
Dialect Varieties of *Pattae Tribe* in Desa Batetangnga, West Sulawesi (A Study of Dialect in *Passembarang* and *Kanang*)

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Abstract:

This study identifies and determines whether *Passembarang* and *Kanang* are similar or two different dialects and what factors cause the differences. The study participants were six native people of Batetangnga, including three from *Passembarang* district and three from *Kanang* district. This study used a descriptive-qualitative approach by collecting data through observation and interview, then classifying them following the theory of Holmes on the types of language variation based on the terms of the user. The results of the data analysis showed that *Passembarang* and *Kanang* varieties have differences in word choice although the words have the same meaning; however, the use of the words depends on who the user is and in what context the word is pronounced. The result indicates that every society in certain regions has a different language, dialects, or vocabularies, even though they are close together. Besides that, it was found that the word "mangongngo" can be interpreted in a cultural context as the naming of formal events. The study also found some factors that affect the choice of language variation, namely geographical, social, and historical context.

Keywords: *Language variation, Dialects, Batetangnga, Passembarang and Kanang.*

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1. Introduction

Sociolinguistics places the position of language concerning the use of language in society. It shows that sociolinguistics views language as a social system and communication systems are also part of the community. We have known several terms in Sociolinguistics; some of them are dialects and varieties. The language is born in many varieties, and language is a collection of those varieties (Wardhaugh 2006, 21). Language variation occurs due to several factors such as age, education level, social status, economy, gender, and profession. It can be seen that language variation is formed by the young people to older people, the poor and the rich, the street children to the educated people etc.

Language variation results from the existence of social interaction activities carried out by a very diverse community or group and the speakers who are not

homogeneous. In communication, speakers have various ways of saying the same thing. (Savile-Troike 1989 and Qodim 2019) stated that within each community, there are various language codes and ways of speaking available to its members, including its communicative repertoire. It includes all varieties, dialects, and styles used in a particular socially defined population and the constraints that govern their choice. It means that everyone has their way of using language to communicate with other people. According to Trudgill (1984:140), each group or community has a characteristic language and identity of an area in social interaction. It indicates that every society in certain regions has different characteristics of language or dialect and vocabularies.

Based on the several theories regarding language variations and dialect above, this is in line with the language phenomenon in Desa Batetangnga. Batetangnga is a reasonably large village in the Polewali Mandar district of West Sulawesi. It is divided into several hamlets. Even though the ethnicity is the same, the regional variations or dialects between one hamlet and another are different. That happened between Passembarang and Kanang helmets which were the focal points of this research. These are the unique things that people can find in the language used by people in Batetangnga. In this study, the author observed and analyzed the dialect and word choices used in two major regions: Passembarang and Kanang. This study aims to identify and determine whether Passembarang and Kanang are two similar or different dialects, vocabulary, and factors that cause the differences.

2. Review of Related Literature and Some Pertinent Ideas

Language variety refers to the various forms of language triggered by social factors. Language may change from region to region, from one society to another, from individual to individual, and from situation to situation. These actual changes result in the varieties of language. Hudson (1996, 22) defines various languages as linguistic items with a similar distribution. According to Hudson, this definition also allows us 'to treat all the languages of some multilingual speaker, or community, as a single variety, since all the linguistic items concerned have a similar social distribution.' A variety can therefore be more complex than a single language. Ferguson (1972, 30) offers another definition of the variety of human speech patterns which is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed by available techniques of synchronic description. And which has a sufficiently large repertoire of elements and their arrangements or processes with broad enough semantic scope to function in all formal contexts of communication. The terms of variety of language emerged due to different systems reflecting different varieties of the human condition.

Variety is a specific set of 'linguistic items' or 'human speech patterns' (presumably, sounds, words, and grammatical features) which we can connect with some external factor apparently, a geographical area or a social group (Hudson, 1996; Ferguson, 1972 and Wardhaugh, 2006). Consequently, we can identify such a unique set of items or patterns for each group in question. It might be possible to say there are such varieties as Standard English, Cockney, and the lower-class of New York City speech, Oxford English, legalese, cocktail party talk, and others.

Dialect is a variety of language used recognizably in a specific region or by a particular social class. The term dialect is used in two distinct ways, even by

linguists. One usage refers to a variety of language characteristics of a particular group of the language's speakers. The term is often applied to regional speech patterns, but a dialect may also be defined by other factors, such as social class. Dialect is also a language that is socially and historically cognate to the regional or national standard. However, it is not a variety of it or in any other sense derived from it. The study of dialect is called dialectology.

