

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS LANGUAGE STYLE IN ENGLISH AND SANGIHE SIAU DIALECT

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ABSTRACT: This study uses descriptive and contrastive analysis. Data in English were collected from books related to sociolinguistics, speaking books, and sources from the internet. Data in Sangihe language were collected by writing and recording conversations in situations, times, and opportunities such as conversations that occur when passing each other. On the street, conversations between family members (at home), conversations between teachers and school officials, conversations in the office, places of worship, and others, the data were analyzed using the concepts of Fishman, Tillit, and Bruder and to explore language comparisons using comparative theory. The results of the study indicate that the comparison Language style between English and Sangihe dialect Siau in forms and patterns in greetings and expressions farewell in has two forms, namely formal and informal. In addition, researchers found three patterns in greetings in English and Siau language. Sangihe dialect. The patterns are formal greetings, informal greetings, and not greeting each other. The pattern is the same in English, namely saying goodbye as a greeting. Meanwhile, the Sangihe language dialect Siau only has two greeting patterns, namely formal and informal. S alam and expressions farewell in English and Sangihe is different. For example, greetings and farewells in English are diverse. Meanwhile, in Sangihe, they are limited.

Keywords: Greetings and farewells in English, Sangirik language, Contrastive analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is the science of language, the science that studies, examines, or learns languages in general, including regional languages, Indonesian, or foreign languages. Linguistic terms are often expressed with various terms or names. Some state it as linguistics, introduction to linguistics, general linguistics, or general linguistics. However, with different terms, the substance of the study is the same, namely language. Kridalaksana (1983) stated that linguistics is the science that studies, examines, or examines the nature and intricacies of language, namely language in general that humans have as a means of communication or linguistics is the science of language or the science that investigates language scientifically.

Language is the ability of humans to communicate with other humans using signs, such as words and gestures. The study of language is called linguistics. The English word "language" comes from Indo-European *d̥ǵʰwéh₂s "tongue, speech, language" via Latin *lingua*, "language; tongue", and Old French "language". The word is sometimes used to refer to codes, ciphers, and other forms of artificially created communication systems such as those used in computer programming. By language in this case, we mean a system of signs for encoding and interpreting information.

Bloomfield (1933:3) said that language has an extraordinary role in human life because language has many relationships with all aspects of human life. The greatest impact of language is that language can distinguish humans from animals. English and Sangihe language originate from from two groups different languages. English including in clump Indo- European languages (Campbell, 1998), whereas Sangihe language is

included in the Indo-European language family (Campbell, 1998). English is included in the Austronesian language family (Simons, Gary F. and Charles D. Fennig, 2017). Therefore, both English and Sangihe Siau dialect language have their own characteristics. Sangihe dialect language The Siau language consists of several dialects, namely the Siau, Manganitu, Tabukan, Tahuna and Tagulandang dialects. The Siau dialect is used as an everyday language by the people living on Siau Island.

Talking about language as a means of communication, language is also an object of sociolinguistics. Fishman, (1971:219) said that sociolinguistics is the study of language from the aspect of who speaks using a language, to whom, and when we use the language. From the definition above, one of the habits in every society to build relationships with others is by exchanging greetings , and According to Abdul Chaer , Sociolinguistics is a subdiscipline of linguistics that studies language in relation to its use in society. In his book Abdul Chaer also stated that what is discussed in sociolinguistics is the users and use of language, the place of use of language, the level of language, various consequences of contact between two or more languages, and the variety and time of use of the variety of language.

In distinguishing the two languages, the author uses Lado's concept (1957), which states that contrastive analysis is a way to distinguish elements of language in form, meaning, and distribution between two languages to find similarities and differences between the languages.

