TABA LANGUAGE DIALECT

Afida Wahid, Ikmal Muhammad, Andriani
Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Unkhair
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Abstract

This study aims to study the Taba language dialect and examine internal changes in the Taba language in seven villages in Makyan Dalam sub-district, South Halmahera district.The method in this study uses the diachronic dialectology method and internal reconstruction techniques and bottom-up and top-down approaches based on the theory of diachronic dialectology to explain the variations of the Taba language which are divided into urban dialects and peripheral dialects.The results of the analysis show that the relationship between Taba language dialects shows differences between the WW dialect (Waigitang, Waikyon) which is categorized as a city dialect or Taba cultural center dialect on the one hand, on the other hand the peripheral dialect which reflects the innovation area and the relict area (conservative). The city or cultural center dialect tends to show elements of innovation (renewal), while the peripheral area tends to show relict elements when associated with the reflexes of Taba Prelanguage (PBT) phonemes.
Keywords: dialectology, internal reconstruction, bottom up approach, top down approach.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji dialek bahasa Taba dan menelaah perubahan bahasa Taba secara internal pada tujuh desa kecamatan Makyan Dalam kabupaten Halmahera Selatan. Metode dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode dialektologi diakronis dan teknik rekonstruksi internal dan pendekatan bottom up dan topdown berdasarkan teori dialektologi diakronis dapat dijelaskan variasi bahasa Taba yang dibedakan atas dialek kota dan dialek periferal. Dari hasil analisis menunjukan bahwa hubungan antardialek bahasa Taba yang memperlihatkan perbedaan antara dialek WW (Waigitang, Waikyon) yang dikategorikan sebagai dialek kota atau dialek pusat budaya Taba di satu sisi, di sisi lain dialek pinggiran (periferal) yang mencerminkan daerah inovasi dan daerah relik (konservatif). Dialek kota atau pusat budaya cenderung memperlihatkan unsur-unsur inovasi (pembaharuan), sedangkan daerah pinggiran cenderung memperlihatkan unsur-unsur relik jika dikaitkan dengan refleks fonem-fonem Prabahasa Taba (PBT).
Kata kunci: dialektologi, rekonstruksi internal, bottom up approach, top down approach.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Taba language located in South Halmahera is one of the members of the sub-group of South Halmahera and West Papua, which is a group of related languages that are part of the East Austronesian language subfamily. According to Blust (1978), the languages in these

two regions are bipartite branches of the East Austronesian language subfamily. The other branches of the Eastern Austronesian subfamily are languages related to Oceania.

The status of the Taba language as stated above, according to its geographical location on Makian Island (in Central Halmahera), can be said to be a transitional regional language or transitional area. The location of the Taba language, located in the eastern part of Makian Island, is identified as an intermediate regional language because it is located on the border of the Austronesian and Non-Austronesian language groups. Due to its geographical location, it is undeniable that there are many influences of other languages on it. The influence not only comes from the Central Malay Polynesian language group in the Maluku area in general, and from the West Papua language group, such as the languages of the Raja Ampat Islands, but also from languages such as Tobelo and Galela in North Halmahera which belong to the Non-Austronesian language group. Due to its linguistic situation, the peculiarity.

According to the records of Masinambow (1976), in general in central Halmahera and its surroundings, the process of differentiation of the Austronesian and Non-Austronesian language speaking communities took place in Central Halmahera because of the mobility of the population that continued from time to time. The Taba language spoken by speakers in the eastern part of Makian Island is commonly known as Makian Dalam, as opposed to Makian Luar which is located in the west of Makian Island. In this section there are for example the Sebelei, Tagono and others languages. Taba speakers also know the term Taba Lik for the Taba language which means Outer Taba or 'Outer Taba', (Bowden, 1997).