A dialect is a type of language spoken by a group of people. A dialect can exist when some people who live in the same place make a dialect or some people who are similar in some ways make a dialect. There is no agreed difference between a dialect and a language. Some dialects are called "language", although several words may be spelled differently (for instance, English is sometimes called a Germanic dialect). Other dialects are the different types of language that come from different places or countries (for example, British English and American English are dialects of English). We can find differences in dialects in the following context: a) In different words (for example, people who speak British English may go to *church* and people who speak Scottish English may go to *kirk*); b) In different pronunciation, words are written the same way but pronounced differently by different speakers; c) In different grammar (for example, some people who speak English may say *I dived*, and others may say *I dove*).

A dialect is a social variety of a language or a form of a language spoken in different regions of that place. Dialect can be one of two different things: a variety of languages specific to one group of speakers. The existence of dialect can be the effect of the area they live in and social class. There are four types of dialects: a. Regional or geographical dialect, known as a variety of languages spoken in a geographical area; b. Temporal dialect: a variety of languages used at a particular stage in its historical development; c. Social dialect (sociolects): various languages used by people belonging to specific social classes; d. Idiolects: a variety of languages used by individual speakers, including pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary.

Regional variation in the way a language is spoken is likely to provide one of the easiest ways to observe various languages. When we travel throughout a wide geographical area where a language is spoken, it is easy to notice the differences in pronunciation, choices, forms of words, and syntax. There may even be very distinctive local colourings in the language when moving from one location to another. Such different varieties are usually called regional dialects of the language.

Regional dialectology is the study that investigates different varieties based on clusters of similar and different features in particular regions, towns or villages (Edward, 2009: 22 and Qodim, 2019). Interestingly, the discriminations respondents make in exercises like the map drawing task and the accent-ordering are often similar to the discrimination linguists make between varieties. Dialect-patois distinction commonly describes only rural forms of speech. Therefore, it is possible to talk about an urban dialect; but not an urban patois. Patois also refers only to the speech of the lower strata in society; again, it is possible to talk about a middle-class dialect but not about a middle-class patois. Finally, a dialect usually has a wider geographical distribution than a patois.

Social dialect is a variety of language used by people belonging to particular social classes. Whereas regional dialects are geographically based, social dialects originate among social groups and are related to several factors, such as social class, religion, and ethnicity. In India, for example, caste, one of the clearest of all social differentiators, quite often determines which variety of a language a speaker uses.

There are ethnic groups in USA AAVE (African American Vernacular English), also known as Ebonics, and Black English (BE) and also Black English Vernacular (BEV). Those show hyper corrective tendencies in that they tend to overdo certain imitative behaviors. It freely uses the standard form of misapplication rules. Hyper correction is the overgeneralization of linguistic forms. That carries apparent social prestige often through the misapplication of rules (e.g. allows deletion 'They are going' can become 'They going' and dog pronounce as the vocal of the book: dug). Finally, the term *dialect*, mainly when used about regional variation, should not confuse the term *accent*.

Standard English, for example, is spoken in a variety of accents, often with clear regional and social associations: there are accents associated with North America, Singapore, India, Liverpool (Scouse), Tyneside (Geordie), Boston, New York, and so on. One English accent has achieved a certain eminence. The accent is known as *Received Pronunciation* (or RP). The accent of perhaps as few as 3 (three) percent of those who live in England.

Here are some studies related to this research.

Liviandi's study (2009) entitled "*Dialect Varieties in Tuban, East Java: A study of Dialect in Kingking and Karang Sari*" aims to analyze dialect varieties spoken in Kingking and Karang Sari using the 200 basic vocabularies proposed by Morish Swadesh. The author used phonological, morphological, and semantic analysis. The study found 103 lexicons from Kingking and Karang Sari are different from other Tuban dialects. In terms of morphological differences. It is found that there are thirty-six lexicons of Kingking and Karang Sari that undergo the coinage process. There are eight lexicons that undergo the borrowing process, two lexicons undergo the blending process, three lexicons undergo clipping process, three lexicons undergo conversion, sixteen lexicons undergo derivation process, two lexicons undergo reduplication process, and also twelve lexicons undergo multiple processes. In terms of semantic difference, 19 lexicons change the meaning.