Based on the statement above, this study focuses on comparison style the language in shape and pattern greetings and expressions farewell in English and the

Sanger dialect of Siau to find out the similarities and differences. Sitaro Regency uses the Siau language, Sitaro Regency among others Siau, Tagulandang, Biaro. For the Siau language, the author focuses more on the Siau language used on Siau Island. Siau Island is divided into six sub-districts including, East Siau District, South East Siau, Central Siau, West Siau, North West Siau and Siau West South. For subdistrict That Alone writer more focus in Siau Barat sub-district, Ondong sub-district. Almost all residents in Ondong Sub-district, Siau Barat use Siau language in daily conversation, but there are also those who use Manadonese Malay and Indonesian. Manadonese Malay is used by people to communicate with people from other tribes and Indonesian is usually used in formal situations

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. In qualitative research, research results can be in the form of notes, recordings, documents, or relevant notes. This research is not in the form of numbers (Tarigan, 2009:6). Descriptive methods are used to describe, explain, and explain social phenomena from the perspective of participants and also search for information on the internet and collect references from several journals and theses related to this research.

Data collection technique

English language data was collected from sociolinguistics books, *Speaking books* and the internet. For Sangihe dialect language data Siau, collected by writing, grouping and analyzing the results of conversations that occur in situations, times and opportunities in places such as: conversation that happened on the street, conversation

between family members (at home), conversations between teachers and school staff, conversations in the office, places of worship. The informants consisted of several people who were very fluent in English. and the informant the is speaker original Language Sangihe and Siau who were born in Sangihe and Siau but live and settle in the village Rinondoran, District East Likupang . Informants were assessed based on age, gender, and language knowledge.

Data analysis techniques

Theories used for analyze comparison Language is theory comparison. The data found in both languages were analyzed descriptively using the theories of Tilit Fishman and Bruce and Mary N. Bruder. The data in English and Sangihe were contrasted using Robert Lado's contrastive theory (1971:114).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Forms and Patterns of Greetings in English and Sangihe Siau Dialect

In communicating in English, greetings and farewells are important elements to establish good social relationships with others. Greetings and farewells are speech acts that aim to build a new relationship with someone, for example: asking the person how they are "How are you?" and maintaining the relationship that has been established by greeting the person such as "hi/hello", and ending the conversation by using a closing/farewell expression, for example: "goodbye".

Forms greetings and expressions farewell in Language Sangihe nature polite and show respect. Already become habit or custom customs in public Sangihe For each other

greet when meet or part. Greetings greetings and farewells in Language Sangihe divided into two forms, namely formal and informal. The formal form is usually used for people with higher social status in terms of age, job, or rank, while the informal form is used for all groups or equals.

When meeting or saying goodbye, they will greet each other and say goodbye accompanied by a handshake (formal form) or kissing each other on the cheek (informal form). The form of greeting and farewell expressions in English consists of two parts, namely formal and informal. The formal form is an official form of greeting and farewell expression while the informal form is an informal form of greeting and farewell expression.

According to Fishman (1972:73) formal forms are usually used for people who have a higher social status in terms of age, education, job or rank. On the other hand, informal forms are usually used for people who have a lower social status, equal or with those who are known close (family , friends) near , neighbor , and so on).

Brown & Ford (1961:64) through naturalistic observation in communication there are 2 patterns, namely reciprocal and non-reciprocal. The reciprocal pattern is that the participant greets or says goodbye to the other person, then responds to the other person, and is given a meaningful response to the participant. While the non-reciprocal pattern is that the participant greets and says goodbye, the other person responds and gives a response that does not contain meaning.

Forms and Patterns of Greetings and Expressions in English.

1) Forms of greeting in English

a) Formal form of greeting

The formal form is a form of greeting used by speakers at official or formal activities or meetings.

The following is an example used in formal form:

- *Happy Morning, Mr. Park*
- *Happy afternoon, Mrs. Anna*
- *Happy Evening*

b) Forms Informal Greetings

Form Informal greetings are a form of greeting used by speakers in informal activities or meetings.

The following is an example used in informal form:

- *Hi or Hi*

A very informal variation of greeting and commonly used in the United States. This form can be used for participants who have siblings or not, for people they know, in an informal variation. This greeting shows a friendly attitude towards others.

- *Hey*

A variety of casual greetings are used in informal situations and for people one knows and is familiar with.

- *Hello*

This very informal greeting variant is usually used with someone you don't know and is the most common greeting for someone you know well.

➤ *What's up bro? How are you?*

There are different types of greetings, casual and informal, normal and familiar.

