

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Background of the Study

Indonesia consists of many ethnic groups. Every ethnic group has a particular language. Language is very important. Language is considered an important symbol of a minority group's identity for maintain (Holmes: 2001). For example Mandailingnese language is a part of culture. John said "Language as sentences and speech acts, as an extension of the more biologically fundamental forms of intentionality that we have in belief, desire, memory and intention, and to see those in turn as developments of even more fundamental forms of intentionality, especially, perception and intentional action".

Mandailingnese language was used by Mandailingnese people. Mandailingnese language used in regency of Mandailing Natal (MADINA). Mandailingnese spreaded and moved the land in Medan. One of the destination was Bandar Khalipah located in Medan. They make their own community for years. It was proved by many people speak mandailingnese language in the era. When mandailingnese live Bandar Khalipah, They use their vernacular language to each other by using mandailingnese language. Although Mandailingnese community live side by side with Javanese. Javanese is one of the biggest population and Mandailingnese in Bandar Khalippah, followed by Mandailingnese.

Mandailingnese people who live in Bandar Khalipah ever used mandailing language to Mandailingnese people. But now mandailingnese people can not used

it anymore. It is proved which the next generation especially teenagers can not use it anymore. According to [Abrams & Strogatz \(2003\)](#) language shift as a competition process in which the numbers of speakers of each language vary as a function both of internal (as the net outcome of birth, death, immigration and emigration rates of native speakers), and of gains and losses owing to language shift. Weinreich (1968:79) defines language shift as the change from the habitual use of one language to that of another. It is shifted and it affects to the existences of mandailingnese language itself. In this cases, not only occur with teenagers but it is also undergone by another teenagers surround of them, especially it occurs with Mandailingnese people.

Bandar Khalipah has 15 ethnics groups such as Acehnese, Bataknese, Mandailingnese, Niasese, Malay, Minang, Betawi, Sundanese, Madura, Bali, Banjar, Dayak, Chinese, and Ambon. The two biggest majorityy ethnics in Bandar Khalipah are Javanese 61, 2% and Mandailingnese 17.7 % of the population. Now the young generation of mandailingnese can not use and speak Mandailing language. They perceive that language is not up to date, not proud of language, not suitable and old fashion in this era. However, the teenagers feel so proud if they master and speak foreign language such as English.

In daily activity mandaling people speak Indonesian language. The parents speak to the children Indonesian language, the garandfather speak to garandchildren Indonesian language and mandailingnese teenagers speak to mandailingnese teenagers Indonesian language too. They do not used their mandailingnese language anymore. That is why Mandailing language is shifted and one of the factor is bilingualism.

To show the percentage of Mandailingnese in Bandar Khalipah, the following table 1.1 presented.

**Table 1.1**  
**Eg: The Ethnic in Bandar Khalipah**  
**Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan 2014/2015**

The ethnic	Male	Female	Totality(X)
1. Javanese	11763	11770	23532
2. Mandailingnese	3471	3329	6800

Based on table 1.1 above, a table clear that Mandailing people who live in Bandar Khalipah are second rank of majority ethnics in this area. They communicate, interact and socialize with other ethnics. It is so much possible to cause mandailingnese language is shifted and oftenly use Indonesian language to each other. Preliminary data that had shown situation Language shift of Mandailingnese in Bandar Khalipah Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan.

Based on data above, it is supported by the data below: Rusman (12 years old)

*Researcher* : *Ulang sai na manonton ho Rusman.*

*Respondent* : *Ulang itu kak diulangi lagi?, dan sai itu apa kak?( what does it mean Ulang and sai? )*

*Researcher* : *Jangan menonton lagi rusman* (Rusman, please don't watching)

*Respondent* : *ooooo, itu artinya, jangan menonton.* (That is mean)

(The Conversation at home, 1: 2015)

The other people speak mandailingnese (adult 34 years old)

*Regar* ; *Ro do rohangku si Polan ancogot tu son.*

*Respondent* : *Ngomong apa nya Tulangmu bere? (What talking about your tulang bere?)*

*Researcher* : *Mungkin si Polan datang besok Nantulang.* (May be si Polan will come there tomorrow)

*Respondent* : *itulah tulangmu suka kali bahasa kampung. Uda tau tak bisa lagi awak bahasa itu* (yeah, your Tulang is very like in mandailing language, he is know I cannot speak mandailing language anymore).

