SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY OF MONGONDOW LANGUAGE VARIATIONS IN THE YOUNGER GENERATION IN PANGIAN

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Abstract: This research aims to describe variations of the Mongondow language among the younger generation in Pangian using sociolinguistic studies. This research uses the listening and professional method to examine language variations by listening to spoken symbols in the language and understanding the meaning of the communication that has been conveyed. The source of data obtained is primary data collected through direct observation. The data collection techniques used in the listening method are observation, recording and note-taking, then in the professional method using fishing techniques and face-to-face techniques. The data analysis used is a matching technique to analyze language by using language as a reference. Then, from the data that has been found, data classification and data presentation will be carried out informally. This research was carried out from April to May 2023 in Pangian Bersatu village. The results of this research show that the use of the Mongondow language among the younger generation in Pangian Bersatu village is still inherent. This is based on variations in ideolect, dialect, chronolect and sociolect used by the younger generation in Pangian Bersatu village in daily conversation with language styles that vary according to the speech acts used in each area in Pangian Bersatu village. These findings provide an overview of how the Mongondow language varies and provides benefits for educational institutions as a reference for research on language variations as well as sociolinguistic studies as the science of studying language and the social interactions of its people.

Keywords: Mongondow Language Variations, Sociolinguistic Studies, Young Generation

Introduction

Literature comes from the Sanskrit word 'sastra', which refers to texts containing instructions or guidelines. It comes from the root word 'sas' which means 'instruction', which combined with 'tra' creates imaginative works that become an important part of the social structure, using language as the medium. Literature, as a concept, is not physical material, but rather a manifestation of beauty in its content and imaginative expression through language. This has a positive impact on human life. (See Taum 1997:13, Sapardi 1979:1, Robert Scholes 1992:1, Panuti 1986:68, Mursal Esten 1978:9)

There are various ways to teach moral values to society, and one of them is through literary works. Literary works are expected not only to be mere entertainment for the community, but also to be a means of learning. The stories constructed by the author can be based on social observations or the author's own personal experiences. As mentioned by Endraswara (2011:23), art and literature reflect human social actions. Thus, reading literary works is the same as taking

important lessons from life. The relationship between literature and society is very close, because literature often reflects social conditions and contains lessons about social life. Therefore, literary works have the potential to strengthen brotherhood, harmony and human participation as part of society.

Advances in science and technology have resulted in rapid developments in literature, ranging from text-based to visual. Literary works such as folk tales, short stories, novels and dramas can now be enjoyed in film form.

Film as a communication tool carries the process of disseminating social and religious information. Apart from being entertainment, films are also used as a medium for moral and character education for the younger generation. By emphasizing moral values in stories that cover various aspects of social life, films have the ability to inspire positive attitudes, especially for the younger generation.

Forming children's natural moral values can be done by cultivating their behavior in the home and school environment. This really comes from because good behavior starts from the family, because the family is the main environment for children to grow and the family is the right place to train children in various good habits for everyday life.

This is where the importance of the presence of films as a source of learning moral values for children is relevant. One of the films that conveys a moral message is the film entitled "Dilan 1990". The film "Dilan 1990" is an Indonesian romantic drama film which was released in 2018. . With the appearance of this film, of course it can be used as a medium for conveying moral messages because this film is popular with young people who are mostly still in high school.

Based on the thoughts above, it is interesting for researchers to carry out an in-depth scientific study of the moral values contained in the film "Dilan 1990", with the title "Analysis of Moral Values in the Film Dilan 1990 Kaya Pidi Baiq and its implications in learning literature at school. In general, language as a sound system and communication tool that is owned by humans, and continues to develop over time, that is why language has a dynamic nature. The statement about language as a sound system and communication tool is that language is a sound system that has meaning, sound symbols, and is spoken from an arbitrary human system in situations that are used as a communication tool. This is in line with the opinion of Awaludin (2017), who states that language is appropriate and develops as knowledge and guidance for the people who use it. So this is related to language with the relationship of society as social creatures or sociolinguistics (the study of language according to the conditions of society).

Sociolinguistics is a cross-discipline between sociology and linguistics, two fields of empirical science that are closely related to each other. To understand the concept of sociolinguistics, it is important to understand the concepts of sociology and linguistics first. Sociology is the objective and scientific study of humans in the context of society, institutions, and social processes in society. The aim of sociology is to understand the formation, course and continuity of society and to study social institutions and various social problems in society. It helps in understanding how individuals interact with their environment, the process of socialization, and their role in the structure of society. On the other hand, linguistics is a branch of science that studies language or takes language as its object of study.

