THE LANGUAGE AND DIALECT VARIATIONS OF ANGKOLA, BATAK TOBA, AND MANDAILING

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Abstract: This paper is aimed to describe the language and dialect variations of Angkola, Batak Toba, and Mandailing. Therefore, this descriptive analysis research was conducted and the techniques on collecting the data were Observation, interviewing, and recording. The Research was conducted on Medan, North Sumatera which had some of ethnics such as Angkola, Batak Toba, and Mandailing. As a result, there were language and dialect variations of Angkola, Batak Toba, and Mandailing that were used in daily life such as interaction between seller and buyers in traditional market which consists of some Batak ethnics. Then, many of language users used another ethnic to approach others. In conclusion, the language and dialect variations were used in interaction among the society in daily life.

Keywords: *Language and Dialect Variations, Descriptive, Ethnics, Angkola, Batak Toba, And Mandailing*

Sociolinguistics is one of linguistics branches that can be analyzed from various point of views. Sociolinguistics is a term including the aspects of linguistics applied toward the connections between language and society and the way it is used in different social situations. It ranges from the study of the wide variety of language in Padangsidempuan city across a given region down to the analysis speak one to another. Sociolinguistics often shows the language users the humorous realities of human speech and how a dialect of a given language can often describe the age, sex, and social class of the speaker. It codes the social function of a language. (Baker, 2010).

In using language, the language users are not aware that they make a language choice. Language choice is a variation of language that is used by a person when he / she talks to one or more other person. Sumarsono and Paina (2002) state that in a bilingualism or multilingualism society, there are some codes, such as language, dialect, variation and style that used in social interaction. With those codes, a person can or will choose a code according to some factors. This process called language choice. This language choice depends on some factors such as participants, setting, topic and so on.

Richard (2005) describes that the term code switching means switching from one language variety to another when situation demands. According to Appel and Musyken (1987), code switching is the process of switchovers the language action because of the situation change. Besides that, Hymes (1974) also stated that code switching has become a common term to alternate the use of two or more languages. This type of intimate switching is often called code mixing. Tag Code switching involves an exclamation, a tag, or parenthetical in another language then rest of sentence. (Appel and Musyken, 1987)

Generally, code switching happens on discourse. Halliday (2004) explains that discourse is defined as a meaning that is realized in text. Discourse is realized by text as meaning is represented in expression. In other words, analogously or correspondingly to the relationship of meaning to expression is that of discourse to text. Thus, discourse finds its expression in text. Discourse is also regarded as mode of talking which is associated to social institutions. This is to say that certain areas of social life or institutions have specific modes or ways of talking. With reference to social life.

The overall people around the world use language for their communication and interaction. Most of them have a mastery more than one language, especially in Indonesia. In Indonesia most of the members of society are using more than one language. There,exists local language (Bahasa Daerah) and national language (Bahasa Nasional). Local language is the language that is used in a region, ethnic language i.e. Javanese, Sundanese, and Bataknese (Sugono and Zaidan, 2008).

As well as local language of batak. Eventhough it is said batak language, but actually batak language is also divided again, for example batak angkola language, batak mandailing language and batak toba language (south group of Sumatera Utara) which has a variation of language among them. It is evidenced after the researcher observed 3 peoples in Padangsidempuan, the three of them answered the question of vocabulary/word in their own tribe is different each other. In Angkola, said bagaimana is *bia*, in Mandailing is s*onjia*, and in Toba is *boha.* Furthermore, this becomes a problem that make the researcher interested to get the data about words which is similar between them.