(The Conversation a clarify 2: 2015. respondent and researcher)

Based on the primary data above, a teenagers and adults who were mentioned above, shifted mandailingnese language, because they never used mandailing language any more. They are dominant using Indonesian language in School, friends and with parents. Next a girl ( Fitri. 21th). The other primary data example:

*Researcher: Fitri muda kehe hamu ancogot to Pajak tabusi ma diau kele Binder da. U ganti pe epengnai, oke.* (Fitri, if you going to the market tomorrow would like buy binder for me, I will give the money. Oke).

*Respondent* : *Apa kak? Ngomong indonesia aja lha! Aku ngak ngerti* ( what you say kak, I don't understand. Please speak Indonesia language).

(The Conversation in request 3: 2015. Respondent and researcher)

Based on the third data above, mandailingnese language has shifted. It is because of status in which mandailing language is considered by mandailing language was not up to date in Bandar Khalipah. The views and phenomena described above is the background of the researcher's interest to research Mandailingnese Language shift in Bandar Khalipah. This research is entitled by Language shifted of Mandailingnese in Bandar Khalipah Kec. Bandar Khalipah. Then, this will out the factors, pattern and reason why the mandailingnese language is shifted.

## **1.2 The Problems of the Study**

Based on the background of this study, the problems of the study are formulated as follows.

1. What factors influence Language shift of Mandailingnese in Bandar Khalipah?
2. How is the pattern of Mandailingnase language shift in Bandar Khalipah?
3. Why does Mandailingnese language shift occur in Bandar Khalipah?

## **1.3 The Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study are formulated as in the follows.

1. To find out factors influence language shift of Mandailingnese in Bandar Khalipah Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan?
2. Describe the pattern of Mandailingnese language shift in Bandar Khalipah?
3. To find out reason Mandailingnese language shift occur in Bandar Khalipah?

## **1.4 The Scope of the Study**

Based on the above background and the problems of study, it can be stated the scope of the study. In order to be more directed, this research will explore the language shift of Mandailingnese in Bandar Khalipah Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan. This study focuses on describing of language shift of Mandailingnese in Bandar Khalipah, determining factors influence, the pattern language shift of Mandailingnese in Bandar Khalipah and reason why Mandailingnese language shift that happen to the next the generation. Included language-centered of communication, language-centered communication and get

information. In terms language interest in communication and ethnic, perceptions about Bandar Khalipah kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan in context, images associated with language shifted in mandailing, language one of them skills, and important in dialect in sociality.

### **1.5 The Significances of the Study**

The findings of this research are significant in three respects, factors or describe the pattern and reason why Mandailingnese language shift of Mandailingnese. Theoretically, the study considered to enrich the theory of language planning especially language shift in Bandar Khalipah. The factors influence Mandailingnese language shift in Bandar Khalipah. The pattern of Mandailingnese language and the why Mandailingnese shifted in to Dominant Indonesian language.

Practically, the result of the study considered to contribute information of language shift of Mandailingnese teenagers/ students, lecture, sociality, government and also researcher. Firstly for teenagers/ students so they can enrich knowledge about of language shift. The secondly students/ sociality and Mandailingnese can use it to support the reversing of the mandailingnese shift.

Thirdly, the result of the study can be previous knowledge for the next research how wants to gain a deep insight especially in mandailing language shift. In generally in language planning theories. The last for government, in the case in language center hopefully the result of this study help them make a well plan of language planning. Especially keep maintaining Mandailingnese language so the language is not abandon or loss.