

## Scouse Dialect in English and Tabulahan Dialect in Mamuju Language: A Dialectology Study

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### Abstract

*This research aims to look at language variations that occur phonologically and lexically in the Scouse dialect or Liverpool English in English and Tabulahan dialect in Mamuju language. Sources of the data for the Tabulahan dialect and Mamuju language were obtained directly from the informants as native speakers of the Tabulahan and Mamuju languages. Meanwhile, the Scouse dialect and English data as a comparison were obtained from previous research conducted by Honeybone (2007) and Baranova (2015). The writer used a qualitative method through a dialectological approach and contrastive analysis. The results of this study show that there are similarities and differences. Phonologically, similarities occur in the features of Vocal Change and Lenition. The difference occurs in the features of the TH-stopping and the category of Rhotic and non-Rhotic which the Tabulahan Dialect does not have this feature but is found in the Scouse Dialect in English. Lexically, both dialects have variations in word classes such as nouns, verbs, adverbs, and adjectives. While the differences occur in other word class variations such as pronouns, prepositions, determinants, conjunctions, numbers and question word which are only found in the Tabulahan dialect.*

**Key words:** Language Variation, Dialectology, Contrastive Analysis, Tabulahan, Scouse



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Language is an important element in social life. Language is used to convey messages or specific intentions and desires to others. In other words, language enables a person to communicate and adapt to other humans, as expressed by Kridalaksana (2008, p.24) language does not have a fixed relationship between the words used as symbols for the naming of certain units, which are used by community to jointly in an aim, to be connected each other and recognize their own self.

Language, society and culture are three things that cannot be separated and are interrelated (Wijayanti, 2016, p.1). Different societal conditions produce different communication languages. From here comes a phenomenon of language variation. One of the language variations is the dialect. Budiono (2015, p.20) stated that dialect is a variation of the language used by certain people who have differences with other regions, but other people with the same language can still understand it.

Indonesia is one of the very rich country in language diversity, and the researcher put a curiosity about Tabulahan as a dialect of the Mamuju language. The level of language correlation between Mamuju and Tabulahan is deemed necessary for further study, because the researcher found any differences form between these two languages. In comparison, English as the official language in the United Kingdom and several British Commonwealth countries, makes this language has a very diverse dialects and accents. The scouse dialect

refers to Liverpool English, a term of language variation associated with Liverpool and the surrounding county of Merseyside, Northwest England.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

In conducting this research, the writer used some previous studies as references and to support the research. The writer also utilized some other sources such as articles and books that related to this study.

### **2.1. Previous Studies**

Honeybone (2007) have done the research titled "New-Dialect Formation in Nineteenth Century Liverpool: A Brief History of Scouse". The features that discuss here were all phonological. The research explain that the dialect of Liverpool English had something in common with neighbouring Northern Englishes, and something in common with Englishes from further afield, such as those from Ireland. It was not a direct continuation of any dialect that existed before, but had been created from a mixture of dialects.

Pamolango's research (2012) entitled "Geografi Dialek Bahasa Saluan" paid attention to the distribution of the phonological and lexical elements of the Saluan language in its area of use, do the distribution of phonological and lexical elements divides the Saluan language into a number of dialects, sub-dialects or speech differences. It appeared that in general the differences in the Saluan language are still speech differences.

Toha (2013) investigated "Isolek-Isolek Di Kabupaten Aceh Tamiang Provinsi Aceh: Kajian Dialektologi". This article is a research report about dialect of Tamiang Malay (BMT) in Kabupaten Aceh Tamiang of Aceh Province which employs synchronic dialectological analysis. The result of this analysis shows that BMT consist of 9 single vowels i.e [i, I, e, |, E, a, O, u, and U], 2 diftongs [aw, and Uy]. and 19 consonants i.e [b, c, d, h , g, j, k, l, m , n, p, R, s, t, y, w, G, ~n, and ? ].