Moreover, this paper is focus on the Language and Dialect Variations of Angkola, Batak Toba, and Mandailing in Medan, North Sumatera.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Sociolinguistics

Etymologically, the term sociolinguistics is derived from the word socio and linguistics. In nature, it describes the knowledge of how language is used in social context. This concept affects many experts proposing the definitions of sociolinguistics. A simple definition of sociolinguistics is the study of language and society (Finch, 2003: 204). It means that sociolinguistics has the main concern in the relation between society and language. Gumperz in Wardhaugh (2006: 11) states that sociolinguistics is an attempt to find a relationship between social structure and linguistic structure and also to observe the changes that occur. A social structure shows systematic patterns of behavior between individual-individual, group-group, and individual-group relationship. Meanwhile, a linguistic structure describes the rule of linguistic component creates wider component. Thus, sociolinguistics studies the social uses of language and the social evaluation of language variation.

Chaika (1982: 2) formulates sociolinguistics as the study of language used in society through interaction. It deals with what people intend and do to convey their meaning in social interaction. It is supported by Trask (1999: 187) who defines sociolinguistics as the branch of linguistics which studies the relation between language and society. In addition, he argues that society is likely to create a number of language variations. Thus, sociolinguistics may be said as the study of language variation. Fishman in Coulmas (2007: 233) proposes that sociolinguistics covers two domains. First, it deals with the descriptive sociology of languages. It is in charge in figuring out the accepted social organization of language usage within a speech community and attempting to relate the standards of language usage. Second, it deals with the dynamic sociology of languages. It is related with how different rates of change affect in the social organization either in terms of the language use or the human behavior toward language.

Based on the some proposed concepts of sociolinguistics, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the study of linguistic field that investigates the effect of the aspects in society, such as cultural norms, expectations, and situation (context) in which language is used, and the effects of language use on society.

Language

Wardhaugh (1986: 1) says that a language is what the elements of a particular society speak. It allows people to say things to each other and express their communications needs. Richards and Schmidt (2002: 283) define language as structured arrangement of sound that forms into larger units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances whether it is spoken or written and then establish system of human communication. In line with Richards and Schmidt, Aitchison (2003: 13) defines language as specific sound signalling system which seems to be organized to develop in humans.

People use language to reveal and conceal their personal identity, character and background. Almost all of their contact with family and friends, and much of their contact with stranger involve language. Most of their language that they use is governed by rules, rules that dictate not only what they should say but also how they say it. As a result, language develops four types of appearances, i.e. conversational skill, non-egocentric language, language variation, and request (Gleason and Bernstein, 2009: 196-201). The first type of the language is conversational skill. It is defined as the ability to take other's perspective and use request in communication.

Secondly, non-egocentic language occurs when speakers describe something what he/she wants someone to get using social language instead of their own perspectives.

Meanwhile, language variation is formed by the affected factors surrounding the society. This concept results on the formation of regional variation affected by region and social variation affected by social condition. The last, language is a form of request which has two classifications. Firstly, request figures the distinctions among three components of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Secondly, it is stated that speakers produce a contexts by varying the requests they use in different situations.

Wardhaugh (2006: 1) defines society as any group of people who are drawn together for certain purpose or purposes. It leads people to behave in equal position.The gap among low and high level of social status is lessened. Trask (1999: 59) argues that every society has its own norms for communicative behavior.

Language and society is inseparable things. A language affects a society by influencing or even controlling the world view of its speakers. Language is as a means of communication to express the idea, attention, and thought using a system of signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, or written symbols. Meanhile, society is a group of people associated each other together for religious, cultural, scientific, political, or other purposes. A language varies and symbolizes one society among others, such as the language of people belong to hotel field is different with people belong to medical field. It also occurs between first, people belong to childhood will be different with people belong to adulthood and second, people belong to senate will be different with people belong to labour.

Language Variation

According to Yule that each language has more than one variety, especially in the way in which it is spoken. People may not only speak in one language but also the language to interaction with their group in their daily life and each language has it is certain characteristics, which cause the variety of a language. Richards and Jack argue that "language variation refers to the differences in pronunciation, grammar, or word choice within a language, which may be related to regional, social class, and educational background to the degree of formality of a situation in which language is used"4. It means that the various regions, social class, and educational background may cause a variety of a language.