Language variation refers to differences in language use. This type of variation can include dialect, accent, style, or various other sociolinguistic aspects, including variations in the standard language itself. Variations at the lexicon level such as slang and argot are often associated with a particular style or level of formality, although their use is sometimes also seen as independent language variations.

Language variation shows that in a language community, there are not just one or two types of language used, but various variations of language. This language community consists of members with diverse social status and cultural backgrounds. These differences influence how language is used in communication, so that language variations between members of society become large. Chaer and Agustina (2010:62–72) group language variations based on speakers, usage, level of formality, and

the means used. Suwandi (2014:53) puts forward two views on language variation, namely first, variation is seen as the result of the social diversity of speakers and the diverse functions of language. Second, language variations exist to meet needs as a means of interaction in various community activities.

Language variations are not only influenced by the diversity of speakers, but also by the variety of social interaction activities. For example, the language used by overseas students often comes from their activities on campus. The use of regional languages and dialects can influence the way they speak, causing their use of Indonesian to be rudimentary. However, regional languages are not the only evidence of linguistic variation among migrant students. Many other factors can cause language variations, such as scientific developments and the environment. Differences in environment can produce different dialects, even though the language used remains Indonesian. In research on language variations, several similar studies have been found that have been carried out by other researchers with the same object.

From the perspective of interaction between speakers and speech partners, language has a phatic function, namely it is used to build relationships, express friendly feelings, or show social solidarity. In terms of topics of conversation, language has a referential function, where speakers use language to talk about objects, events or the culture around them. In the context of the code used, language functions metalingually or metalinguistically, meaning it is used to talk about the language itself. From the point of view of the message to be conveyed, language has an imaginative function, where language can be used to convey thoughts, ideas and feelings.

There are several studies on language variations and their relationship to sociolinguistic studies, such as the use of language variations on social media using sociolinguistic studies by Muhammad Reza Ardhana, et al (2021) and the function of language variations in selling interactions in the market by Nini Ernawati (2018). These two studies have similarities in sociolinguistic studies based on the speech acts of the language used and the stages of data analysis to describe the language variations. However, language studies are carried out specifically on social media and the function of language variation in interactions when people act directly, not referring to forms of language variation. So researchers describe variations of the Mongondow language based on their forms by linking them to sociolinguistic studies. So the focus of this research is a sociolinguistic study of Mongondow language variations among the younger generation in Pangian. The aim of this research is to describe variations of the Mongondow language among the younger generation in Pangian. It is hoped that this research can contribute to the development of sociolinguistics. Provide an overview of how the Mongondow language varies and provide benefits for educational institutions as a reference for research on language variations.

Methods

This research is a field study that uses a qualitative descriptive research approach. The respondents in this research were the younger generation in Pangian, while the data collected were fragments of speech from these respondents. The method used in this research is the listening and speaking method. The listening method is an approach that involves observing the use of language in the object being studied. Tarigan (1986:15) explains that the listening method is the process of listening attentively, understanding, appreciating and interpreting spoken symbols to obtain information, capture messages and understand the meaning of communication conveyed by the speaker through speech or spoken language.

The data used in this research comes from primary sources, namely data obtained directly from the original source without going through intermediaries. In this context, the data source was obtained through direct observation of the young generation in Pangian.
In the listening method, data collection techniques include observation, recording and noting. Meanwhile, the skilled method was used in this research because it involved direct contact between researchers and informants. This method is similar to interviews, as explained by Sudaryanto (2015: 209). The data collection techniques used in this skilled method are fishing techniques and face-to-

face interview techniques.

To carry out data analysis, researchers use the matching method, which is a language analysis method where the determining criteria are outside the language being studied, and are not part of it (Sudaryanto, 1993:13). In this matching method, there are basic techniques such as the determining element sorting technique (PUP). In this context, the determining tool used is language referent. To understand the differences in these referents, the researcher must use mental abilities to sort out the relevant elements

Result and Disscusion
A.   Research result
1. Description of Research Data

In this section, the results of research regarding a sociolinguistic study of variations of the Mongondow language carried out among the younger generation in Pangian village, Bolaang Mongondow Regency during communication will be presented. The results of the research described are adapted to the research objectives, namely to describe the variations of the Mongondow language used by the younger generation in Pangian and to describe the various language variations that exist among the younger generation in Pangian.