Rahayu (2013) studied "Variasi Dialek Bahasa Jawa Di Wilayah Kabupaten Ngawi: Kajian Dialektologi". This research has the objective of the study to describe and explain dialect variation in the Javanese language that occurs at the interaction of people in the district of Ngawi. From 250 lexicons, 23 phonological variations and 47 lexical variations were obtained.

Mahmud and Abdussalam (2014) studied about Gayo language is old malay (a dialectology study: the language change). Ogden's 850 core words have been translated into bahasa and are used as glossaries. The distance between word variations is then calculated using the dialectometry formula. The results as follows: 165 words = 19,41% lexical differences, 305 words = 35,87% phonetic differences, and 380 words = 44,71% without difference, neutral, or zero. It may be concluded that gayo is an old Malay language with "accent variation = 20,41 percent" when compared to new Malay or bahasa Indonesia, based on a 1% data error tolerance.

Baranová (2015) researched "Intelligibility of lesser-known dialects". She analyzed dialect between Scouse and Geordie among high level student of English in Brno, Czech. The purpose of this study is to show the differences between these dialects and what is considered as the Standard English that students commonly known.

Wijayanti (2016) studied "Variasi Dialek Bahasa Bawean di Wilayah Pulau Bawean Kabupaten Gresik: Kajian Dialektologi". This study explained about how the phonological, lexical differences and also the mapping of the Bawean dialect variation in the Bawean island

of Gresik Regency. In this study, 70 forms of dialect variations were obtained from 200 basic vocabulary words in the list of questions posed. The 70 forms of dialect variations were divided into 20 phonological differences and 50 lexical differences.

Reniwati et al (2017) has been done their studied titled “Lexical variations of Minangkabau language within west Sumatra and peninsular Malaysia: a dialectological study”. This study attempted to trace the Minangkabau of the language’s aspects, in particular, lexical aspect by using the theory in dialectology. The population of this study was the whole speech Minangkabau society in the area of origin (kabupaten 50 kota and kabupaten tanah datar) and in the overseas area (Negeri Sembilan, Melaka and Pahang). After being done the comparison, the fourth samples show the lexical similarities and lexical differences. However, the calculation of dialectometric method is not indicating the degree of variation at the languages and dialects level. It is only at the subdialect and different talk level.

Wicaksana et al (2017) researched about “The phonological and lexical variation of lemukih and galungan dialect viewed from age differences: an analysis of socio-dialectology”. The goal of this study was to look into the phonological and lexical variance in lemukih and galungan village as a result of age disparities. This study was a qualitative descriptive study. Ten informant samples were chosen from both lemukih and galungan village based on preset criteria. The study's findings reveal that: 1) there is evidence of phonological variation such as unpacking, haplology, syncope, aphaeresis, and apocope; 2) there is evidence of lexical variation such as semasiological variation, onomasiological variation, formal variation, and contextual variation; 3) The development of technology, which leads to greater access into communities and begins to copy languages outside of one's villages, is the reason for a tendency of dialect variation observed by age differences in both lemukih and galungan dialects.

Kartikasari et al (2018) come with their research “A study of dialectology on Javanese “ngoko” in Banyuwangi, Surabaya, Magetan, and Solo”. The dialectology study of the Javanese language in Banyuwangi, Surabaya, Magetan, and Solo is important because it demonstrates the lexical and phonological differences of Javanese "ngoko". The goal of this study is to determine how many lexical and phonological differences around Banyuwangi, Surabaya, Magetan, and Solo in Javanese "ngoko". This study employs quantitative research in conjunction with (the or a) descriptive methodology.

Rumalean (2020) studied lexical differences in gorom language: a social dialectology study. Using a social dialectology approach, the current study attempts to characterize and explain lexical differences in gorom language based on age and

professional characteristics in east Seram Regency, Molucca Province, Indonesia. Furthermore, a snowball sampling strategy was used to analyze the data. Farmers and adult speakers had the same lexical forms, according to the research. Civil servants and children, on the other hand, employ the same linguistic forms. Many gorom children aspire to be government employees as they use public officers' speeches as a model for the type of prestigious speech they should deliver.

