CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Language is a communication tool that is needed by humans. Language is a communication medium that is formed from the sound symbol system that comes from the human mouth. Its existence is also very important considering that with language, all people on earth can interact each other. The languages in this world also vary, depending on which group they come from. Language is also included in the culture which is very high in value because language plays a role in social life where it can be said that every day humans communicate with one another using language.

This is in line with Wibowo (2001: 3), who argues that language is a meaningful and articulated sound symbol system (produced by means of speech) that is arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a communication tool by a group of humans to give birth to feelings and thoughts. Language has existed for a long time, both formal and informal form; humans can also give names and designations of everything that can be seen by the eye, in accordance with the culture that each group produces. Language can also be developed over time, and can be passed down from generation to generation.

With language, people on earth can solve problems that occur in everyday life by communicating with other members of the community so they can easily solve their problems. Conversely, without language, everything that humans face will be difficult because there is no smooth communication between members of society with one another, human civilization will be difficult to develop. Language can be used by anyone and at any time, both from formal and informal situations. Used by the whole community from a place to study to a place to make a living. At school, the office and at the market though.

Language is certainly very much related to communication, where there is no single form of communication that does not involve language in it. Communication is essentially the process of conveying messages from sender to recipient, meaning that communication must involve two or more people. Related to the diversity of languages in the world that are so numerous, especially in Indonesia, where there are more than 1,100 regional languages (delivered by President Joko Widodo in a debate at the Shangri-La Hotel, Central Jakarta, Sunday 30/03/2019) showing so many languages being created by a group of people who live together in a place.

The formation of language could be of cultural isolation where our ancestors traveled from one place to another to survive by finding food so

that they met new people who also had their own language. It was from the meeting that made them form a new language that they could understand from their two languages with the agreement made. According to Noam Chomsky, languages were formed 60,000 - 100,000 years ago in Africa. At that time humans are able to communicate with their body gestures and also the sound produced from the mouth. Over time, with the evolution of the human brain that is increasingly changing, humans can begin to name things that are around them.

When we move from the area where our language originates, then right away we have decided to adapt with the new language that is in the new area that we will live in. Language maintain is very important considering that language is a legacy from our ancestors which if we don't maintained, it will fade and eventually become extinct in the future. Language maintenance denotes the continuing use of a language in the face of competition from a regionally and socially more powerful language. The approach of the theory that will be used in this research is the sociolinguistic approach. Sociolinguistic itself is the study of language in society. The simply put is sociolinguistic study language and the factors that influence language in society.

There are so much local languages in Indonesia. Local language is language spoken in an area in a sovereign state that is small region, federal state, province or wider territory. Based on the Government Regulation of the Republic Indonesia number 57, 2014 concerning development, protection of language and literature, as well as improving Indonesian functionality. Talking about regional languages in Indonesia, as noted above, there are more than 1,100 regional languages spread across the Archipelago, one of them will be discussed in this study is that Buginese Language, it is found in the area of South Sulawesi.

South Sulawesi is a province in Indonesia located in the southern part of the island of Sulawesi; its capital city is Makassar. Native speakers of Buginese language are 4 million people (w en.m.wikipedia.org), but according to the latest update, SIL International logs Buginese language has roughly 3.6 million native speakers (cited in Arka, 2007) which is the largest among any other three ethnic groups in South Sulawesi, i.e. Makassar, Mandar, and Toraja. There are a variety of tribes; of course each has a different language. Some of them are Buginese, Makassarese, Mandarese, Toraja, Konjo, and there are still a number of other tribes found in southern Sulawesi.

The main topic that will be discussed in this research is the Buginese language, which has the Buginese local language. Based on Central Bureau

of Statistics of Indonesia in 2010, the population of Buginese was around 6.8 million people or 2.88 percent of the total population of Indonesia. Now the Buginese are also spread in various provinces of Indonesia, including in the province of North Moluccas. The spread of Buginese people in various regions is due to the souls of the Buginese migrants who have been brought by the Buginese ancestors who used to wander and sail the seas to survive. At present, most native speakers of the Buginese language are still present in the province of South Sulawesi.

The sub-districts where are most Buginese speakers gathered are found in Bastiong village and Tubo village. The spread of Buginese speakers in various regions makes them spread and made the new groups in a place. The current focus of research where the author will make an observation of how Buginese can maintain their language in the middle of the native people from Ternate, especially in the Bastiong Talangame Village. When it compared to other urban villages, the largest number of Buginese in Bastiong Talangame village is around 60% of the population from other tribes. Another tribes are Tidorenese, Gorontalo, Kayoa, and more.

Buginese language is a language of immigrants in Ternate city, so it needs adjustments to the local language and then there will be a little bit difficult in maintaining the language because we know that the speakers are

only those who are native Buginese. That's why an effort is needed to maintain the language so that language shift or multilingual events do not occur. One of the issues that are quite interesting in the study of shifting and maintaining the original language in competition with the dominant majority language, and that is what will be used as research.

1.2.   Statement Of The Problem

Based on the background and the reason choosing the topic to be the research that has been described above, there are two main problems that will be focused in the research. They are:

1.2.1. How do the Buginese people maintain their language in Ternate city?

1.2.2. What are the factors contributing to the maintenance of Buginese language in Ternate city?

1.3.   Scope Of The Study Statement

The scope of the problem in the research that will be carried out is within the scope the society of Buginese in the city of Ternate, more specifically in Bastiong Talangame Village.

