

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Indonesian country consists of many societies and ethnics, namely, such as: Javanese, Batakese, Malaynese, Acehnese, Minangnese, Sundanese, Balinese, etc. Because of this, Indonesia has many native languages. Indonesia has 746 native languages (Pusat Bahasa, 2008). Every ethnic have their original place and use their own native language. But sometimes there are people between them that moved to other ethnic's place, that is why there are more than one ethnic in one place. The example is what happen in Desa (village) Sidojadi Kecamatan (district) Bukit Malintang Kabupaten (regency) Mandailing Natal. Beside Mandailingnese people as the original villagers, there are those Javanese people who moved to Sidojadi, as being told before.

Eventhough those Mandailingnese people as the original villagers live in Desa Sidojadi which is in Kecamatan Bukit Malintang Kabupaten Mandailing Natal, they tend to use Javanese language or they mixed their Mandailing language and Javanese language to communicate with their friends, relatives or people around them whether those people whom they talk to Javanese or Mandalingnese.

This is the conversation of Mandailingnese teenagers in Desa Sidojadi Kecamatan Bukit Malintang Kabupaten Mandailing Natal taken as the preliminary data.

Conversation I (the conversation occurred at 4th December 2016)

- A: *Mendung ae.*
Udan nai mabo. Pakean, pakean
 (It's cloudy, it almost rain. Clothes)
 B: *Pakean ku sada, mak.*
 (My clothes is one)
 A: *Ojo didele nangkono*
 (Do not put the clothes there)
 B: *Men ae*
 (Let it be)
 A: *Mengko ireng*
 (Later it will be black)

Conversation II (the conversation occurred at 5th December 2016)

- A: *Rukiyah, kenal kue seng sekolah MAN seng jenenge Nadia?*
 (Rukiyah, did you know Nadia that school in MAN?)
 B: *Nadia? Tanda*
 (Nadia? Yes, I know her)
 B: *Eneng koncone Nadia seng kirim salam karo dek nene*
 (Nadia's friend sends a peace for her)
 A: *Akeeran alasanmu*
Jadi pie, si Neni opo si Nadia?
 (Too much your reason)
 (So how, Neni or Nadia?)
 B: *Nadia*
 (Nadia)
 A: *Parbuncut iku.*
Ora enak iku di gowo, si Neni majo.
Eh, Nal, wes intok sertifikat? Piro nilaimu?
 (she likes sulked)
 (It's not good to bring her. Better you choose Neni)
 (Eh, Nal, did you get your certificate? How about your score?)
 B: *70 (pitu pulu)*
 (Seventy)
 A: *Inda yakin*
Gowo renelah sertifikate tak delok
 (I don't believe)
 (Bring here, so i will check it)

The conversations above have been observed by the researcher in Desa Sidojadi itself and that really happens; sometimes they tend to use Javanese

language or sometime mixed their language (Mandailing and Javanese language). It is a problem here, the researcher thinks that this phenomenon is relate to the theory of Garvin and Mathiot (1968). And also instead of using Javanese language, the Mandailingnese teenagers should learn deeper to use Mandailing language to keep the existence of Mandailing language.

Teenagers are generations that must preserve their culture, language and ethnic. As I know that the teenagers tend to talk to teenagers each other. By see the previous conversation, the researcher wants to see the Mandailingnese teenagers language attitude in Desa Sidojadi to Mandailing language. In talking the attitude becomes the important thing. The speaker keeps out their existence.

Attitudes are the feelings people have about their own language or the language of others (Crystal 1997:215). Attitude to language is a construct that explains linguistics behavior in particular. Attitudes are mental phenomenon which cannot be examined and cannot observed directly, but they are manifested in people's action (Baker, 1992). People's attitude toward language can be seen from how they think about language, how they use language, with whom they use, where and how often they use the language. Language attitude studies will determine that people's attitude towards language might be positive or negative (Chalak & Kassaian, 2010).