Susiati & Iye (2020) titled “Triangular Dialektometry: The Relationship of The Family of Language in South Sulawesi (Wakatobi Language, Cia-Cia Language, Pancana Language, Kioko Language, Tolaki Language)”. This study aims to describe the phenomenon of language use in several regions in Southeast Sulawesi by applying triangular dialectometric analysis. The research instrument used a dialectometric approach.

The difference between this study and other previous studies is in the object of research, which are in Mamuju area, Mamuju Regency and Tabulahan area, Mamasa Regency. This Research also compare the differences between dialect Tabulahan in Mamuju Language to the Scouse dialect in English.

## **2.2. Research Theory**

### *2.2.1. Dialectology*

Dialectology is the science of linguistics that discusses the variety of languages used by a community in an area. Mahsun (1995, p.11) stated that dialectology is the science of dialect, or a branch of linguistics that studies isoelect differences by treating them as a whole.

Basically, one dialect is different from other dialects because each has its own lingual characteristics. Mahsun (1995, p.23) describes the differences in linguistic elements as phonological differences, morphological differences, syntactic differences, lexical differences, and semantic differences. Based on the description of the differentiators above, what will be examined in this study is limited to phonological and lexical differences.

### *2.2.2. Contrastive Analysis*

Alan Davies (2005, p. 28) explained that Contrastive Analysis recognize the differences between L<sub>x</sub> as the source language and L<sub>y</sub> as the target language. The two languages data are described or analyzed, the result will be an explanation that describes the differences or similarities of the two languages. Parera (1986, p. 25) says that "Contrastive linguistics compares two contemporaneous languages. It can also be called synchronic comparative linguistics. Meanwhile, historical comparative linguistics compares two languages diachronically, from one era to another."

In simple way, it can be concluded that contrastive analysis is the science of linguistics that examines the differences, dissimilarities and similarities found in the patterns of two or more languages that are not cognate. While comparative linguistics is the study of linguistics that examines similarities and differences by comparing two or more cognate languages.

## **3. METHODS**

The type of research that used in this research is qualitative research. The researcher gained the result by doing observation in the place as the location of the research and also doing the literary research in contrasting the object of the research. The collected data from selected sources will be described its differences and similarities of language variety in phonological or lexical.

Sources of the data in this study were taken from the informans in Mamuju District and Tabulahan District. Sources of data for comparison in this study was obtained from the previous studies of Scouse in English. The researches titled "New- Dialect Formation in Nineteenth Century Liverpool: A Brief History of Scouse" by Honeybone in 2007, and "Intelligibility of Lesser-Known Dialects" by Baranová in 2015.

The researcher analyzed the data by using Mahsun's theory in dialectology approach that stated "there are five elements as language differentiator, namely differences in phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and lexical". In accordance with the scope of the research, the researcher identified the differences classification through making

comparison based on phonology and lexical between Tabulahan with Mamuju Language, and Scouse with English

Then, the discussion of the research was explained the synchronic differences and similarities between Scouse in English and Tabulahan dialect in Mamuju Language using contrastive analysis theory by Parera (1986) that said "Contrastive linguistics compares two contemporaneous languages. It can also be called synchronic comparative linguistics".

#### 4. RESULTS

##### 4.1. The Phonological Differences in Language Variations Between Scouse and English VSTabulahan Dialect and Mamuju Language

###### 4.1.1 TH Stopping

These differences are typically realized in English by contrasting alveolar stops with dental fricatives.

**Table 1.** TH-Stopping

<i>RP</i>	<i>Scouse</i>
Tin	Tin
/tɪn/	/tɪn/
Thin	Thin
/θɪn/	/tɪn/
Den	Den
/dɛn/	/dɛn/
Then	Then
/ðɛn/	/dɛn/

In this category, the comparison with Tabulahan dialect in Mamuju Language, there are no similar data found. Because, these both language variations have no dental fricative consonants sound such as "θ" or "ð".