In addition, Miftah (2013:86), in his study "*The Varieties Of Javanese Dialects Among The Speech Community*", described the various dialects of Javanese and revealed some which were almost extinct in the regency of Lamongan, East Java Province. The results show that the various Javanese dialects are used to communicate by the community. The dialects are categorized based on the type of word (diction), pronunciation and intonation (in positive, negative, interrogative, and command sentences), and sentence identified from word structure. The last type consists of two categories: the first is the structure of one syllable and two simple words, or more syllables, while the second is the structure of words formed from affixes, reduplications, and combinations (compound sentences and multilevel sentences).

3. Research Methodology

The research was conducted using a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher used the design to discover, identify, and analyze the language variation and dialect of two regions in Batetangnga, Passembarang and Kanang, and how the differences in dialect and word choices come about. The location of the research is in Batetangnga, a village in Polewali Mandar Regency, West Sulawesi. The participants were six native people of Batetangnga, which included three from Passembarang district and three from Kanang district. The researcher collected the data through observation and interview using Listen-Engage-Talk (SBLT) technique (Sudaryanto, 1993:133-135).

4. Results and Discussions

The researchers identified some differences in the pronunciation of words that have the same meaning in Pattae dialects.

a. The word varieties of Pattae tribe in Batetangnga dialect

Based on the data analysis, the findings are shown from the word varieties covering pronunciation in Pattae's transcription. In detail, the varieties of words of Pattae dialects employed by the people living in the districts of Passembarang and Kanang are shown in Table 1. The following are the samples of the use of word varieties of Pattae dialects for daily communication. The data of the words were gained from the observation and interview. The sample data were described as follows (Table 1):

Table – 1: The Word Varieties of Pattae's Dialect

Passembarang	Kanang	The meaning
Imbo [Im:bo]	Umbo [umboh]	Where?
Natorroim [natorro'i]	Nasingi [nasingi\]	The place
Palupuni' [paluppu:ni]	Pulungngi' [pul'lung;i]	Collect
Pea [pea]	Anana [ana'na]	Children
Kangulu [kang'uluu;]	Allonan [allon'nan]	Pillow
Tumbai [tumbH'ai]	Mingapai [mingapa'i]	Why?
Magarring [magarri:ng]	Marembu [marembu:]	Sick
To manarang [mana:rrang]	To macca [macca']	A knowledgeable person.
Dengan [de:ngan]	Den [den]	There is

Although the words have the same meaning, the words above depend on who the speaker is and in what context the words are pronounced. For example: when someone said, "*imbo natorroi?*" Then who pronounces them can be known where they came from. That is also supported by Trudgill (Trudgill, 1984:140) stated that each group or community has a characteristic language and identity of an area in social interaction. That indicates that every society in certain regions has different language or dialect characteristics or vocabularies, even though they are close together.

The differences in dialect are because sometimes people who live in the same place make a dialect, and sometimes people who are similar in some way make a dialect. Other dialects are the different types of language that come from different places or

countries. Dialect can be one of two different things: a variety of languages specific to one group of speakers. Therefore, a dialect can exist among people who live in the same area or people with the same social class.

Now we can find the dictions of the varieties of Pattae dialects. Diction means word choice (Laurence Urdang, 1994: 367). In their daily communication, we can hear the dictions from the word varieties of Pattae dialects employed among the people in the districts Passembarang and Kanang in Batetangnga village. It describes that there is more than a word having only one meaning.

b. The Sentence Varieties of Pattae Dialect (Impolite and Polite Speech)

The varieties also include polite and impolite speech. The samples are presented as follows (Table 2):

Table - 2: Impolite and Polite Speech of Pettae Dialects

Impolite Speech	Polite Speech	The meaning
Kabuaranna!	Wadin nara kabuaran	Please make me.
Tae tettu'u:	Tae tenganni tu u ndi'	Not like that.
Laoko kumande!	Lao ki mandre indo	Let's eat!
Madongo koi	Meppo ki'!	Sit down!
Mala ku ala te'e	Wadin sia ku ala i te e?	Can I take it?
Dio na banua	Inde na banua	I am at home.

There are variations in the language of the native speakers of the Batetangnga community, namely polite and impolite. Politeness speech is used when communication occurs between speakers and interlocutors, showing mutual respect. That usually occurs in communication between children and parents. In addition, polite speech in the Pettae community is carried out in conversations involving speakers with a high education background, so it is clear that there are differences.