2) Greeting Patterns in English

Greeting patterns are the systematic arrangement or arrangement of language elements according to the language regularity used by the speaker in starting or initiating a conversation.

The pattern consists of:

a) Formal Reciprocal Greeting Pattern

A reciprocal formal greeting pattern is a systematic arrangement or arrangement of language elements according to the language regularity used by participant A to participant B in initiating or starting a conversation in a formal activity or meeting so that there is reciprocity between the participants.

Based on the existing data, several examples are taken:

A: Good afternoon, Mr. Park.

B: Good afternoon Sri.

This example is a pattern of use between students and their teachers. The greetings used are very formal with the use of titles and surnames. This shows that there is a social distance between them and their relationship is vertical. On the other hand, participant B still uses the same form of greeting which shows that he still wants to maintain his status between them.

A: Good morning Mr. Park.

B: Good morning, Mrs. Kim.

The example above is a formal and polite greeting between fellow lecturers of the same age at a university, but participants A and B still maintain social distance. This shows that their relationship is not close.

b) Reciprocal Informal Greeting Patterns

The formal reciprocal greeting pattern is a systematic arrangement or arrangement of language elements according to the language regularity used by participant A to Participant B in to start or start talks in a activity or informal meetings so that there is reciprocity between participants.

Based on the existing data, several examples are taken:

A: Hi/Hello

B: Hi/Hello

The example above is used by participants who have the same social status to greet/greet someone in certain situations, for example when entering a class

and there is more than one person there, and when greeting, do not list the names one by one. Just say hello in a loud voice.

A: Good morning, ma'am.

B: Hi Lia.

The greeting above uses the use of greetings in a family context. In English-speaking societies, it is common for someone with a lower status to greet someone with a higher status, using an informal form of greeting, this is not only in a family context but also in a non-family context. Regarding status, age, and occupation, the relationship between participants A and B is vertical. However, this vertical relationship becomes a horizontal relationship due to the kinship factor, namely the role of parents and children. This is the same as the example above, namely the greeting between a mother and her daughter.

c) Non-reciprocal Greeting Pattern

Non-reciprocal greeting patterns mean:

- Someone gives a greeting in a formal form and receives a greeting in return in an informal form or vice versa.
- When someone greets you, the answer they give is meaningless.

Example:

A: Congratulations Morning, Mrs. Rose.

B: Hi Fika

In the example above , participants greet a woman who is his neighbor , who was at that time Busy sweep page . The style used by the participants is a formal and polite form of greeting, while the target participants respond using an informal form of greeting.

A: What's wrong with you?

B: Not much

This example is an example of a reciprocal pattern where the greeting given in return does not contain any real meaning. In the example above, this happened because the speaker was not in a good mood. He answered casually because he did not expect a longer meeting.

2. Forms and Patterns of Expression Farewell in English

1) Forms of Farewell Expressions in English

The form of farewell expression in English is the form of words or sentences used by the speaker to end the conversation. The form of farewell expression consists of two parts, namely formal and informal. The following describes the form and pattern of farewell expressions in English.

a) Formal farewell expressions

The formal form is a form of farewell expression used by speakers to end a conversation in an official or formal activity or meeting.

- *Goodbye.*
- *Good night*
- *Good morning*

b) Forms of Informal Farewell Expressions

The informal form of goodbye is an expression used to end a formal conversation or meeting.

- *Have a nice day.*
- *Goodbye .*
- *See you again.*

2) Expression Patterns in English

Farewell speech patterns are systematic arrangements or arrangements of language elements. Which are used to close or end a conversation. Farewell speech patterns consist of three patterns, namely formal reciprocal farewell speech patterns, informal reciprocal farewell speech patterns, and non-reciprocal farewell speech patterns.

a) Formal Reciprocal Farewell Expression Pattern

The speech pattern of a formal reciprocal farewell greeting is a systematic arrangement or arrangement of language elements according to the language regularity used by speaker A to speaker B in ending an official or formal activity or meeting so that there is reciprocity between speakers A – B and vice versa. The following are examples:

A: Good morning.

B: Good morning.

