phonemes. The three different types of phoneme additions are as follows: (1) adding phonemes before the word (prosthesis); (2) adding phonemes in the middle of the word

(epenthesis); and (3) adding phonemes at the conclusion of the word (paragon). According to the analysis's findings, the phonemes at the beginning and end of the words Sagulubbeg and Madobag shift, namely as follow:

Addition of earliest phoneme /areu/ to Sagulubbeg /mareu/ to Madobag

| No | Sagulubbeg | Madobag | English |
|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| 1.200.1 | areu | mareu | far |

For the data above, we can see that the word areu in Sagulubbeg has changed with the addition of the phoneme /m-/ to become the word mareu in Madobag the same meaning, namely far.

| No | Sagulubbeg | Madobag | English |
|----------|------------|---------|----------|
| 2.122.76 | bakat | bahat | mangrove |

Based on the second data above, it was also found that there was a third phoneme change in Madobag. That is the word bakat in Sagulubbeg begins with the phoneme /ba-at/, and the third and last phoneme uses the phoneme /-k-a-t/, so in Madobag the third phoneme changes to becomes bahat where the initial and final phonemes are still the same, namely using the phoneme /ba-at/ only the third phoneme changes using the phoneme /-h-/ in Madobag with the same meaning, namely mangrove.

| No | Sagulubbeg | Madobag | English |
|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| 2.1.13. | arepen | arepet | eyebrow |

From the data above, it was found that there was a change in the phoneme /-n/ in the last syllable arepen in the Sagulubbeg changed to the phoneme /-t/ in the last syllable arepet in the Madobag, namely eyebrow.

| No | Sagulubbeg | Madobag | English |
|-----------|------------|----------|---------|
| 1.25.235. | karuamai | kaduamai | we |

From the data above, it is found that changes in the phoneme /-r/ in the second syllable of the karuamai in the Sagulubbeg change to /-d/ in the second syllable of the

kaduamai in the Madobag with the same meaning namely we.

| No | Sagulubbeg | Madobag | English |
|------------|------------|---------|---------|
| 4.318.108. | basa | ubasa | read |

From data above , it is found that there was a change in the phoneme at the beginning of the word in Madobag. Where the word basa which started with the phoneme /-b/ in Sagulubbeg changed to the phoneme /-u/ in the word ubasa in Madobag with the same meaning, namely read.

The Language that have Different in forms but Similar Meaning

In the six data, it is found that there are differences in overall phoenmes between Sagulubbeg and Madobag. Where in the language dialect gale at Sagulubbeg, there are overall phoneme differences, namely magok in

| No | Sagulubbeg | Madobag | English |
|---------|------------|---------|----------|
| 5.2.66. | gogoigoik | tatak | Soulders |

In the fifth data, we can see that the language dialect between Sagulubbeg and Madobag, changes forms where the language dialect gogoigoik in Sagulubbeg will take a different form in Madobag, which is to become language dialect tatak, only with the same meaning between the two, namely soulders.

| No | Sagulubbeg | Madobag | English |
|------------|------------|---------|---------|
| 6.142.382. | gale | magok | banana |

Madobag. Even though they have different phoneme forms, the meaning between the two remains the same, namely banana.

IV CONCLUSIONS

The researcher found that there were two main problems in study, namely comparison differentiation between Sagulubbeg and Madobag dialect in Mentawai. There are several comparisons of the differences between the Sagulubbeg dialect and the Madobag dialect, including the phoneme changes in words. The conclusion includes comparison differentiation between Sagulubbeg and Madobag dialect in Mentawai. From the results of this research it can be concluded that.

1. There are similarities in the same vocabulary, forms of the same vocabulary and others, language dialect in the field of meaning of body parts, houses and their parts, time, clothing, plans, fruit. And researcher found sound and phoneme at the beginning of the syllable is, /m/ /m/ /k/ /m/ /m/ /ma/ ba-at/ /-k-a-t/ /ba-at/ /h/ /ka/ /en/ /ra/ /d-a/ /ma-a/ /r/ /mu/ /u/ /r/ /d/ /b/ /u/ /n/ /t/ /m/ /p/ /r/ /d/ /m/ /u/ /o/ e/.

2. There is a completely different vocabulary, language dialect according to the field meaning of body parts, houses, and their parts, time, clothing, plans, fruit, and the researcher found sound and phoneme at the middle, and end of the syllable is, /m/ /m/ /k/ /m/ /m/ /ma/ ba-at/ /-k-a-t/ /ba-at/ /h/ /ka/ /en/ /ra/ /d-

a/ /ma-a/ /r/ /mu/ /u/ /r/ /d/ /b/ /u/ /n/ /t/ /m/ /p/ /r/ /d/ /m/ /u/ /o/ e/.

3. There are vocabularies that experience the removals of various phonemes in their respective vocabularies of body parts, pronouns, animals, place, fruit, clothing, state of nature, time, houses, work. The section consists of conclusions and suggestions for research findings.

4. There are removals of phonemes at the beginning, middle and end of a words, languages dialect field meaning of body parts, houses, and their parts, time, clothing, plants, fruit, season and the researcher found sound end of the syllable is /sira-sia/, /mulok-ulok/, /koan-koad/, /karupuk-karufuk/, /sulen-sulet/.

The cause of variations in similarities, changes, and differences have separated is because different geographical circumstances have separated the community into groups consisting of various nations. The diversity of the nation has given birth to different cultures, including languages. In addition to geographical factors as well as factors of social status, factors of language situation, time, culture, and individuals, have led to the emergence of language variations, especially dialect.

5.1 Conclusions Write a conclusion from the research here.

5.2 Suggestions Contains suggestions for improvement and further research. Thank-you

note If there is, please write a thank you note here, especially to the sponsor / who funded the research and write down the SK number / contract number.

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