1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Dialect is various different forms within the same language. Dialect also has definition as the kinds of language which are differences of vocabulary and grammar as well as pronunciation. The study of various different forms of dialect, especially regional dialect is called dialectology or dialect geography as stated by Crystal (1980). From this statement, we can understand that:

- the study of dialect is scientific,
- dialectology relate to dialect mapping.

Dialectology studies the differences of dialects in regional. It can be a word, phrase, meaning, and even structure.

Ayatrohaedi (1983) states, “Penekanan kajian dialectologi pada tujuan geografi telah memunculkan pandangan bahwa bahasa terhadap unsur-unsur kebahasaan yang berbeda, yang telah dipetakan itu (peta bahasa) merupakan cabang lain dari kajian dialectologi, karena tujuan utamanya adalah membuat peta bahasa.” It means that dialect geography is division of dialectology that study about the relationship from the different language.

Kerf (1991) stated that dialect geography studies the language variation base on local differences in a language regional. Furthermore, he stated that the result from research dialect geography is making mapping. From this explanation, besides studying the variation dialect also needed to make the mapping dialect.
Ayatrohaedi (1999) also emphasized that language mapping is needed absolute because it will describe the differences and similarities from the dialect.

From the above explanation, the writer wants to describe the dialect of Toba language in region of Tobasa, Samosir, and Tapanuli Utara because the writer wants to applied what Crystal, Ayatrohaedi, Keraf, and Mahsun said and as the writer knew, nobody people that wrote this topic.

1.2 Problem of the Study

This research is focused to show the dialect geography of Toba language in Region of Tobasa, Samosir, and Tapanuli Utara. So, the problems are:

- How are the dialects different?
- What are the percentages of the differences?
- How are the isoglosses of the dialects?

1.3 Scope of the Study

The scopes of the study are limited to vocabularies or lexicons and phonology, so the semantics being not discussed and the dialect just researched in Region of Tobasa, Samosir, and Tapanuli Utara.

1.4 The Purpose of the Study

The purposes of the study are follows:

- To find out the different language among Tobasa, Samosir, and Tapanuli Utara.
- To find out the percentages of the differences.
To find out the mapping the isogloss.

1.5 Reason for Choosing the Topic

The writer chooses Dialect of Toba Language in Region of Tobasa, Samosir, and Tapanuli Utara because the writer wants to describe and explain the dialect. As the writer researches, so many people are difficult to distinguish among dialect, accent, and pronunciation. The dialect not just focuses on the sound, but also the various different of the same language.

1.6 Methods of the Study

Method of research in this writing is library and field research. Method of library research for finding data is collection some books which relevant with the analysis of this paper and copy part of material in the book to be reference. Method of field research for collecting the data by writing, asking, giving the list of the questions. Firstly, the writer asks their names, ages, and jobs. Here there are three informants that the writer asks. The first informant is Mr. Sihombing 75 years old, his job as ex headmaster. He is from Tapanuli Utara region. The second informant is Mr. Manik 72 years old, his job as a farmer. He is from Samosir region. And the last or the third informant is Mr. Pasaribu 82 years old, his job as ex headmaster. He is from Tobasa region.

The lists of the question that the writer gives are verb, noun, and adjective. It is about 220 vocabularies and its phonology. To look for the differences dialects for each region observation, the writer did the degrees analysis by using basis of
vocabulary or written form of lexicon. In phonetics vocabulary is difference but the meaning is same.

The studies according to dialect geography are done by some steps, namely:

(1) Collecting basis of vocabulary or written form of lexicon that will be researched by using list of vocabulary.

(2) Making the list various dialect.

(3) Determining the substance various vocabularies by using dialectometry formulation.

(4) Making the isogloss of the dialect.

To know the differences of vocabularies as language differences, dialect differences, sub-dialect differences, speech differences, or nothing differences is applied by the dialectometry formulation:

\[
\frac{S \times 100}{N} = d \%
\]

Notes:

- \( S \) = the variation of dialect in region observation.
- \( N \) = a number of vocabulary.
- \( d \) = distance of vocabulary among the regional (%).

Base on the above formulation, can be concluded:
- more of 81 % is language differences
- 51-80 % is dialect differences
- 31-50 % is sub-dialect differences
- 21-30 % is speech differences
- Less of 20 % is nothing differences.

- More 17 % is language differences
- 12-16 % is dialect differences
- 8-11 % is sub-dialect differences
- 4-7 % is speech differences
- 0-3 % is nothing differences