The above example is a farewell expression whose use is related to time. It can be used between participants of the same or different status and in formal or informal situations.

b) Informal Reciprocal Farewell Expression Patterns

The farewell expression pattern is a systematic arrangement or arrangement of language elements according to the regularity in language used by speaker A to speaker B in ending an activity or meeting that is informal or unofficial. Here are some examples:

A: Goodbye my darling, my sweet.

B: Goodbye, David.

The example above is an expression of farewell between participants who have a close and intimate relationship, namely between a pair of lovers.

c) Formal Expression Patterns non Reciprocal.

Non-reciprocal farewell speech patterns are usually used between participants of different statuses, such as age, education, or occupation.

The following are examples of non-reciprocal farewell speeches:

A: Nice to meet you.

B: Okay.

d) Informal Expression Patterns are not Reciprocal.

A: Okay, bro. It's talking to you. See you around

B: Okay, take care

2. Forms and Patterns of Greetings and Expressions in the Sangihe Siau Dialect.

1) Forms Greetings in Sangihe Siau dialect

The form of greeting is one of the forms of speech used by speakers to start a conversation. The form of greeting is divided into two, namely formal and informal:

a) Formal Form

- *Siong bae.* 'Good morning'

Greetings used in the morning.

- *Tabea.* 'Good afternoon'

Greetings used during the day can also be used in the afternoon before eighteen o'clock.

- *Malam bae.* 'Good night'

A greeting used at night. This greeting is also most often used at night when visiting someone's house or even when passing someone on the street.

- *Tabea , Pastor .* 'Good afternoon, Pastor'

Greetings to religious figures. This form is formal and polite

b) Informal Form

- *Wei/ Hey 'Hi'*

A very informal, casual and familiar greeting variant. Used between participants of equal status, for example same age, familiar or unfamiliar.

- *Bou apa ?* 'From where?'
- *Saranga kau unke?* 'Where are you going?'

A form a greeting that is merely a small talk to greet someone who has just arrived or passed on the street.

- *Mengotong si horo* ' stop by here first '

Greeting participant in the form of a polite reprimand to someone passing by.

2) Greeting Patterns in Sangihe Siau dialect

Greeting patterns in sangihe siau dialect consists of from :

a) Formal Reciprocal Greeting Pattern

A reciprocal formal greeting pattern is a systematic arrangement or arrangement of language elements according to the language regularity used by participant A to participant B in initiating or starting a conversation in a formal activity or meeting so that there is reciprocity between the participants.

The following are some examples:

- *A: Siong bae* . 'Good morning'
- B: Siong bae* . 'Good morning'
- *A : Tabea* . 'Good afternoon'

B: Tabea . 'Good afternoon'

From the research results, the author found that the example above can be used between participants who have the same status or not, whose language is familiar or unfamiliar, relatives or non-relatives.

- *A: Siong bae, Meterě 'Good morning teacher'*

B: Siong bae ringang, ?'Good morning'

The example above is a greeting between a student and a student his teacher is formal and full of respect.

b) Reciprocal Informal Greeting Patterns

The informal reciprocal greeting pattern is a systematic arrangement or arrangement of language elements according to the language regularity used by participant A to participant B in initiating or starting a conversation in an informal activity or meeting so that there is reciprocity between the participants.

The following are some examples:

- *A: Tabea ma ara ' Good afternoon ma ara '*

B: Bae kuko. 'Afternoon kuko'

The above greeting examples can be used in all situations, by relatives or non-relatives, close or unknown, acquaintances or strangers. These greetings are informal and familiar.

- *A: Selamat pagi, Meterě 'Good morning, teacher'*

B: Bae, ringang .'Good morning, friends'

The example above is informal and familiar. Participant A greets participant B by mentioning his job, where participant B is his relative, then participant B replies to the greeting by calling him a friend. Variants like this can only be used by participants who have the same status, namely age, job, education or both have a horizontal relationship.

c) Non-Reciprocal Greeting Pattern

The non-reciprocal greeting pattern is:

- Someone gives a greeting in a formal form and receives a reply in an informal form, or vice versa.
- When someone greets you, the response given is meaningless.