The choice of words is an essential thing in the politeness of the language of the Pettae community. We can see the first example above when we want to say "please, make me too" then, in Pettae language, there are two versions, namely polite speech, we can say "wadin nara kabuaran" while the impolite version is "kabuaranna!". It can be concluded that the polite and impolite speech of the Pettae community is a variation of language. That is used based on who, when, and where the language is used.

c. The Varieties of Pronunciations and Intonations of Pattae Dialects

The research findings show that the various pronunciations exist in the sounds of each Pattae word of the sentences given. Meanwhile, the different intonations were shown by giving phonemic tone levels to each word of the sentences. There are four phonemic tone levels: rising intonation, falling intonation, rising-falling, and low. The following conversations are the samples of sentences of the Pattae dialects given in varieties of pronunciations and intonations in Table 3.

Table – 3: Varieties of pronunciations and intonations sentences of the Pattae dialects

Speaker	Pattae Dialect	The Meaning	Intonation
1	umbo nakua kareba <u>ta</u> ?	How are you?	Rising tone

	(bagaimana kabar ta?)		
2	Alhamdulillah, kareba makanja sia . ke kita umbo nakua ? (Alhamdulillah, kabar baik, bagaimana denganmu?)	Alhamdulillah, good news. How about you?	Raise- Fall Tone
1	Alhamdulillah, makanja sitai . Apa te ta jama-jama temo ? (Alhamdulillah, baik. Sekarang kerja apa?)	I am fine, what are you doing now?	Raise-Fall Tone
2	Yah ma'dara kana ra sola ma galung . (Yah cuman berkebun dan bertani)	Yeah, just gardening and farming.	Falling tone
1	wah marasai tu u . yake den wattu makanjai kapang dicoba-coba wasselena dara'ta ? Durian raka atau lasse' . (bagus, kalau ada waktu bolehlah dinikmati hasilnya kebun kamu, durian kah atau langsung boleh)	Good, if I have more time, let me taste your fruits garden?, durian or langsung?	Rais-Fall tone
2	mala, lao kana mki mai . (boleh, kesini saja)	Okay, just come here.	Falling tone
1	Haha..Alhamdulillah. Yake tae sia den saba' laopa sola beneku maite kianui . (haha.. Alhamdulillah. Kalau tidak ada halangan saya akan pergi kesitu bersama istriku)	Haha.. Alhamdulillah. If there are no obstacles, I will go there with my wife.	Falling tone
2	Iye	Yup.	Falling tone

It is interesting to analyze the word or sentence varieties of Pattae dialects. The research result suggests that Passembarang and Dusun Kanang have different vocabulary and ways to say something. Holmes (2000:134) stated that dialect has some speech features, which are grouped and become significant for its diversity of each other. It is like different languages that generally serve an integrative and distinct function for the speakers. Therefore, the group of people who used the word varieties of Pattae dialects signals the particular group living in that region.

The word varieties of the dialects described are categorized as regional dialects since their pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar are different from others according to the speakers' geographical area. The dictions of the varieties of Pattae dialects are also found in the form of sentences presented in Table 3 above. As stated in Oxford Dictionaries, diction means word choice. In Laurence Urdang (1994: 367), the word

choices here are always used in the conversation, and the utterances or sentences are employed for their daily communication.

Based on an interview with the traditional leaders and village heads of Batetangnga, the word “*mangonggo*” is unfamiliar among young people in Batetangnga because it is only used once a year as a traditional ceremonial name. *Mangonggo* comes from the word *konggo*, which means to pile up. The Mangonggo formal event is intended as a form of gratitude for the abundance of fruits. The fruits were piled together, and then the prayers were read. After that, people were welcome to take fruits for free.

In geographical view, that village head said that the differences of some vocabularies, which have the same meaning occur. Because Passembarang, which is located above a mountain, is still affected by the mountain culture. At the same time, Kanang as the village centre has been long established by urban culture. So that the dialect has been carried away, almost the old Pattae vocabularies start to lag behind Indonesian. That’s why it is most difficult for the Passembarang area to absorb Indonesian while the Kanang area is the opposite.

In historical view, according to the traditional head of Batetangnga, long ago before the formation of this village, there was a large kingdom called The Binuang Kingdom. This Kingdom covers two kingdoms in Batetangnga, namely Penanian and Biru. Then the Penanian kingdom extended to the Pirang area, while Biru controlled almost all regions in Batetangnga, including Passembarang. This fact indicates that historical factors also considerably influence language variations.

5. Conclusion and Suggestions

Conclusion and suggestion on this research can be given:

1. The word varieties of Pattae dialects occur in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar.
2. Passembarang and Kanang varieties have differences in word choice, although the words have the same meaning.
3. The use of the words depends on who the user is and in what context the word is pronounced.
4. The study also found some factors that affect language variation, namely geographical, social, and historical context.

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