Based on the results of recordings and observations of conversations that occurred among the younger generation, the following data was obtained.

a) Describe the variations of Mongondow language used by the younger generation in Pangian.

DATA 1

Topic: getting a ticket

Conversation between 2 young people

Conversation participants: P1 (Joshua) P2 (Green)

Location   : In front of the house

Situation: In the afternoon

P1   : Gren, noko tilangan ka'in ikow?
          Gren, you said you got a ticket?
P2   :o, oh bo' ka'in the police admit that Maya tumakin the trial tu'a kon court.
          Yes, the police then said I had to go to court
P1   bo' naonda don Gren? minea ikow?
          So what about Gren? You go?
P2   : dia'k pa' minea, kain' bay don ikolom singgai salasa
          Not yet gone, he said tomorrow will be Tuesday
P1   : oh o'oh, dik'a pa koliongan congregation ba kotaawan tongonu boleanan
          Oh yes, don't forget about the trial so you know how much you have to pay
P2   : hahaha definitely bidon moko uli'k article kuoi na'a
          hahaha that's definitely what I'm talking about
P1   : must be Gren's old bidon
          Of course it's Gren
P2   : kaasik admit it ah, molambon him' you have a motorbike
          PityMe, here and there there is no motorbike
P1   : bay don pickupon ku ikow, aka mo ibog lumuai
          I'll pick you up later if you want to go out
P2   : o'oh, sukur moanto akbar.
          Yes, thank you very much Akbar.

From the conversation above, the researcher can see the variations in language used in the conversation, the first language variation, namely ideolect, where in the conversation the researcher can hear the difference in voice color between P1 and P2.

Based on the recorded data, data 2 was obtained which was a conversation that occurred among the younger generation from Pangian village

DATA 2

Topic   : Studying
Location   : In front of the shop
Situation   : Evening
Conversation participants   : P3(mbong) P4(Danny

P3   : Evening
P4   : Evening
P3   : Dannymy koliyongandoit mu au ta inulanku
                Then I forgot the money I borrowed from you
P4   : aikoriyonganare you bi?
                Oh, why did you forget?
P3   : o'oh au takoin youon bi komy connection,bo na'a dia'don
                Yes, it was on my clothes, but now it's gone
P4   : degayour stomachkon tumi lolingkop
                Maybe your clothes are behind the door
P3   :o,oh dega'ma kon tumi bi roringkop
                Yes maybejust behind the door
P4   :bay donyour pobu'ion yo
                You'll come back later, okay?
P3   :o, oh ben don yo
                Yes, later, okay?
P3   : moopuyubi kuoi kei nimu danny
                I'm embarrassed for you Danny
P4   : se'eta biOK, okay?ha ha ha
                Why are you embarrassed hahaha
P4   : higgai, mo teak konwelcomeDon Kitada
                 Come on, look for both of us young coconuts
P3   :inggai, mea mo ngaan simbuyung
                 Come on, eat young coconut

      In the conversation excerpt above between P3 and P4. Researchers can see language differences but they have the same meaning.In the second conversation, there are language variations that use dialects, namely language variations that arise among a relatively small group of speakers who reside in a certain place, region or area. These dialects are often referred to as areal dialects, regional dialects, or geographic dialects. Although speakers in a dialect have their own unique idiolects, they also have general characteristics that differentiate the dialect.

Based on the subsequent recorded data, data 3 was obtained which was a conversation that occurred among the younger generation from Pangian village.

DATA 3
Topic   : ask for help
Location   : inside the house
Situation   : morning
Conversation participants   : P5 (Akbar) P6 (Aril)
P5   : Assalamualaikum
P6   : Walaikum Salam
P5   : Akuoi akbar, motaaw muttering takin Aril?
                I'm Akbar, can I talk to Aril?
P6   :oh, admitted tontani, onu don Akbar?
                oh, myself, what's wrong Akbar?
P5   : oh, nana'a Aril, akuoikan aidon todiweek he' notuot kon
school. bo moanto palajaran noko talaanku, motaaw dia ril ikolom diaanmu bug' palajaran to' diweek kolipot
Oh, it's like this, Aril, I haven't been to school for a week. So there are a lot of lessons left behind, it

