

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Tanjungbalai is the one of the East coast municipalities in North Sumatera Province. It has 6 districts and 31 sub districts where borders of the Asahan regency. They use Tanjungbalai Malay language as their daily communication language. For the Malay language it self, although Tanjungbalai Malay language is a dominant language which used in Tanjungbalai does not close the possibility of a decrease in the use of language in Tanjungbalai Malay language, especially in the field of fisheries Thus , in mastery of a language, the maintenance of language is important, like Holmes (2003:63) says that language is an identity, and it is more important to be maintained. In addition, Corson (2002 : 74) explains that maintenance one language is vital for self identity. so when the vernacular language does not maintain, it can be loss in the next generation.

Nowdays in Tanjungbalai Malay language, the researcher found that there are many lexis in Tanjungbalai Malay language that never use of young generation because of moderenization. It cause many lexical items of Tanjungbalai Malay language has potential to endangered especially in fisheries area because Tanjungbalai is the number two of the largest fisheries center in North Sumatra after Belawan. Beside that the influence of technology and modernization is most effected in fishery lexical items in Tanjungbalai. The technology development could lead to certain words dissapear and formed new word, besides that the time is also contributes to the change of everything. Time change as all things, there is no reason why language should escape this universal law (Saussure, 2011).

Attitude toward language is also having significant effect on language. Language attitudes are the feeling people have about their own language variety or language varieties of other. For example in English language, attitude to language appear to be important in language restoration, preservation, decay or death (Baker : 1995).

Nowadays many young people tend to use different words than the old generation (Lishandi, 2013 : 134). There are many forms of lexical loss in this language that can treat the maintenance of this language. When young people see their words and then use them in their daily communication, they will consider the word as their native language. In this case nowadays most of the young generation in Tanjungbalai has no knowledge of many lexical items related to the fishery if this situation continue then the language itself will be endangered.

For example looking at *Kamus Bahasa Melayu Asahan* (Wahid,2008) so many names of fishery items in Malay languages are not recognised anymore by Malay's young generation nowadays.

- (1) *ambe or jormal/jokhmal* (how to catch fish by making two ponds of woods are tracked in a row to the left and right so that fish are forced to pass through the mouth *uncang* tied to a pole located in the middle of two ponds)
- (2) *apik lempang* (vice-officer)
- (3) *cuban* (Wood that is used as a mesh size when knitting fishing nets)
- (4) *dokar/ dokakh* (Angler fish that get lots of fish)
- (5) *mangiso* (Catching fish by pulling two ends of the web rope to the shore and citing the fish trapped inside)

(6) *pangilar/ pangilakh* (Fish trap device in a small river made of wire mesh)

From the data, nowadays many young people in Tanjungbalai didn't know the meaning of this fishery words because young generation never hear and use those words. For example, the old generation known vice-officer as *apik lempang* but now a young generation know vice-officer as *mualim*.

Beside that as the small town in North Sumatera, Tanjungbalai district is near with the sea and it is an anchorage where some its inhabitants work as the fishermen. According to the law of the republic of Indonesia no 31 in 2004, fisheries are all activities related to the management and utilization of fish resources and the environment ranging from pre-production, production, management, to marketing, implemented in a fisheries business system and the fish resources are the potential of all types of fish and the activity of export and import trade was happen in the fisheries area, its place of goods trading from and to abroad especially from Malaysia as a neighbor nation. It makes one of cause the fish from the fishermen never found in the traditional market because some fish was export to the abroad before arrive to the traditional market. It gives the effect to the fishery lexical items in Tanjungbalai Malay language become loss and its makes Tanjungbalai Malay language needs got a serious treatment because not only have an impact on extinction lexicon but also have an impact on the labelling the name of flora and fauna.

Because of these facts as a young woman who was born and raised in Tanjungbalai, the writer is interest to investigate more closely the condition of lexical occur in Tanjungbalai language and research about fishery lexical items in Tanjungbalai is also has not observed yet before. Finally, this study is entitled "fishery lexical items

in Tanjungbalai Malay Language”. This study is to find out the lexical condition occur in Tanjungbalai Malay language.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

The problems of the study are presented as being related to the conditions of lexical items in Tanjungbalai Malay language. The problems are elaborated into more particular questions, such as the following.

- (1) What are the inventories of fishery lexical items used in Tanjungbalai Malay language?
- (2) What is the level of the mastery of the Malay speakers on the fishery lexical items?
- (3) Why is their mastery on the lexical items in the way it is?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The research is aiming at studying new phenomena of lexical items related to fishery in Tanjungbalai Malay language. Thus, the objectives of this study are.

- (1) to investigate inventories fishery lexical items used in Tanjungbalai Malay language,
- (2) to describe level of mastery of fishery lexical items realized in Tanjungbalai Malay language, and
- (3) to elaborate the reasons for the level of mastery of the use of fishery lexical items in Tanjungbalai Malay language.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study is limited to the lexical items concerning with the fishery items in Tanjungbalai Malay language. It focuses on the analysis of the inventories of lexical items in Tanjungbalai Malay language. The study categorized into five categories, fish's names, fishery's activities, fishery's tools, fishery's qualities, and fishery's products.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

Findings of the research are expected to be useful for the readers both theoretically and practically in some respects.

- 1) Theoretically, the findings of the study will be useful for enriching the theories on lexical items particularly for understanding the inventory of lexical items and the reasons of lexical condition in Tanjungbalai Malay language. In addition, the findings can be reference for futures studies.
- 2) Practically, the findings can be useful for those who have focus on linguistic study especially the lexical items in Tanjungbalai Malay language. Moreover, the ideas and the points of view of the findings can significantly be useful to be used as.
 - a review of literature for further researchers,
 - b material reference for language learning particularly related to lexical conditions, and
 - c material for helping people particularly Tanjungbalai people in understanding Tanjungbalai Malay language.