The Taba language is mainly used by speakers of a number of villages in Makian Dalam and its surroundings. The language is also spoken on Moti and Kayoa Islands, as well as villages around South Halmahera. However, a number of Taba speakers outside the area where they are spoken also inhabit areas such as the Malifut enclave where transmigration settlements are located, such as the village of Kao located on the northern peninsula of the island of Halmahera. Some Taba speakers are also spread in the areas of Ternate, Tidore, Bacan, Obi and the interior of Jailolo on the island of Halmahera.

II. THEORETICAL STUDIES

The theory used in this study is the theory of diachronic dialectology. According to this theory, the study of dialectics includes two aspects, namely the descriptive aspect and the historical or diachronic aspect Nothofer (1987), Mahsun, (2007). From the descriptive aspect, the study of dialectics is based on efforts to describe the differences in linguistic elements contained in the language being studied. These differences include the fields of phonology, morphology, lexical syntax, semantics, as well as differences in sociolinguistic aspects. In

addition, the mapping of different language elements that have been described and mapped. The research also in the study of synchronous aspects makes descriptions related to the introduction of dialects and sub-dialects through the description of linguistic characteristics that mark or distinguish the existence of dialects or subdialects in a language. As for the historical or diachronic aspect, dialectological research is based on the application of qualitative methods based on the efforts of reconnaissance.

It can also be done to trace linguistic elements in the form of relic elements in the dialects/subdialects that are studied related to their reflexes and PAN. In this case, the tracing of the relationship between different linguistic elements between dialects or sub-dialects of language with etimony both in the proto-Austronesian language and (PAN) is related to the relit (conservative) element and the innovation element. Nothofer in "The Ideals of Dialect Research" (1987), states that the purpose of dialect research is for synchronic or descriptive studies as well as diachronic or historical studies. Synchronous dialect research has three objectives: first, to describe phonological, morphological, syntactic, lexical and semantic variants. At the same time, these variants are being created. Second, describe the state of the dialect, dialect recognition, and dialect grouping, describe the phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexical dialects. The three sociolinguistic aspects include the contrast between urban dialects and dialects.

From the diachronic side, dialect research aims to reconstruct the prelanguages of the language whose dialect is studied, reconstruct the history of the area studied, describe the influence of adjacent languages on more fringe dialects, and analyze dialects into old dialects and new dialects. In this paper, Nothofer uses the terms ancient dialect and the dialect of reform. Ancient dialects have more old elements than innovations whereas reform dialects contain more innovation than old ones. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no dialect that does not contain elements of old or innovative.

In line with the explanation above by Mahsun (1995), that the study of dialectology will be carried out completely on a language if the study is based on the concept of diachronic dialectology theory. According to this theory, dialectal/subdialectal differences can occur due to the historical development of a language. Mahsun proposed the concept of diachronic dialectics as a study of isochronic analytical differences with the interpretation of these isolate differences based on historical or diachronic studies. With regard to the description of linguistic features at the phonological level, it includes irregular differences called correspondence and irregular or sporadic differences called variations. Differences in

the form of variation, e.g. assimilation, assimilation, metathesis and paragog (Mahsun, 1995, Crowley, 1987, Lehmann, 1973).

Language reconstruction is a classical method that seeks to reconstruct the figure of ancient languages that lower modern isolates used by speakers today. If the isolates being compared are still dialects or subdialects in the same language, then the language reconstruction used is an internal reconstruction. Internal reconstruction was carried out to reconstruct the prelingualism that brought down the dialects being compared. Mahsun (1995).

III. RESEARCH METHODS

Methods as one of the components of linguistic scientific activities need to be pursued in carrying out research in each branch of linguistics (linguistics) in accordance with the principles related to the stages of research activities. Method is the way a research must be carried out, while technique is the implementation in applying the method. According to Sudaryanto (1993), the methods used include data provisioning methods, data analysis methods, and presentation of data analysis results (Sudaryanto, 1992; Mahsun, 2007). In this study, the determination of the research location in the eastern part of Makian Island includes 7 villages, in one of the sub-districts in South Halmahera Regency. The Waikyon sub-district area includes the villages of Waigitang, Waikyon, Samsuma, Ploili, Daori, Soma, and Mailoa. The district capital is located in the village of Waikyon which is adjacent to the village of Waigitang. Therefore, these two villages located in the sub-district city tend to be seen as urban dialects in the location of the cultural center.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS

The phonology, lexicon and morphology structure uses data obtained in the field, both data recorded or recorded when Taba speaking informants are interviewed. In the inventory of Taba phonemes, as a native speaker of the Taba dialect of Waikion, in that effort, I was able to use my mother tongue's intuition to complete the necessary explanations, for example in the process of determining minimum pairs to establish the identity of the Taba phonemes. From the data obtained, an inventory of the phonemes of the Taba language can be carried out. Similarly, it is studied at a glance at the lexicon level and its morphology.

Synchronic Description of the Phonology and Morphology System of the Taba Language

In this synchronic description of the Taba language, the phonological and morphological structures related to the analysis of primary data (obtained from field research) through informants or data that are intuitively obtained from the author as a native speaker of the Taba language are reviewed. Starting with a review of the phonological structure of the

Taba language, it is necessary to explain its phonemes which include vowel phonemes, consonants, diphthongs, consonant groups, and consonant sequences. The introduction of these phonemes is necessary to understand the characteristics of the phonological system in the Taba. In the inventory of Taba vowel phonemes, it is known that no phoneme /ə/ (pepet) was found. Thus, the Taba language only knows five vowel phonemes that are distributed in parallel as seen in the configuration of the vowel phonemes in the following triangle image.
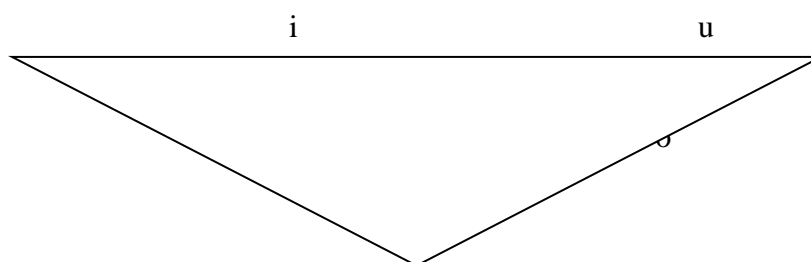

Figure 4 Triangle of Vowel Phonemes

A. Description synchronique du langage Taba

In synchronous descriptions to observe similarities and differences between the dialects of cultural centers (cities) and peripherals (peripherals). Furthermore, in the study, the dialects of the Taba language are also discussed at a glance. From the study, it can be observed that areas that show many similarities between cognitive and non-cognitive elements that distinguish urban groups (WW) and suburban areas (PF) groups, areas that have retention elements and innovation elements will be a benchmark for the distinction of relic areas and innovation areas (conservative), if work steps have been determined to reconstruct the Taba prelanguage which is determined based on the cognate pairs of existing Taba dialects. The study of doachronic dialectics will explain the conservative regions and the areas of Taba language innovation.

B. Description of the Taba Language Phonology System

The Taba language has a phonological system consisting of vowel phonemes, consonant phonemes, diphthongs, consonant groups, and consonant sequences. The following will explain these things. In the inventory of Taba phonemes, there are five vowel phonemes that are distributed parallel as follows:

Fonem Vokal	Posisi awal	Posisi tengah	Posisi akhir
/i/ :	/ine/ 'ini'	/kiu/ 'takut	/pololi/ 'di mana'
	/iyan/ 'ikan'	/liko/ 'kulit'	/lalai/ 'batu'
	/isak/ 'mengusir'	/pili/ 'pilih'	/gonai/ 'kutu badan'
/u/ :	/um/ 'rumah'	/kuko/ 'berkata'	/sagu/ 'tikam
	/unak/ 'tahu'	/kuyum/ 'daki'	/kutu/ 'kecil'
	/puas/ 'penyakit'	/halusa/ 'berkata'	/sagu/ 'menikam
/e/ :	/em/ ' melihat	/saguer/ 'tuak'	/ine/ ' ini'