might not be real tomorrow if you bring the textbooks from last week

P6   : o'oh, ikolom dia' on ku dait

                 Yes, tomorrow I'll bring it all

P5   : o'oh sukur moanto Aril, aidon mokorepot akuoi to nimu

                 Yes, thank you Akbar, I've troubled you

P6   : he' bi mongonu ah

                 No problem ah

P5   : natua' don Aril dika mu koliongan yo

                 OK, Aril, don't forget it

P6   : just calm down don ikow

                 Just calm down, you

P5   : komintan pa' sukur moanto Aril

                 Once again thank you very much Aril

P6   : o'oh Akbar

                 Yes, great

P5   : Walaikum Salam

P6   :Walaikum Salam

B.   Discussion

From the conversation excerpt above, it provides an illustration of the use of Mongondow language among the younger generation in Pangian village, especially between P5 and P6. Using Mongondow language via telephone.

The language variations in data 3 that are seen are language variations called speech levels. Speech level is a difference in speaking style that depends on different levels of politeness between the speaker and listener. Speech level shows the attitude of the speaker's relationship with the social level of the speech partner. Speech levels in a language generally occur because language has certain ways of showing relations between communities caused by differences in social status (Kurniawan, 2008). Based on the subsequent recorded data, data 3 was obtained which was a conversation that occurred among the younger generation from Pangian village.

a) Various variations of the Mongondow language among the younger generation in Pangian United

      Based on the use and forms of variation of the Mongondow language that occur among the younger generation in Pangian, several forms of language variation were found. Some of these language variations are:

1. Ideolect

The first variant in language variation that is influenced by the speaker is idiolect, namely individual language variations. This idiolect variant includes various aspects such as voice color, word choice, language style, sentence structure, and so on. However, what is most striking is the difference in timbre, so that often we can recognize someone just from the way they speak, without even seeing their face. So that the way of speaking in society generally uses distinctive characteristics as well as the way of speaking or the tone used in speaking that can be recognized. The tone in the speech acts used in the Mongondow language has its own characteristics which have been used for generations, especially among the younger generation in Pangian village.

2. Dialect

      Variations in a second language based on its speakers are known as dialects, namely language variations that arise among a group of speakers who are relatively small in number and reside in a certain place, region or area. These dialects are often referred to as areal dialects, regional dialects, or geographic dialects. Although speakers in a dialect have their own unique idiolect, they also have common characteristics that differentiate the dialect. As explained by Keraf (1996), dialect is a form of pronunciation that has similarities in the sound system, vocabulary, morphology, syntax or lexicon used.

3. Chronolect

      The third variant in language variation, called chronolect or temporal dialect, is the variation

in language estimated by a social group at a particular time period. For example, variations of Indonesian in the 1930s, variations of Indonesian in the 1950s, and variations of the language used today. The spoken Mongondow language is still the same and persists in the speech acts used. It's just that the use of some slang as time goes by is used by the younger generation, but the original language is not affected and is still used in everyday conversations.

4. Sociolect

The fourth language variation, which is called sociolect or social dialect, is a language variation that is related to the status, class and social class of its speakers. In the field of sociolinguistics, this variation is often the main focus of discussion and requires a lot of time, because it covers various personal aspects of the speaker such as age, education, occupation, social level, and so on. According to Chaer and Agustina (2014: 65), the differences in the variety of languages used by speakers do not lie in the content of their speech, but in aspects of morphology, syntax, pronunciation, and especially in vocabulary. The sociolect of Mongondow language use has differences in conversational style and content, indicating that variations in language use can vary or vary.

Conclusion

Based on the research results and description above, it can be seen that the use of the Mongondow language among the younger generation is still very persistent, thus helping researchers in collecting data. From the results of the conversation in Data 1, the researcher can see the variations in language used in the conversation, namely the first language variation, namely ideolect, where in the conversation the researcher can hear the difference in voice color between P1 and P2. In the conversation excerpt above between P3 and P4, researchers can see differences in language but they have the same meaning. The language variations in the second conversation use language variations called dialects, namely variations that arise among a group of speakers who are relatively small in number and reside in a certain region, place or area. These dialects are often referred to as areal dialects, regional dialects, or geographic dialects. Speakers of a dialect, although they have their own unique idiolect, have common characteristics that differentiate the dialect. The language variations in data 3 that are seen are language variations called speech levels. Speech Rate is the difference in speaking style that depends on the different levels of politeness between the speaker and their listener. Meanwhile, chronolects and sociolects still use language variations that are characteristic and appropriate to their levels, as in data 1, 2 and 3.

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