

THE EXISTENCE OF INDONESIAN LANGUAGE AS A THREAT OF MOTHER LANGUAGE SHIFT IN THE TOURISM AREA: A SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY AT CARITA BEACH AND TANJUNG LESUNG

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to find a shift of the mother language or regional language by the existence of Indonesian Language in the tourism area of Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita. The mother language shift should be overcome by the good language inheritance to the children and young generation. The sense of pride that should arise will be faded if there is no good inheritance of language from parents. This study is presented in the description type from the results of questionnaire recap in decimal. The method that is used in this study is qualitative description method, that is describing the data which is taken from the questionnaire results become the percentage of the respondent answer. The questionnaire method that is used is also accompanied by the results of researchers' interview to respondent. The results that are obtained from this study is the fact that there is a shift in the mother language or regional language in the tourism area of Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita. This is seen from the percentage graph of an interview questionnaire with the title "basa urang" that becomes one of the tools in this study. In addition, researchers also get the results from family tree description proving that there is language shift caused by the absence of mother language or regional language inheritance to the next generation.

Keywords: Sociolinguistic, Inheritance, Shift, Language, Threat.

INTRODUCTION

Inheritance of mother language to the next generation is very important to do. It aims to let the child know his or her social identity and grow the sense of pride to his or her mother language. But, in reality mother language at Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita, Banten, began rarely to be used. It happens because many immigrants from outside Banten who come to travel and of course to communicate with people around there along with the rise of tourism potential in that place. Communication can run smoothly if speakers and partners try to understand each other's utterances. Society in Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita with the immigrants are so. They communicate by using one language which is nationally agreed, that is Indonesian Language.

Simply, language shift means a community or society leaving a language entirely to use another language (Sumarsono and Partana, dkk 2002: hlm 231). Language shift usually happens in the country, region or district that give hope to a better socio economic life thus inviting immigrants/transmigrants to come (Chaer dan Agustina, 2004: hlm. 144).

The main factor of the shifting language is the bilingualism of society (*societal bilingualism*). Almost many cases of language shifts occur through intergeneration. In other words, it is rarely a large number of individuals in a society who abandon language and replace it with other languages in the course of their lives.

Mother language shift usually will not get to the extinction stage of language when the shift does not take place where the mother tongue is used. Danie (in Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 145) conducted a study of language shifts that caused the extinction of a language where it had been used since no more speakers or speakers had drastically been greatly reduced.

The cause are: (a) mother tongue has been working for a long time as lingua franca in that place, (b) mother tongue is a high prestige language in that place, (c) a need for introductory language for

children to enter the school, and (d) the development of official language as the national language and the country language in that place.

Based on the observstion, people in Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita prefer Indonesian language than their mother tongue. It desire appears because it based on the reason that Indonesian language can be used widely so that they can communicate with many people. In addition, they also agred to use Indonesian Language to communicate with their children can communicate widely and gain extensive knowledge. The increasingly frequent and widespread use of Indonesian language has resulted in the loss of the mother language because native speakers have not used it and have not inherited it. Although the function is very necessary, it turns out the existence of Indonesian language can shift the use of mother tongue in the tourism area of Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita.

METHOD

The research method use the qualitative method. Qualitative research is a research procedure that produce a descriptive data in the type of written or spoken words from humans and their behaviour that can be observed so that this study/research purpose is understanding the certain individual and his or her whole background (Setiyadi, 2006: hlm. 243). This method is considered relevant and appropriate with the researchers needs because qualitative method research has one of the right characteristic to be used by the researcher, that is case study.

The research data that gained from this research sourced from the society in Tanjung Lesung and Pantai carita, Banten. The data is gained by fill the questionnaire through interview process. The list of question and questionnaire that used is based on interview package "Basa Urang *Project*" (Cohn, dkk, 2013). The data source used amount to 55 people from the required categories. The various categories of this research informant is based on social level such as age differences, education level and occupation.