###### 1.1.1. Non-rhoticity

Liverpool English is resolutely non-rhotic. Here some example of Non-rhotic Scouse pronunciation from *Swphonetics* (2013):

Dark /da:k/ Door/do:/

Rhotic and non-rhotic accents are most commonly found in the English variation, while in general Indonesian language and the regional language variations, there is no category of rhotic and non-rhotic.

###### 1.1.2. The Absence of Contrast Between SQUARE and NURSE

The realisations of these contrasts in varieties are for RP (Received Pronunciation) or British Standard English, Scottish Standard English, and for 'General Northern', the commonest forms in Northern Englishes as below:

	Square	Nurse
<b>RP</b>	[ɛə]	[ɜ:]
<b>SSE</b>	[ɛr]	[ɜr]
<b>GN</b>	[ɛ:]	[ɜ:]

The vowel sound changes that occur in the words Square and Nurse are as follows:

RP			Scouse
Square	/skwɛə/	—————▶	/skwɛ:/
Nurse	/nɜ:s/	—————▶	/nɛ:s/

As a comparison with Tabulahan dialect in Mamuju language, vowel contrast in the same word also occurs. A significant difference of vowel that found is sound of vowel “a”, as follows:

<b>Mamuju Language</b>			<b>Tabulahan Dialect</b>
(big) <i>kayyang</i>	/kajjaŋ/	—————▶	/kæjjæŋ/
(child) <i>ana'</i>	/anaʔ/	—————▶	/ænaʔ/

Mamuju Language has only one sound for the letter “a” as the open front vowel /a/ or the common sound in general Indonesian. But in Tabulahan dialect, it is sounded in two ways such as the open front vowel /a/ and near-open front vowel /æ/.

### 1.1.3. Lenition

The clearest lenition of Liverpool English is the spirantized which some plosives or stops are realised as fricatives in certain specific prosodic and melodic environments.

**Table 2.** Lenition in Scouse

<i>o</i>	<i>List of words</i>	<i>RP</i>	<i>Scouse</i>	<i>The Changes</i>
	Crime	/kɹɪəm/ m/	/kxɹa:	Adding velar fricative /x/ after velar plosive /k/
	Expect	/ɪk'spek t/	/ɛxspɛx t/	Velar plosive /k/ become velar fricative /x/
	Deep	/di:p/	/dɔ̃i:ϕ/	Adding alveolar fricative /ð/ after alveolar plosive /d/ Changing bilabial plosive /p/ become bilabial fricative /ϕ/
	Time	/taɪm/	/tθa:m/	Adding alveolar fricative /θ/ after alveolar plosive /t/
	Night	/naɪt/	/naɪθ/	Alveolar plosive /t/ become alveolar fricative /θ/
	Stop	/stɒp/	/stɒϕ/	Bilabial plosive /p/ become bilabial fricative /ϕ/
	Lead	/li:d/	/li:ð/	Alveolar plosive /d/ become alveolar fricative /ð/

Lenition data found in Tabulahan dialect is the subtype lost or debuccalization, which is lose its place of oral articulation and realized as a glottal sound, i.e. glottal fricative /h/ or glottal stop or plosive /ʔ/, or even the consonant disappear.

#### 4.2. Lexical Differences in Language Variations Between Scouse and English vs Tabulahan Dialect and Mamuju Language

The data below is found through literary source from previous research done by Veronika Baranová in 2015 for scouse vocabulary. The data found for Scouse lexical differences are 28 lexical variation and 134 lexical variation data for Tabulahan Dialect and Mamuju Language. From 200 words list used as a reference for data collection in Mamuju and Tabulahan, the use of different lexical variation is frequently found.

