

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is not only a tool of communication but also related to a set of behavior and cultural norms and values of which one's self-identity is contracted.

It is not only a matter of linguistic difference

language, but also a matter of identity and culture

in society, and how they interact with each other and

order to maintain their identity. (Narasimhan, 1997) state

that we are living in a globalized world where information

with the help of technology is spreading, leading to a sense

of who we are and where we belong. In this process, language is lost. A

world where different cultures are interacting, many aspects of

culture are being lost or not passed on to future generations.

to children, such as traditional knowledge, customs, and

vernacular languages. This loss of language is a significant

language, and it is a global phenomenon. There are almost

die and many languages are being lost. There are 6,900

languages in the world. 2,500 of them are extinction. UNESCO says that

Indonesia, India, America, Brazil and Mexico are countries, which have multi

varieties of language, but they are facing a very danger of language shift. Indonesia

has 169 ethnics and 742 languages are facing a very danger of extinction because

their speakers are less than 500 people.



In Indonesia is a multicultural; country which has lots of varieties of ethnics and vernacular language spread all over Indonesia. The varieties of ethnics group also spread in Delitua. The varieties of ethnics group also spread in Delitua such as, Mandailingnese, Javanese, Chinese, Tobanese, Minangkabau, Karonese and Bahasa Aceh. Because of those varieties, in Delitua develops two kinds of social interaction, there are interaction between the same ethnics or intra ethnics and interaction between different ethnics or inter ethnics or called : they use the same ethnic they use Bahasa Aceh to speak to same language. It makes that a main factor for the shift of language is the used of mother language in the original situation. In a contact situation, speakers are generally considered social, and researchers have focused on speakers attitudes (both explicit and unstated) toward a language and domains of language use in the community. Additional research has focused on the effect of language shift, generally on the (changing) structure of the language itself.



Language shifts potentially happen when the community of language is bilingual speakers. Language shift simply means that a community stops to use a language completely in favor of another one. For instance as Gunawan (2004 ) found that Lampung language is shifted because of Bahasa Indonesia's pressure. As Sembiring (2008) in her study indicated that the differences of language choice between the role of parents and children. According to her, children prefer to use Indonesian language. It is also Indonesia language than Manda language and Manda language. *Use Reason in Shifting Bahasa Langsa City ;* ruddin (2018) *unity in North language among e patterns that ion) still uses me from other he shifting of Bahasa Aceh language happened due to four interconnected, i.e migration, number of the speakers, demography and economic factor. Based on the previous research not only in Pulau Kumpai change the words into Indonesian but also in happen in Delitua. It happens for Intra marriage and for inters marriage they use Bahasa Indonesia in the daily life.*



Based on the data of Kelurahan Delitua, the numbers of language speakers in Delitua are 991 Javanese, 319 Minangkabau, 539 karonese, 835 Mandailingnese, 430 Tobanese, 290 Chinese, and 210 Acehnese. From the data above, Bahasa Aceh is one of minority groups whose speakers are not to much in Delitua. The fewer speakers of Aceh ethnics in Delitua will make the speakers will choose to use the dominant or the unity language in communication with different ethnics

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communication. It can make the vernacular language or local language will be nearer to be the extinction of identity.

Mahmoed (2008) states that many young generations of minority language leave their language because of forcing from the national language 'pengindonesiaan' and the effect of globalization era. The minority group of

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Bahasa Aceh language will make the young generation more comfortable to use the national language then local language, because their society consists of many ethnics.

The researcher of this study was observed these phenomena clearly from her experiences that the researcher found Acehnese did not use Bahasa Aceh anymore to their children. The Acehnese children always speak Bahasa Indonesia,

even so their parents also

didn't use it above it will

shift to Bahasa Indonesia when

they communicate with Bahasa Aceh with

their children. This

phenomenon is happened in

multicultural society one's minority

language result of some

form of language (Ludgill: 1991)

in addition to the mother or language

replace the majority of language

shifts to the majority of people

who reared by the majority. This can make many

languages used in a particular area that was affected by the society itself to choose

which language are suitable without considering the cultural norm.

The language shift happens when language user selects a new language to replace the previous language. In other words, language shift occurs due to the public certain language switching to another language; in this case usually the



dominant language will exist. Wildan ( 2001 : 68 ) defines language shift as the change from the habitual use of one language to that of another language.

The example of communication that is consisting of language shift in Delitua. Based on the observation of intra marriage.

A : *Ho ne jak ?* 'where do you want to go?'

B : *Kamo naksu jalan-jalan ke Mol.* 'We want to walk to Mall'.

Delitua



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guage shift in

*munikasi*

*municate with*

Based on the data transcript above, it is clear that Bahasa Aceh language was shifting into Indonesia language.

## 1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of this study, the problem of the study are formulated as follows :

1. What types of shift occurs among speakers of Bahasa Aceh in Delitua?
2. How do the shifts occur among speakers of Acehnese in Delitua ?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ in Delitua ?

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## 1.5 The Significances of the Study

The findings of this study were expected to be theoretically and practically relevant. Theoretically, the study considered to enrich the theory of language planning especially Bahasa Aceh language shift in Delitua. The factor influences

language shift in Delitua. The pattern of Bahasa Aceh language and the reason of Bahasa Aceh language shift into Bahasa Indonesia.

Practically, the result of the study are considered to contributes information of language shift of Bahasa Aceh language in Delitua for the students, lecturer, society, researchers and government. The secondly students, sociality and Bahasa Aceh cift. The third , the rest arch who have intende ge in Delitua. And g Pusat Bahasa, hopefu d of language plannir guage, so the langua;



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