Language variation are the object of sociolinguistics which are the result of the relationship between language and social factors, such age, sex, education, social status, social occasion, professional occupation, and other factors (Barber and Stainton, 2010: 478). The principal types of language variation manifested in pronunciation (accent), grammar and vocabulary are the regional variation (regional dialects) and the social variation (social dialects, sociolects, also ´genderlect´, jargon, slang, argot).

Dialect

A dialect is a regional or social variety of a language distinguished by pronunciation, grammar, and/or vocabulary. The term dialect is often used to characterize a way of speaking that differs from the standard variety of the language. Nonetheless, as David Crystal explains below, "Everyone speaks a dialect." The scientific study of dialects is known as dialectology, commonly regarded as a subfield of sociolinguistics.

Bilingualism

Nowadays bilingualism has become a common phenomenon. The development on communication and transportation technology has given way to this phenomenon. It is uncommon for someone to mastering more than one language. Sometimes people even feel the need to learn other language than their native language.

Language is one of the most important forms of human symbolic behavior and has an identity of social group. The life of social group cannot be separated from culture, custom, and language. As a multilingual country, Indonesia has many languages that are obviously different. This culture difference leads to the language difference. So, bilingualism or multi is not new in Indonesia.

Indonesian Language

Indonesian language is usually used in informal situation and as the daily conversation language. This is usually spoken between friends from different ethnic groups. Daily Indonesian is contrasted with Indonesia language which is taught in school. People called it are standard language. Standard language is used for elementary, high school, and university instructions, radio broadcast, speeches, news paper, official letter, etc. Holmes says that "standard Indonesia is appropriate". So the language that is used on television is standard language that is easy to understand. If the speaker masters two languages; regional and national languages, code switching and code mixing will emerge easily in the conversation.

Batak Angkola Language

The Batak Angkola people are the people who descended from the Batak Toba and the Mandailing peoples. In Sipirok (the biggest town in the South Tapanuli regency) , nearly half of the people descended from the people who migrated from North Tapanuli to South Tapanuli in the 14th century who belong to the Siregar clan. The clans of the Batak Angkola people are Nasution, Siregar, Harahap, Pohan, Hasibuan, Daulay some of them belong to clans that belong to the Batak Toba people such as Pasaribu, Hutagalung.

Below are some examples of Batak Angkola Language:
1. Bodoh (stupid)   : Oto
2. Buang (throwing)   : Ambukkan
3. Burung(bird)   : Pidong
4. Cabai (chili)   : Lasiak
5. Cantik (beautiful)   : Deges
6. Cari (searching)   : Jalaki
7. Dari mana (where)   : Kandia
8. Gadis (girl)   : Bujing-bujing
9. Dengar (Listen)   : Tangihon
10. Dimana (where)   : Idia

Batak Toba Language

The name of this language arises from a rich and complex history of ethnic identity in colonial and post-colonial Indonesia. It is a generic name for the common language used by the people of the districts of Toba, Uluan, Humbang, Habinsaran, Samosir, and Silindung, centered upon the Island of Sumatra; more particularly, at Lake Toba. Linguistically and culturally these tribes of people are closely related. Other nearby communities such as Silalahi and Tongging may also be classified as speakers of Toba Batak.The term "Batak Toba" itself is a derivation of the Toba Batak language. As such, it is used both as a noun and an adjective; both to describe a language, and also to describe the people who speak the language. Among the aforementioned districts, Toba is the most densely populated and politically the most prominent district so that "Batak Toba" became a label for all communities speaking a dialect closely akin to the dialect spoken in Toba. In contemporary Indonesia the language is seldom referred to as " Batak Toba". The Batak Toba refers to it in their own languages as "Hata Batak". This "Batak" language is different from the languages of other "Batak" people that can be divided in speaking a northern Batak dialect (Karo Batak, and Pakpak-Dairi Batak – linguistically this dialect group also includes the culturally very different Alas people), a central Batak dialect (Simalungun) and closely related other southern Batak dialects such as Angkola and Mandailing.