Related to the positive or negative attitudes, Garvin and Mathiot (1968) states that language attitude contains three characteristics, they are: (1) language loyalty which motivates a society of language speakers maintain their language, and if it is needed they will protect their language from other languages' inflences, (2)

language pride, which motivates the people to make their language as their identity and the unity of the society (3) awareness of the norms, which motivates the people to use their language in carefully and politely and this is the biggest factor which contributes to the activity of using the language (cited in Masruddin,2014). People with these three characteristics towards language are categorized as people who have positive attitudes, but if they do not have or less of these characteristics are categorized as people who have negative attitudes.

In studies about language attitude by Mamun (2012), Chew (2013), Dweik (2015), Siregar (2010), Tsinghua (2011), and Nujraeni (2015), they have same result that all the respondents in their research showed that they have positive attitude.

The researchers Tsinghua (2011) and Dweik (2013), tell about the attitude of students towards English language, and the respondents held the most positive attitudes to learn English, or they like English language and they like those who speak English, or the respondents show the positive attitudes because they normally had more access and exposure to the language and had more oppurtunities to use it.

Abidin (2012) in a study of EFL Students' Attitudes towards learning English Language show that the respondents have a negative attitude towards learning English. The mean score of the three aspects of attitudes towards English among the respondents to be different. Al-Zahrani (2008) proposed that the reason of such negative attitude might have been a reaction to the instructional and traditional techniques used by some of the English language teachers.

Based on the synthesise above, and the phenomenon that happens in Desa Sidojadi Kecamatan Bukit Malintang Kabupaten Mandailing Natal, as the researcher described previously that most of the Mandailingnese teenagers use Javanese language rather than Mandailing language. They still use Javanese language or mixed their language between them eventhough some of them understand Mandailing language as they interact with Mandailingnese people in school, market, or in other places. Because of this, the researcher thinks that there must be something that influences the attitude of Mandailingnese Teenagers in Desa Sidojadi Kecamatan Bukit Malintang Kabupaten Mandailing Natal.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems are formulated as the following:

1. What are the language attitudes of Mandailingnese Teenagers in Desa Sidojadi Kecamatan Bukit Malintang Kabupaten Mandailing Natal?
2. How are Mandailingnese Teenagers in Desa Sidojadi Kecamatan Bukit Malintang Kabupaten Mandailing Natal realized the language attitude?
3. Why do Mandailingnese Teenagers realize the language attitude in the way they do?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems of the study, the objectives of this research are formulated as the following:

1. to find out the attitude of Mandailingnese Teenagers in Desa Sidojadi Kecamatan Bukit Malintang Kabupaten Mandailing based on Garvin and Mathiot theory
2. to describe the ways of Mandailingnese teenagers in desa Sidojadi Kecamatan Bukit Malintang Kabupaten Mandailing Natal realized the language attitude
3. to elaborate the reasons of the attitude of Mandailingnese Teenagers in Desa Sidojadi to Mandailing language

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of this study focuses on the attitude of the Mandailingnese Teenagers in Desa Sidojadi. The researcher uses the theory proposed by Garvin&Mathiot (1968) about the characteristics attitude of language, and Fishman (1972) about the domain of language use. However, the researcher limits the research by focusing to Mandailingnese teenagers age ranged 16-18 years old and also focusing to opinion of Mandilingnese teenagers in Desa Sidojadi Kecamatan Bukit Malintang Kabupaten Mandailing Natal.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

Hopefully the findings of this research is useful theoretically and practically. First, theoretically, hopefully, the findings of this research will give some contribution and insight to applied linguistic particularly in the language attitude which can be used as a reference for the similar studies with different focus on object in the future. Second, practically, the findings of this research will give more information about the language attitude especially Mandailingnese

Teenagers language attitude in Desa Sidojadi Kecamatan Bukit Malintang Kabupaten Mandailing Natal and make the Mandailingnese people who live in Multi-ethnic societies being aware that they need to add their knowledge about their ethnic and improve their language attitude to their language or other language.



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