/eta/ 'dapat'	/wew/ 'daun'	/we/ 'kaki'
/esa/ 'isha'	/lekto/ 'buruk'	/kikle/ 'rambut'
/o/ : /opa/ 'terbang'	/moto/ 'sedikit'	/liko/ 'kulit'
/opo/ 'upacara kematian'	/lopis/ 'nama kue'	/ipo/ 'air liur'
/opaso/ 'kemaren'	/	/kaco/ 'kacau'
/a/ : /apue/ 'apa,	/pait/ 'bulan'	/daba/ 'tanah'

In the vowel phoneme system, it turns out that the Taba language does not recognize the phoneme /ə/ in all positions. Minimum pair of Taba languages:

Fonem posisi awal	posisi tengah	posisi akhir
/p/ : /b/ [poyo] 'kepala'	[opa] 'terbang	[hamanitap] ' bekerja'
[bila] 'gelang'	[bita] 'bungkus'	[bub] 'tawon'
/p/ :/d/ [poda] 'mengetuk	[popo] 'pendek'	[sop] 'memandikan'
[dodak] 'jatuh'	[madoto] 'meniru'	[ncod] 'menghisap'
/p/ : /h/ [phot] 'empat'	[mapat] 'berat'	[yipyap] 'debu'
[hotan] 'cium'	[kalohat] 'apit'	[ggah] 'mencuri'
/p/ : /i/ [pokal] 'pendek'	[tatampa] 'tempayak'	[ggoh] 'bambu kecil'
[idal] 'kerukan	[tapin] 'dapur'	[mosi] 'kenyang'
/p/ : /j/ [potang] 'kayu yg hanyut di laut'	[halopa] 'gubuk'	[yipyap] 'abu (debu)
[jiwang] 'giwang'	[dippaja] 'itu (jauh)'	[..............................]
/p/ : /k/ [puko] 'lutut'	[tapengol] 'tuli'	[hamanitap] 'bekerja'
[kuyo] 'kuku'	[tapekit] 'piring yang pecah	[tapesik] 'lentik'
/p/ : /l/ [pokal] 'pendek'	[snapan] 'senapan'	[hamanitap]' bekerja'
[loka] 'pisang'	[palan] ' membuka'	[manil] 'asam'
/p/ : /m/ [pasal] 'melampaui'	[dopas] 'putus'	[sop] 'selam'
[motal] 'gatal	[momas] 'hapus	[wom] 'datang
/p/ : /n/ [poyo] 'kepala'	[mapin] 'perempuan'	[patin] 'cabut'
[nolo] 'menetas'	[manik] 'ayam'	[pangin] 'bangun
/p/ : /o/ [potang] 'potongan kayu'	[napotal] '	[.........................]
[otal] 'mencekik	[motal] 'gatal'	[somo] 'jarum'
/p/ : /r/ [piriŋ] 'piring'	[ampoŋ] 'ampun'	[.......................]
[rompoŋ] 'rakit'	[piriŋ] 'piring'	[.......................]
/p/ : /s/ [pso] 'satu'	[sapo] 'buah'	[sop] 'mandi'
[sonan] 'hamil'	[lasap] 'lansa'	[psos] 'lembek'
/p/ : /t/ [polan] 'polan'	[hopan] 'papan'	[sakop] 'sembunyi'
[talan] 'telentang	[hotan] 'cium'	[sahat] 'tampar'

In addition to having vowel phonemes, the Taba language also recognizes diphthongs as found in the following examples: The position of diphthongs phonemes is basically found at the ultima syllabic position in bisyllabic words).