Below are some example of Batak Toba Language:
1. Bodoh (stupid)   : Oto
2. Buang (throwing)   : Ambolokkon
3. Burung (bird)   : Pidong
4. Cabai (chili)   : Lasiak
5. Cantik (beautiful   : Bagak
6. Cari (searching)   : Jalaki
7. Dari mana (where)   : Siandia

8. Gadis   (girl)   : Namarbaju
9. Dengar (listen) : Tangihon
10. Dimana (where)   : Idia

Batak Mandailing Language

Batak Mandailing is an Austronesian language spoken in Indonesia, the northern island of Sumatra. The Mandailing languages are part of the Batak cluster in North Sumatra Province. The Mandailing languages are a majority in the regencies of South Tapanuli and Mandailing Natal and also in a few districts of Labuhan Batu Regency. They also live in the neighboring areas of Rokan Hulu, Riau Province and Pasaman, West Sumatra Province. The Mandailing are often called the South Tapanuli, after their main home area. This name (Tapanuli Selatan) is sometimes shortened to Tapsel. The Mandailing language is different than languages spoken by the surrounding people groups in the Batak cluster, such as the Angkola, Dairi, Toba, Simalungun, Karo, etc.

Below are some examples of Batak Mandailing Language:
1. Bodoh (stupid)   : Oto
2. Buang (throwing)   : Ambungkon
3. Burung (bird)   : Amborik
4. Cabai   (chili)   : Lasiak
5. Cantik (beautiful)   : Bagak
6. Cari (searching)   : Jalaki
7. Dari mana (where)   : Ngundia
8. Gadis   (girl)   : Bujing-bujing
9. Dengar (listen) : Mambege
10. Dimana (where)   : Dijia

Based on the classification, the Mandailing Language includes the Austronesian language family. It is argued that in the Mandailing language there are five languages of each vocabulary different from each other:

1. *Hata somal* is the variety of language that is used in everyday life.
2. *Hata andung* is a variety of literary languages used in the tradition of mangandung (wailing) at traditional ceremonies of marriage or death.
3. *Hata teas dohot jampolak* is the kind of language used in quarrels or berate.
4. *Hata si baso* is a variety of languages used specifically by the baso (figure shaman) or datu.
5. *Hata parkapur* is the kind of language that Mandailing people used in the past when they searched for camphor.

Examples of vocabulary:

English	Indonesia	Hata somal	Hata andung	Hata teas	Hata si baso	Hata parkapur
Eye	Mata	Mata	Simanyolong	Loncot	-	
Betel leaf	Daun sirih	Burangir	Simanggurak	-	Situngguk	
Tiger	Harimau	Babiat	-	-	-	Ompungi/Nama radati

Method

The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative method. As Bogdan and Biklen (2007) stated that qualitative is descriptive data which are collected from the form of words or pictures rather than a numbers. So that the writer presented the data collected in words rather than numbers. Furthermore, this research is designed in a case study and only examines a single subject like Bogdan and Biklen (2007) stated that a case study is a detailed examination of one setting or a single subject. Isaac and Michael, (1987: 18) stated that descriptive method is the method whose purpose to describe systematically, factually and accurately". Descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing situation and events. By using descriptive method, the data are analyzed by describing the categories of discourse structure pattern, identifying the variations of batak languages.

Data and Source of Data

The data of this research were swadesh which given to the native speakers or informants in Medan that were the students who came from Padangsidimpuan, Tapsel, and Samosir. It has variation of batak languages there such as Angkola, Mandailing,Toba, Dairi, Karo, and Simalungun. In this research, the researchers took three variations of batak languages such as Angkola, Mandailing and Toba (south group of Sumatera Utara) because the third of languages have more dominant students than others, so the researchers were easy to gain the data.