The following are some examples:

➤ *J: Kate mapure saranga kau amang ?*'Where are you going home?'

B: Sarang balleku 'To my house'

➤ *A: Sarang apa i kau e ungke?* 'Where are you going?'

B: Sarang sasi medea kina. 'Want to go to the beach market? look for fish '

3) Forms Expression Farewell in Sangihe language.

The form of farewell expression is form or sentences used speaker For end conversation. The form of farewell expression consists of:

- Form expression formal farewell
- Form expression informal farewell

a) Expression Formal Farewell

The formal form is a form of farewell expression used by speakers to end a conversation in an official or formal activity or meeting.

The following are some examples:

- *Ia seng mangiroro* . 'I go first '
- *Seng bawelo , ia seng napure horo*. 'it's late, I want to go home '

b) Forms of Informal Farewell Expressions

The informal form is a form of farewell expression that speakers use to end a conversation in an activity or meeting that is not official or informal.

The following are some examples:

- *Hedo diělo*. 'See you tomorrow'
- *Ia seng matamai horo* ' I go first, okay'
- *Mangiroro eng* 'Go ahead, okay'

4) Pattern Expression Farewell in Language Sangihe and Siau dialect

The farewell expression pattern in Sangihe language is a non-reciprocal pattern, both formal and informal, namely the absence of any form of repetition of words or phrases in the response.

a) Expression Farewell Formal non Reciprocal

Formal expression patterns are the arrangement or structure of language elements that systematic according to the regularity in the language used by participant A to participant B in ending a formal activity or meeting but there is no reciprocity between participants.

Following This is examples:

1. A : *Ia seng mangiroro* . 'I'll go first'

B : *Ore*. 'Yes'

2. A : *Ia seng matamai* . 'I go Formerly'

B : *Pakatemude ue su dajeng ungke* . 'Be careful on the road kuko'

b) Expression Farewell Informal non-reciprocal

Informal expression patterns are systematic arrangements or arrangements of language elements according to the regularity in the language used by participant A to participant B in ending an informal activity or meeting but without any reciprocity between the speakers.

Following This is examples :

1. A : *Mengariroro horo*. 'Go Formerly yes'

B : *Ore* . 'Yes'

2. A : *Hedo sau mesombang diélo* . 'Until meet Tomorrow'

B : *Ore ringang.* 'Yes Friend'

COMPARISON TABLE

		English	Siau language
Form	Formal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good Morning • Good Afternoon • Good Evening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siong bae. ' Good morning ' • Tabea . ' Good afternoon ' • Malam bae. ' Good afternoon night ' • Tabea , Pendeta . ' Good afternoon , Pastor '
		Informal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hi • Hello • What's up bro? How are you?
Greeting Patterns	Formal	A: Good afternoon, Sir. Park	A : Siong bae, Meterě . 'Good morning , teacher'
	Reciprocal	B: Good afternoon Sri	B: Siong bae, .'Good Morning '
Greeting Patterns	Informal	A: 'Good Morning , Mrs. Rose.	A : Tabea Ma ara 'Good
	Reciprocal	B: Hi Fika	afternoon ma ara

Formal non	A: Nice to meet with you .	A : Ia seng mangiroro 'I will go first'
Reciprocal	B: Okay .	B : Ore 'Yes'
Informal non-	A : Okay, bro. It's talking to you.	A : Heddo sau mesombang diello.
Reciprocal	See you around	'See you tomorrow'
	B : Okay, take care	B : Ore ringang. 'Yes friend'

CONCLUSION

After describing comparison Language style and greetings expressions and farewells in Language English and language Sangihe dialect Siau, determine shape and pattern, as well as find the similarities through analysis contrastive, the author found several things that can be concluded, namely:

1. Judging from its function of use, both greeting expressions and also expression farewell in Language English and also Language Sangihe consists of of two forms namely formal and informal.
2. Based on the discussion in the previous chapters, it was found that the greeting and expression patterns in both languages consist of reciprocal and non-reciprocal patterns.
3. Forms and patterns of greeting and farewell expressions in Language English very varies, while in Sangihe language dialect Siau only There is a number of variants.

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