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## Comparism Between Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam Dialect in Nias District

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### **Abstract**

*This research entitled Comparison between Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam dialects in Nias Regency: Social Dialect Study aims to analyze the similarities, changes and differences in lexical forms and to determine the matrix language in the use of the Nias language along with the levels of speech used by the Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam communities, especially in the Nias communities in Lubuk Buaya and Pasar Obsolete. The method used in this study is qualitative and quantitative with a descriptive type, namely describing the form and shape and calculating the percentage comparison between the Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam dialects obtained from the results of interview data transcription. The data obtained are in the form of Nias dialect vocabulary. The data collection technique used is the observation technique using the interview method then transcription is carried out, so that the data can be analyzed according to the research instrument. The theory used in this study is the theory of lexical, dialect and matrix language. The results of the analysis indicate that GN is the dominant dialect (ML) and TD is a contributing dialect (EL) with a percentage level in the lexicon of the same form and the same meaning at 61.69%; lexical form changes meaning is the same in 8.65%; and lexical form different meaning is the same in 28.5% between GN and TD. The existence of similarities, changes and differences in form between Gunugsitoli and Teluk Dalam dialects in Nias is caused by geographical conditions which are the main cause.*

*Keywords: Dialect, Lexical, Matrix Language, Nias Language*

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## I INTRODUCTION

This research prefers to compare the Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam dialect because this dialect is considered a dialect that often has simalarities and differences in this research is between the Nias language of Gunungsitoli and

Teluk Dalam dialect. The next in this research will use GN For Gunungsitoli and TD for the Teluk Dalam.

## II RESEARCH METHODS

One of the most crucial aspects of research is its kind, which is essentially a scientific method of gathering data for particular applications and goals. The sort of research involves gathering data in order to establish, describe, and prove a specific theory based on the evidence. As a result, mixed method research was employed in this reserach.

Data collection methods are the means used by researchers to collect the data needed in a reserach. In collecting data, researchers use a type of mixed methods research, namely qualitative and quantitative.

Mixed methods research is an approach to inquiry that involves collecting both quantitative and qualitative data, using specific procedures or designs, combining or integrating the two forms of data in the design, and drawing metainference conclusions about insights that emerge from the combined database.

### 2.1. Method of Analyzing the Data

The practice of analyzing data to gain in-depth knowledge that helps one make the best decisions is known as data analysis. Therefore, the researcher used a descriptive statistical approach to analyze this data. Statistical techniques called descriptive statistics are used to collect, organize, condense, analyze, and display data in an explanatory or descriptive manner.

The next lexical that have simalarities in forms and meaning:

GN	TD	Meaning
1. <i>ono</i>	<i>ono</i>	chil
2. <i>idanö</i>	<i>idanö</i>	Water
3. <i>abasö</i>	<i>abasö</i>	wet

2.The lexical that have changes in formsw: **GN TD Meaning**

- 1. *ya'ita*      *ya'aga*      we
- 2. *ya'ami*     *ya'ira*      they

3. The lexical that have different forms but similar in meaning:

GN	TD	Meaning
1. <i>bagi</i>	<i>ogu</i>	neck
2. <i>banio</i>	<i>sekhula</i>	coconut
3. <i>butekio</i>	<i>i 'o</i>	tail

This description emphasizes a methods perspective that focuses on understanding mixed methods research from data collection,data analysis, and interpretation. In addition, in mixed methods,a researcher brings philosophical assumptions and theories that underlie the conduct of research. with the use of mixed methods research, the methods used in collecting this data are interviews, observations, questions, and validation.

As proposed by Creswell (2015), method qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem.

Descriptive statistics are intended to characterize the features of a sample of data, not infer conclusions or probabilities from the data. In descriptive statistics, the process of characterizing or analyzing data is usually represented through narratives, distribution tables, or charts.

### 2.2 Technique of Collecting the Data

Direct field observation was utilized to gather oral data. A literature review technique is used in this data collection process, which entails locating and summarizing studies on a given subject.

Before conducting an interview, a number of requirements must be met. The first informant is better referred to in this study as a male because his speech is more genuine and less contrived when speaking as a man than when speaking as a woman; the second informant is between the ages of 30-45 (not senile), as they have more advanced or functional speaking

apparatus than older people; Since this research is dialectical in nature.