Techniques of Data Collecting

The data were taken Angkola, Mandailing, and Toba language in Medan. The researcher choose these languages randomly. The researcher also gained the data based on the observation and recording that gotten in the society. Especially when the students of English Department often used their region language which were Angkola, Toba, and Mandailing.

Techniques of Data analyzing

The researchers analyzed the data through the following steps such as the first, interviewed the native informants about variations of batak languages such as Angkola, Mandailing and Toba. The second, identifying the data such as finding the similarity of the three languages such as Angkola, Mandailing, and Toba languages. The third is analyze why the similarity of three languages are happened among the third languages or some causes of the similarity happened in each languages.

Results

There were language and dialect variations of Angkola, Batak Toba, and Mandailing that were used in daily life.

Table 1. Types of Batak Languages Used

No	Word	Batak Toba	Batak Toba	Batak Mandailing	Batak Angkola
1.	Abang	Angkang	Abang	Abang	Abang
2.	Adik	Ito	Anggi	Anggi	Anggi
3.	Bagaimana	Boado	Songondia	Songondia	Bia
4.	Baju	Baju	Pakkean	Baju	Pakkean
5.	Bebek	Bibi	Itik	Itik	Itik
6.	Cari	Lului	Jalaki	Jalaki	Jalaki
7.	Celana	Salawar	Salaor	Salaor	Salaor
8.	Cincin	Titin	Tittin	Tintin	Tittin
9.	Dengar	Bege	Tangihon	Tangihon	Tangihon
10.	Jaga	Ramoti	Jago	Jago	Jago
11.	Kalung	Horung	Gojjong	Gonjong	Borgok
12.	Kambing	Hambing	Hambeng	Ambeng	Hambeng
13.	Kepala	Simanjujung	Ulu	Ulu	Ulu
14.	Lengkuas	Halas	Alas	Alas	Halas
15.	Lempar	Sampat	Danggur	Ambukkon	Danggur
16.	Lepas	Malua	Palua	Palua	Malua
17.	Minum	Inom	Minum	Minum	Minum
18.	Nangka	Pinasa	Sibodak	Sibodak	Sibodak
19.	Pensil	Pitolot	Partolot	Partolot	Partolot
20.	Pergi	Lao	Kehe	Kehe	Kehe
21.	Sawah	Hauma	Saba	Saba	Saba
22.	Saya	Ahu	Au	Au	Au
23.	Selimut	Salimut	Ulos	Ulos	Ulos
24.	Semut	Porngis	Porkis	Porkis	Porkis
25.	Setan	Bolis	Setan	Setan	Begu
26.	Tenggelam	Lonong	Bonom	Bonom	Bonom
27.	Tikus	Bagudung	Mocci	Monci	Motci
28.	Topi	Tahuluk	Kupiah	Kupia	Kupia

The Similarities of Angkola, Mandailing and Toba Language
The Similarity of Angkola and Mandailing Language

abang/abang, ambil/buat, apa/aha, ayam/manuk, baju/baju, bebek/itik, berhenti/maradian, besar/godang, bodoh/oto, cabai/lasiak, cari/jalaki, celana/salaor, datang/ro, dia/ia, durian/tarutung, tahi lalat/landong, alis/salibon, gigi/ipon, pinggang/ak, garam/sira, gelang/golang, gemuk/mokmok, gosok/gosok, gula/gulo, harimau/babiat, hembus/ombus, hidung/igung, ibu/umak, kain/abit, kaki/pat, kapas/hapas, kebun/kobun, kecil/menek, keluar/kaluar, kenapa/asi, kepala/ulu, kerbau/horbo, kerja/karejo, kertas/karotes, kucing/utting, kuda/kudo, kursi/karosi, kurus/niang, lepas/malua, makan/mangan, minum/minum, mata/mata, meja/meja, mereka/halai, merokok/mangidup, mobil/motor, monyet/bodat, nangka/sibodak, nasehat/sipaingot, nyamuk/rongit, oleh-oleh/silua, om/uda, orang tua/halak natobang, pemuda/poso-poso, pensil/partolot, pepaya/botik, pergi/kehe, pintar/pistar, potong/gotap, pukul/dopak, rambut/obuk, rokok/sigaret, rumah/bagas, sakit/marun, sawah/saba, saya/au, selimut/ulos, semut/porkis, sendal/solop, senin/sinayan, sepatu/sipatu, siapa/ise, tangan/tangan, teman/dongan, tendang/sipak, tenggelam/bonom, tidur/modom, lihat/ligi.