The data collection techniques that conducted by researchers is through interviews by using the instrument questionnaire "Basa Urang". The instrument consists of open questionnaires, closed questionnaires, story telling, and family tree. The acquisition of data from the instrument is by interview because it becomes one of data collecting that can be used to explore the causal relationship between the aspects in qualitative research (Setiyadi, 2006: p. 243). The method used in this study using one method of data presentation method, namely the refer method. This method is done by making a note and recording what was said by the respondents. Researchers are directly involved in the discussion while listening to the ordinance of the narrative presented by the informant.

The technique of data analysis from research is done by calculating the percentage of mother language shift by existence of Indonesian language. Data analysis is done by qualitatively descriptive. The conclusion of the study came from the outline of analysis of research data.

ANALYSIS

Tanjung Lesung is a beach that located on the western tip of Java Island exactly in the Tanjung Jaya Village, Panimbang Subdistrict, Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province. The name of Tanjung Lesung is used because the location of this beach has a land that juttet into the sea and formed like the tip of the dimple. Lesung is a traditional tool for pounding rice. The waters in Pandeglang regency (including Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita) are included into the water conservation area with a wide in number of 7,391 km². Geographically the area of Pandeglang Regency is located at latitude 6'21'- 7'10 LS and longitude 104'48'- 106'11 'east longitude. Pandeglang Regency is adjacent to Serang regency in the south, Indonesia Ocean in the west, Sunda Strait in the west, Regency of Lebak in the east.

Based on its geographical location, Pandeglang Regency becomes the perfect tourism destination that visited by the tourists. Pandeglang Regency began to develop tourism potential. One of them is the water conservation area which began to bring many tourists to that area such as Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita. Although tourists who come still from one country (domestic), it has a big influence on language development that used by people in the area of Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita.

By many tourists who comes from various regions, of course there will be a communication that exists between a tourists with the shop seller which is native of Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita. This communication affects the use of language in that area. A tourists who come from outside Banten use Indonesian language to communicate with the merchant. Due to the large number of tourists coming, the people of Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita are getting used to using Indonesian language, even with the people who come from Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita. This habits affect to the local language they used before. Indonesian language is often used in everyday life rather than regional languages. Using Indonesian language gives a sense of pride in each individual community of Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita.

Based on the observation , many people in Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita use Indonesian as their daily language. Moreover, if they talk to their children, it is rare for a families who use the local language as a communication tool with their children. Many of them use local language to their children only when the are angry. The use of regional languages when they show their annoyance to their children shows their level of seriousness when expressing the annoyance.

The research analysis was seen from the recap of instrument that took a point of view from age and education. Banten is one of Indonesia's newly provinces that accepts migration from various ethnic and other regional languages. However, the dominant in terms of language and local ethnic are Sunda and Java, especially in the area of Pantai Carita and Tanjung Lesung, Banten. Based on the age point of view, almost 30% of old age respondents agree that mastering Sundanese to be able to socialize in Banten is important. Almost 25% young age respondents agree on that. However, due to 3.5% of young respondents disagreed that it was important for him to master Sundanese in Banten. From an educational point of view, 42% more highly educated people agree that mastering Sundanese is important and 0% disagree about it. Unlike the low educated community, as much as 21.9% agree to master the Sundanese language is important. However, another 2.4% disagreed about it.

Banten province is formed from various ethnic and regional languages So that it can not be denied there would be born new speakers. Judging from the age of respondents, almost 30% of old age respondents agree with the requirement for their children to master the mother tongue. As much as 3.7% do not agree their children must mastering their mother tongue with various reasons. 21,4% Young age respondents agree that their children should mastering their mother tongue. However, as much as 10.7% of young respondents disagreed about it. In the educational perspective, 35.7% of high school respondents agree that their children should mastering the mother tongue and found 0% of respondents are highly educated who disagree with it. A total of 19.5% of low-educated respondents require their children to master their mother tongue. However, as much as 9.7% of low-educated respondents disagreed about it.

Banten Province is part of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which in fact has an official language, namely the Indonesian language. From the point of view of age, as much as 35.7% of young respondents strongly agree to master the Indonesian language is important. Older respondents also as much as 29.6% strongly agree that mastering the Indonesian language is important. In an educational perspective, 50% of highly educated people strongly agree on this and 26.8% of low-educated people strongly agree on the statement.