Fonem Diftong
/ai/
[lalai] 'batu'
[n-madai] 'nanah'
[ihai] 'kuku hewan'

/ou/
[nalou] 'jauh'

/oi/
[lailoi] 'pegang'

/ue/
[pepue] 'kenapa'
[hapue] 'berapa'

/ia/
[kalia] 'ubun-ubun]
[napia] 'mulai menyalakan api'
[adia] 'disitu'

/io/
 [da?io] 'ujung'
/ae/
[taetae] 'bohong'
/oe/
[alhoe] 'siapa'
/au/
[go<u>nau</u>] 'kutu badan'
[na<u>lau</u>] 'jauh'

Di samping terdapat pada kata bisilabik, tidak jarang diftong ditemukan juga pada kata monosilabik, seperti dalam contoh berikut:

/ou/	/io/
[tou] 'menyiram'	[moi] 'malu'
/uo/	/ua/
[tuo] 'betul'	[tua] 'membeli', [hua] 'meniup'
/oi/	/uo/
[moi] 'malu'	[khuo] 'siku'
	[tuo] 'benar'
	[khuo] 'siku'
/iu/	[kui] 'siku'
[kiu] 'takut'	

C. Morpheme in the Malagasy language, in the form of a word:

Berkelahi	maka tut
Cium (ciuman)	hotan
Berciuman	maka hotan
Menciumi	hata-hotan
Melubangi	dala-dola
Jatuh	mtat
Kejatuhan	mtato
Tidur	tuli(PAN *tuRu>TB tulu>tuli)
Tertidur	tatuli
Tidur	toal

Tertidur	tatoal
Malam	galmumit
Kemalaman	galmumtik
Banjir	kihis
Kebanjiran	kisik
Pukul	wet
Memukuli	wat wet
Pukul	pun
Memukuli	papun
Tukar	tuklak
Menukarkan	maka tuklak
Menutup	tonak
Menutup-nutupi	tana tonak
Menekan	butu
Menekan-nekan	bata butu
Remas	howo
Meremas-remas	hawa howo
Tarik	togal
Menarik-narik	taga togal
Lingkar	banglik
Melingkari	bangla banglik

Morphological Description

The Taba language also has some unique morphemes attached to the root word such as [maka- + tut] 'to hit each other' [maka- + hotan] 'to kiss each other'. The morpheme [then-] is thought to be related to the form {baku} which also means mutual, as in the example {bbraham} 'clash with each other', {baku lai} 'fighting each other'. In addition, the morpheme {hata-} as in the example [hata-hotan] 'kiss'; morpheme {dala-} as in the example [dala-dola] 'hollow'.

There are several morpheme variations such as in the words [deaf], 'sleep', > [ta- + deaf], 'asleep'. This word varies with the word [ta- + toal] 'asleep'. The two words are used respectively related to dialectal variations in urban areas and in peripheral areas with the same meaning. The word means 'unpleasant conditions' such as night and flood or fall expressed in the Taba language with unique morphemes such as 'flood' [kihis] > [kisik] 'flood'. 'night' > [galmumit] > 'nightlife' [galmumtik]. Similarly, 'fall' [m - + tat] > 'fall' [m - + tattoo]. In the Taba language, the consonant cluster is found at the initial position of the word (/#-). The following are some examples.

blawis	'tembus'
klida	'keras'
'lembek'	'psos'
ncit	'kentut'
nmodoi	'nanah'
mhon	'penuh'

mnopa	'lebar'
mnihis	'tipis'
mtat	'jatuh'
mlanga	'panjang'
nmodai	'nanah'
plao	'bara api'
nmasa	'masak'
myeli	'hanyut'
nhalusa	'menandaskan'
npus	'mendidih'
ncigal	'lentik'
mhalanga	'bentang'
ncod	'menghisap tulang'
ndai	'agak'
mta	'mata'
ncoak	'menumpahi'
mlut	'rapuh/lembut'
klao	'hadap'
myeli	'jemput'
npake pakeang	'memakai pakaian'
khuo	'siku'
khi	'kemaluan perempuan'
lhi	'kemudi'
ntunai	'kurang'
phisa	'berapa'
klango	'tanda'
mlanga	'tinggi'
ncangkalik	'hembus'
mtu	'anak'
theno	'adik'
nyo	'anjing'
myal	'ambil'
psa	'satu'
plu	'dua'
ptol	'tiga'
phat	'empat'
plim	'lima'
pwonam	'enam'
phit	'tuju'
pwal	'delapan'
psiwo	'sembilan'