The Similarity of Angkola and Toba Language

ambil/buat, apa/aha, ayam/manuk,baju/baju, bantal/battal, bodoh/oto, burung/pidong, datang/ro,garam/sira, gelang/golang, gelas/galas, gemuk/mokmok,gosok/gosok, gunting/gutting, hidung/igung, kain/abit, kakak/kakak, kakek/opung, kaki/pat, kalian/hamu, kapas/hapas, kebun/kobun,keluar/kaluar,kerbau/horbo, kerja/karejo, kunyit/hunik, lengkuas/halas, lepas/malua, makan/mangan, minum/minum,meja/meja, mobil/motor, monyet/bodat, pegang/tiop, pendek/pendek, pepaya/botik, pintu/pittu, rokok/sigaret, saya/au, sendal/solop, sepatu/sipatu, setan/begu, siapa/ise, tangan/tangan, telinga/pinggol, teman/dongan, tidur/modom, tunggu/pette.

The Similarity of Mandailing and Toba Language

ambil/buat, apa/aha, ayam/manuk,baju/baju,bodoh/oto,datang/ro, dimana/didia, garam/sira, gelang/golang,gemuk/mokmok,gosok/gosok, hidung/igung, kain/abit, kaki/pat, kapas/hapas, kebun/kobun,keluar/kaluar,kerbau/horbo, kerja/karejo, lepas/malua, makan/mangan, meja/meja, merah/rara, minum/minum, mobil/motor, monyet/bodat, pepaya/botik, rokok/sigaret, rusak/sega, saya/au, sendal/solop, sepatu/sipatu, siapa/ise, tangan/tangan, teman/dongan, tidur/modom.

The Reason Why the Similarities of the Languages Happened

Broadly speaking, the dialect of Batak language is divided into two namely Batak Karo (North) and Batak Toba (South). The language used in the northern part of Batak Karo is also used dialect Alas (non-Batak group), dialect Batak Pakpak-Dairi, and various dialect dialect. Similarly in the south, southern dialect is also used by Batak Angkola and Mandailing, so it is also called Angkola-Mandailing. This is because the language of Toba, Angkola, and Mandailing is not much different. The languages of Angkola and Mandailing are two languages that have so many similarities. The equation is because geographically located adjacent. But the Angkola language is finer in narration and intonation than the Toba Batak language. The language of Batak Angkola includes Padangsidempuan, Batang Toru, Sipirok, and all parts of Tapanuli Selatan district. While the Mandailing language with pronunciation is softer than Angkola, even from the Batak Toba language.

Based on the data above, we found that there were similarities among Angkola, Toba and Mandailing language that made there were also variations language and dialect. Therefore, we could find in the traditional market for example, many of seller could use some of Batak Langugae, even though they were Toba ethnic but they could still use Angkola language to create good communication among seller and buyer. They also could use Mandailing itself.

Conclusion

There are 3 types of batak language dominant used, namely Angkola, Mandailing, and Toba. There are the similarities of the three languages. It is found that, there are 84 words (56%) which is similar between Angkola-Mandailing language, 48 words (32%) which is similar between Angkola-Toba language and 36 words (24%) which is similar between Mandailing-Toba languageand the most similar between them is Angkola-Mandailing language which has 84 words (56%) which is similar.

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