Indonesia consists of various regions that have various jobs. It has become proper for someone to leave their home country just to work. However, wanderers always have obstacles, one of the obstacles is language. Older respondents as much as 22.2% strongly agree that mastering the Indonesian language will make it easier, especially for their children, to work in other areas. The Young respondents also assume as same as the old respondents. More than 35% agreed on that presumption. In terms of education, as much as 21.9% of low education strongly agree on it and 35.7% of people with higher education also strongly agree on it.

Based on the calculation results from the table, as much as 9.1% of 55 respondents or 5 people can not be recorded data because all the required data can not be accepted by the researcher. So, researchers only get data from 47 people or about 90.9%. Based on the results of the study, as much as 38% of respondents chose to inherit the Indonesian language rather than the mother tongue (in this case the Sundanese language) to their children. According to respondents, the Sundanese language that they use is classified as a rough language so it is inappropriate to used outside the region. However, the presumption of the importance of mother tongue inheritance was still visible. As much as 32.7% of respondents chose to inherit on their mother tongue. They conclude that the mother

tongue is adequate for daily use in the environment as a form of conservation effort. As much as 17.7% chose to inherit a mixed language between Indonesian and local languages because the respondents thought both languages were important.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that there are still many people of Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita who want to inherit their mother tongue to their children. However, the desire was eroded by the selection of Indonesian language as the language that will be inherited. The selection of Indonesian language as a language of inheritance has a high number because the function of Indonesian language that can be widely used.

In addition to research instruments and interviews, this study also saw a shift in the mother tongue into the Indonesian language through the language path that is reflected in the family tree. In this research, there are 55 family tree that become object of research. Based on the results of the analysis, there are 63.6% of respondents proved there is a language shift from the mother tongue into Indonesian language and as much as 36.3% still maintain its mother tongue through language inheritance. In order to focus this research on the title, researchers took 24 family tree samples out of the total. Based on the analysis of 24 samples, the researchers found that 17 family trees experienced a language shift from mother tongue to Indonesian. Thus, it can be ascertained that the tourist areas in the area of Banten, especially Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita experienced a shift in mother tongue.

CONCLUSION

The results of research conducted in the area of Pantai Carita and Tanjung Lesung, Banten, show the following. As much as 30% of respondents of older respondents agree that mastering the mother tongue (Sundanese) is important. However, as much as 25.9% of older respondents agree to master the Indonesian language is more important than mastering the mother tongue. In contrast to young respondents, as much as 23.2% of older respondents argue that mastering the mother tongue is something important. However, as much as 35.35% of young respondents feel more important to master the Indonesian language than the mother tongue. This fact shows that more language shifts occur in younger respondents than older respondents. Viewed from the educational point of view categorized into two that is low and high, as much as 38.85% high-educated people agree that mastering the mother tongue is important, while the respondents with low education level as much as 20.7% who agree on the assumption. As much as 42.85% high educated community more emphasize the mastery of Indonesian language and as much as 24.35% of respondents with low education also agree that the Indonesian language is more important to master than the mother tongue.

As much as 38% of respondents chose to inherit the Indonesian language to their child, while 32.7% of respondents prefer to inherit the mother tongue rather than Indonesian. Respondents who choose to inherit the Indonesian rather than their mother tongue argue that Indonesian is general and widely used in Indonesian territory. In addition, respondents assume that Indonesian language can support the future of their children.

Viewed from the language path in the family tree of respondents, 63.6% of respondents experienced a shift in the mother tongue by the existence of the Indonesian language. Meanwhile, as much as 36.3% of respondents did not experience a mother language shift by there is no the existence of influence from the Indonesian language.

The results of this study indicate that the people of Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Carita experienced the language shift, which is from mother tongue to Indonesian. Many people speak in a mixed language by combining the mother tongue and the Indonesian language. It proves that Indonesian language greatly influences the use of their mother tongue every day. Thus, it can be concluded that the existence of Indonesian language has shifted the use of mother tongue in the community, especially in the tourism area of Tanjung Lesung and Pantai Cerita, Banten.

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