Diachronic Description of Taba Dialects

The diachronic description of the dialects of the Taba language is not analyzed through quantitative research but by directly applying the qualitative analysis method with reconstruction techniques or also called the classical method (Kridalaksana, 1971). In the qualitative analysis, the pre-Taba (PTB) reconstruction of dialects that can be distinguished into two dialects, including the Waigitang dialect, Waigyon (WW) which is also called urban dialects and peripheral dialects or periphery dialects (PP). The WW dialect also includes the

village of Mailoa in addition to the villages of Waigyon and Waigitang which are geographically located in the urban area. the three villages have a distinct lexical similarity from the villages of Samsuma, Ploili, Daori, and Soma, which on the other hand are identified as separate dialects. The following examples show that in addition to having lexical similarities as the same language (Taba), the lexical differences are quite significant showing lexical data that distinguish.

Table. Lexical equations of Urban Dialects (WW) and Periphery Dialects (PF)

No	Glos	Dialek Kota (WW)	Dialek Pinggiran (PF)	(PBT)	Keterangan
1	Pulang	mul	mul	*mul	R(etensi)
2	Kenyang	mosi	mosi	*mosi	R
3	Kepala	poyo	poyo	*poyo	R
4	Tipis	m-nihis	m-nihis	*m-nihis	R
5	Kulit	liko	liko	*liko	R
6	kamu (prp.)	au	au	*au	R
7	kamu (lk)	meu	meu	*meu	R
8	Kami	am	am	*am	R
9	Mereka	si	si	*si	R
10	takikan untuk tangga di pohon	lowan	lowan	*lowan	R
11	Lekat	nakit	nakit	*nakit	R
12	Nama	so	so	*so	R
13	Daki	kuyum	kuyum	*kuyum	R
14	Memilih	hisa	hisa	*hisa	R
15	Telur	tolo	tolo	*tolo	R
16	Bambu	balul	balul	*balul	R
17	Membeli	tua	tua	*tua	R
18	Menggalih	pait	pait	*pait	R
19	Tumbuh	tub	tub	*tub	R
20	Terbang	opa	opa	*opa	R
21	Garam	yasin	yasin	*yasin	R
22	Bulan	pait	pait	*pait	R

Table remarks.

The data in the table show that the cognitive pairs in the two dialects are hypothesized to be from the same PBT. Thus, if the data. is associated with the PBT etimon, phonologically and lexically indicating the retention element (R).

V. CONCLUSION

1). Synchronously, the Taba language in this study describes the phonological structure, lexicon and morphology. Explanations based on phonology, lexicon and morphology are intended to understand the structural characteristics of the Taba language in general. From the phonology review of the Taba language, it can be seen that the phoneme system of the Taba language is distinguished by vowel phonemes, diphthongs, consonants, consonant groups, consonant sequences and phonotactic rules of the Taba language that explain the

tribal system in the Taba language. The Taba language knows 5 vowel phonemes, 7 diphthongs, 19 consonant phonemes.

2) Based on a qualitative approach with reconstruction techniques, it was found that the relationship between the dialects of the Taba language shows the difference between the WW dialects (Waigitang, Waikyon) which are categorized as urban dialects or the dialects of the central Taba culture on the one hand, on the other hand peripheral dialects that reflect innovation areas and relic areas (conservative). Urban dialects or cultural centers tend to show elements of innovation (renewal), while suburban areas tend to show elements of relics when associated with the reflex of Taba Prelingual phonemes (PBT). Phonological and lexical analysis shows a number of data that have the same cognate elements between the two dialects, while some other data show regular correspondence of both vowel and diphthongs as well as consonant phonemes. Based on the correspondence of the phonemes, PBT is lexically reconstructed so that the PBT etimon can be determined.

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