<i>List of words</i>	<i>Mamuju Language</i>	<i>Tabulahan Dialect</i>	<i>The Changes</i>
1 When	Pirang /pɪrɑŋ/	Pihhang /pɪhɦɑŋ/	Trill alveolar /r/ become double glottal fricative /h/
3 Wide	Maloang /maloaŋ/	Maloa' /maloaʔ/	Velar nasal "ŋ" become glottal plosive /ʔ/
4 Yellow	Mariri /maɪɪi/	Mahihi /mahɪhi/	Tapalveolar /t/ become glottal fricative /h/

### 5. DISCUSSION

TH-Stopping has been appeared for several variety of English, but for a few dialects in Britain (Honeybone. 2007, p. 14). Commonly, in English sounding the "TH" as dental fricative /θ/ and /ð/. But, in Scouse it realized as alveolar stops or plosive /t/ and /d/. On the contrary, there is no existence of consonant series "TH" and also sound of dental fricative /θ/ and /ð/ in Tabulahan dialect and Mamuju language phonology.

Rhotic accents mostly found in American English, Scottish and Irish. While, Australian English, British and some accents in England are non-rhotic (Trudgill, 2003, p. 112). Scouse or Liverpool English was categorized as non-rhotic. In English, sound for letter "r" (r-dropping) realized as approximant /ɹ/. Only few accent or dialect using tapalveolar /ɾ/ or trill alveolar /r/. Scouse is the one of dialect that also using tapalveolar /ɾ/ showed from pronunciation of "crime" /kɹɪm/. Meanwhile, in Mamuju language and Tabulahan dialect, there is no sound for approximant /ɹ/, but tapalveolar /ɾ/ and trill alveolar /r/.

Vowel contrast between SQUARE and NURSE that absence in Scouse change /ɛə/ in SQUARE /skwɛə/ into /ɛ:/ and the pronunciation become /skwɛ:/. The word NURSE /nɜ:s/ change /ɜ:/ into /ɛ:/ and the pronunciation become /nɛ:s/. Focusing in this case, this would allow for a single phonological category which could be realised as [ɛ: ~ ɜ:] to emerge. The same category also appeared in Tabulahan dialect and Mamuju Language. The data finding shows that Tabulahan dialect realized the vowel "a" as open front vowel /a/ and near-open front vowel /æ/. This accent became characteristic of Tabulahan dialect because it is frequently heard in Tabulahan's vocabulary.

Honeybone (2007, p. 20) give an explanation that Lenition in Scouse is unique among the English varieties around it. Scattered spirantizations and affrications are known in other English varieties but no one indicate more like Scouse. The data shows the spirantized words which are some plosives or stops are realised as fricatives. Although, it cannot be confidently claimed that it was part of Liverpool English from the moment it was

formed. In the same way, lenition in Tabulahan had been around for along time and being the clear characteristic to knowing this dialect. The data Finding explained the most frequent change semerged in this dialect is debuc calization that change some of consonant alveolar trill /r/ or alveolar tap /r/become glottal fricative/h/.

Lexical change swill give different meanings of words in dialects. From the data findings, the lexical differences in Scouse and English have the most variation in the noun class, while the least in the adverb class. Meanwhile, the difference between Tabulahan and Mamuju also has the most lexical variation in the nounclass ,whilethe least in the preposition class. From these two dialects, the occurrence of lexical variations for the noun word class appears to be the mostdominant.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

This research points the result out from four phonological features that hadbeen compared, there were two similarity features emerged in both dialect such as Vowel Change, and Lenition. There was no different data found in Tabulahan dialect in Mamuju Language for another two features such as TH-Stopping and Rhotic or non- rhotic category. While, in Scouse TH-Stopping appeared different from English and this dialect is classified as non-rhotic. Similarities of lexical variation from Scouse in English and Tabulahan dialect in Mamuju Language occurred in word classes noun, verb, adverb, and adjective. The differences were found in pronoun, preposition, determiner, conjunction, numeral and question words.

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