### 2.3 Technique of Analyzing the Data

The present research employed a qualitative and quantitative descriptive data analysis technique, which involves the subsequent analytical steps: Classifying and identifying words that change in terms of phoneme insertion, phoneme omission, and different second syllables into secondary data makes it easier to analyze the data.

## III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Lexical similarities are the form and meaning of two words that share similarities in meaning, pronunciation, and writing, with all phonemes being the same. Words that have not altered in pronunciation or spelling have the same vocabulary. Here are some samples for further information:

No.	Appen	TD	GN	Meaning
dix				
1.4		<i>bewe</i>	<i>bewe</i>	lips
2.3		<i>bisi</i>	<i>bisi</i>	calf
3.5		<i>tötöa</i>	<i>tötöa</i>	chest
4.6		<i>simbi</i>	<i>simbi</i>	chin
8.20		<i>böböi</i>	<i>böböi</i>	sweat

The three informants were born and raised in the area being studied; why are they need to be residents of the village being studied in order for the data collected to be reliable and authentic; in order to comprehend the needed facts, the fourth has a minimum education of upper secondary school (SMA) or basic education (SD); The fifth social status was middle; the sixth was fluent in Indonesian and possess proficiency in the language to be studied; and the seven informants were in good physical and mental health, so there were no issues during the interview.

Classifying and identifying words that have different forms and the same meaning into secondary data makes it easier to analyze the data. Finally, classifying and identifying words that have different forms and the same meaning

into secondary data makes it easier to analyze the data.

From some of the examples above, it can be concluded that lexical similarities forms, and the same meaning between GN and TD are more commonly found, namely as many as 385 lexical compared to lexical that have undergone changes and differences in shape.

### Lexical that Have the Same Form and Meaning

Lexical differences in a dialect can also occur in change in terms of insertion of phonemes, one different phoneme, omission of phonemes, and different of second syllables into secondary data so that analysis is easier; third, classifying and have the same meaning into secondary data so that the analysis the data and defining it, the last step is data analysis by calculating the percentage of kinship level using the formula. That is:

C= percentage of kinship level

Secondary data= data that has been classified based on the formulation of the problem.

Primary data= data that has been collected as a whole.

The phenomenon of the dialect that occurs between the dialect of Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam includes the addition of phonemes, changes in phonemes, removal of phonemes, and insertion of phonemes

**Lexical Form Changes between Teluk Dalam and Gunungsitoli Dialect**

The three types of phonemes are phoneme reduction at the beginning of the word (prosthesis), phoneme addition in the middle of the word (epenthesis), and phoneme addition at the end of the word (paragdesis). Based on the results of the analysis, GN and TD experienced variations in the addition of phonemes at the stage of reducing the initial and final phonemes of the word, namely as follows:.

Reduction of phoneme /mbo/ on GN → /ø-bo/ to TD

No. Appendix	GN	TD	Meaning
9.30	<i>mbo</i>	<i>bo</i>	lungs

namely as many as 54 lexical, some examples: Changes of the phonemes /c,-c,-c/ in TD /t,-t,-t/ in GN

No. Appendix	TD	GN	Meaning
2.12	<i>cucuru sa'a</i>	<i>tuturu sa'a</i>	thumb
3.14	<i>cucuru</i>	<i>tuturu</i>	finger
4.15	<i>cucuru mani</i>	<i>tuturu mani</i>	ring finger
5.16	<i>cucuru sitatalu</i>	<i>cucuru sitatalu</i>	middle finger
6.17	<i>cucuru sakhi</i>	<i>cucuru sakhi</i>	little finger

Based on on data above, it is found that ther ius a change in each syllqable thqat has the phoneme /c,-c,-c/ such as the words cucuru sa'a cucuru, cucuru mani, cucuru sitatalu, and cucuru sakhi in TD turn into phoneme. /t,-t,-t / become words tuturu sa'a, tuturu, tuturu sitatalu, tuturu mani, and tututru sakhi in GN with the same meaning in the sense that even though every word in the phoneme /c,-c,-c/ in TD will experience a phoneme change in GN, that is, it becomes, a phoneme /t,-t,-t/ but remains with the same meaning or without a change in meeaning even though the space of the phoneme changes.

**The Lexical that have Different Forms but Similar in Meaning**

The lexical that have different forms but similar in meaning is the vocabulary which is different in shape but has the same meaning between the dialect of Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam.. The results of the analysis show the existence of 178 lexical whose forms are different meanings the same as in the example that will be presented in the table below:

No. Appendix	GN	TD	Meaning
1.1	<i>bu hörö</i>	<i>bu mata</i>	eyelash

**The Matrix language of the Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam dialect in Nias**

The Matrix Language Frame (MLF) model, developed by Myers-Scotton, aims to explain code-switching (CS) by identifying the dominant Matrix Language (ML) which provides the grammatical framework into which elements of the Absorbed Language (EL) are inserted. The Matrix language is often the speaker's first language or the language that is more frequently spoken.

The Matrix Language Framework in understanding lexical distinctions in languages is to identify the matrix language providing an abstract grammatical framework into which elements (ELs) are inserted. The Myers-Scotton criterion for identifying Matrix Languages is based on structure. Morpheme Content System distinction, this model distinguishes between noun, verb, adjective content morphemes and function word system morphemes, inflections.

The analysis showed that Gunungsitoli Nias dialect is the dominant dialect (ML) and Teluk Dalam dialect is the contributing dialect or absorbed language (EL). From 624 primary data, secondary data were separated into three categories: 385 data were found in the same lexical form, same meaning; 54 data were found in lexical form change, same meaning; and 178 data were found in different lexical form, same meaning.

Based on the results of the percentage analysis calculation above, it can be concluded that the Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam dialects with the percentage of lexical forms that differ in meaning between Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam are 28.52%. This can be seen from the data results in the data analysis above. And based on the results of the above analysis between

Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam Nias languages, there are several factors that cause the emergence of language variations in the Gunungsitoli dialect and the Teluk Dalam dialect.

According to Paul Ohoiwitun (1997:48), namely geographical factors, social status factors, language situation factors. However, in this study, geographical factors. This occurs because the geographical location of the two

areas is far apart but both are still part of Nias Island, but contact between the two communities in Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam is very intensive so that the language used is the same, namely Nias language, although the dialects are slightly different.

#### IV CONCLUSION

After doing a descriptive analysis and answering all the formulations of the problem, it can be taken to conclusions. The conclusion includes the lexical analysis of the Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam dialect in Nias District.

The dialect lexical analysis of Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam in Nias has the similarities in forms and meaning totalling 386 lexical in the field of meaning of body parts, houses and their parts, time, season, state of nature, natural objects, and direction, clothing and jewellery, plants, parts, fruits and processed products, numbers and sizes, and field of meaning of work. This amount will be used to determine the percentage.

The lexical analysis of Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam dialect in Nias dialect has a change in forms totals 54 lexical according to the field of meaning of body parts, pronouns, greetings, and references, kinship system, house and its parts, time, season, state of nature, natural objects, and directions, clothing and jewellery, animals and animals, plants, parts, fruits, and processed products, activity, disease, numbers and sizes, occupation.

#### Suggestion

1. The researcher suggests that a more in-depth research be conducted on the lexical variations of the Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam dialects because this study only focuses on lexical comparison. Thus, relevant research can be conducted by other researchers, to examine the differences in phonology and morphology.

2. Especially to the communities where this research is taking place, namely Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam, to preserve Nias culture and continue to use the Nias language according to their

The lexical analysis of Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam dialect in Nias has different forms but similar in meaning totalling 178 lexical in the areas of the meaning of body parts, pronouns, greetings, and references, kinship system, house and its parts, time, season, state of nature, natural objects, and directions, clothing and jewellery, animals and animals, plants, parts, fruits, and processed products, activity, disease, numbers and sizes, work.

The cause of these variations in similarities, changes and differences is due to the different geographical conditions that separate society into groups consisting of various nations. The diversity of nations has given birth to various cultures, including languages. In addition to geographical factors, there are also factors of social status, and culture that have led to the emergence of language variations, especially dialect.

respective regional dialects as a means of communication in everyday life because the Nias language of Gunungsitoli and Teluk Dalam dialects is the wealth of the Nias tribe and also the wealth of the nation.

3. For further researcher, this research can be a reference in researching lexical, phonological, and morphological variations of the Nias language, and can increase knowledge, especially for readers.

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