1.4.   Objective Of The Research

According to the main problems that have been described above, there are two main objectives of this research. They are:

1.4.1. To describe how the Buginese people maintain their language in the society of Ternate city, especially in Bastiong Village.

1.4.2. To describe the factors contributing to the maintenance of Buginese language in Ternate city.

1.5. Significance Of Research

The significance of doing this research is for the significance of the development of shared knowledge, and the interests of the surrounding community who want to find out more about the Buginese language in Ternate city especially in Bastiong Village.

1.5.1. Theoretical significance

The theoretical significances that can be obtained through this research are:

1.   Theoretically, this research can contribute knowledge of sociolinguistic study.

2. To enrich understanding about how important it is to maintain language so that the language is not displaced by the majority language in an area.

1.5.2. Practical significance

The practical significances that can be obtained through this research are:

1. Hoped that the readers will more aware about how important the local language in the middle of multilingual language in an area.

2. To give more additional information for other researcher who wants to make a new research that related to this topic.

1.6. Literature Review

Literature review is to show and explain briefly the library materials and results of previous research, both published and unpublished in the form of books, magazines, papers, journals, theses, dissertations and other sources such as libraries and then from internet networks. A literature review is required for the authenticity or originality of the research to be carried out.

The first literature review is the journal by Nurhayati which is published online with the title **"Model Pemertahanan Bahasa Jawa Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta "**. This journal is published in the year of 2010. In Nurhayati's journal, she discusses the model of understanding the Java language in the special area of Yogyakarta. This research is using a sociolinguistic approach. According to Nurhayati, there are some thought materials to be used as maintain, namely maintain efforts through the naming of Javanese language philosophy, the second is maintain efforts through Javanese language culture and festival competitions, the third is maintain efforts through Javanese traditional arts development models and the last is efforts to maintain Javanese language everyday models. The journal is using sociolinguistic as her approach.

The similarity between the research and the current research is the main topic, it is about language maintenance. The method and approach are

also same with this research. It also has some differences; some of them are the target or object of the research, and the specific title. This research is talking about the model of language defense, while the researcher's research is talking about language maintenance.

The second literature review is a journal by Baryadi. The research carried out is about the development of **"Pengembangan "Dwibahasawan Yang Seimbang" Untuk Mempertahankan Bahasa-bahasa Daerah Di Indonesia"**. This research is published in the year of 2014. In his research he discusses about Bilingual people, a bilingual community that has several regional languages. Baryadi's findings discussed the development of different languages in the same area so that there is a balance and there is no language shift or one of them will be lost and how to maintain both languages so that it will not disappear even though it is in the same area. The research is use sociolinguistic approach.

The difference of this research and Baryadi's journal is at the specific title that discuss about the developing of "balanced bilingualism", and the subject is the larger scope that is regional language in Indonesia, but the similarities are the main topic that are equally discussed about language maintenance and also the approach.

The third literature review is a journal from Erniati. According to her journal research (2019) with entitled **"Buginese Language Maintenance in the City of Ambon"** which says that the Buginese language is a Minority language that is in the middle of the Ambonese language. According to Erniati, the existence of a minority in an area will melt in the majority language, but in fact the Buginese language is still used in daily communication between ethnic groups.

The preservation of the Buginese language in the Wara neighborhood, Ambon City still persists, because the community still retains its language by continuing to use the Buginese language when communicating with fellow Buginese tribes. The defense of the Buginese language is also examined in various domains, from the family, neighboring shutter, work and so on. The factor that most influences the survival of Buginese language is due to the loyalty of the speaker, ethnic attitude have a sense of pride and love the language. It also has the difference between these researches, it is the object of the study, and the similarity is the main title and the approach used.

The fourth literature review is the script by Mandea (2011) with the title **"The Maintenance of Tobelo language in Wawama Village"**. In his script, he explain that there are some factors that support to community of Tobelo people that is still survive to used Tobelo language in the among majority of

Morotai especially Wamama Village that use Galela language. The support is setting, scene, participants, many explanations that researcher found as a data to presents that it is really occur in social of Tobelo people. Setting and scene is one factor that makes community of Tobelo people itself confident, proud and easy to build the better communication with use Tobelo language. This script is using a sociolinguistic approach.

The fifth literature review is the script from Yusuf (2013) with the title **"The Maintenance of Tidore Language in Tafamutu Village"**. He explains that the use of language is indirectly influenced by the social environment in which they live. The maintenance occurs because the vernacular language in this case is to be used as a language of everyday communication tools or daily language. This research also uses a sociolinguistic approach.

The similarity between the above research and the research conducted is that the topic is the same, namely language maintenance. But it has a different target and focus. The target of those researches is in Tafamutu Village and Wamama Village. While this research object is in Bastiong Talangame among plural society in Ternate.

The relationship between the above research and this research is the language which is the main topic of research, it is about how do the language is maintained. Other than that, the approach also is the similarity of the

research. The difference is in the focus and targets discussed in each study. The current research is about the maintenance of the Buginese language in Bastiong village. The Buginese language is one of the minority languages in Ternate, and Bastiong itself according to the information obtained from some journals is that there are many Buginese settlements in the area, but it does not rule out that there are also other tribes who inhabit the area. So that it does not close the possibility that there is bilingualism in the area so that the maintenance in the area has problems. This research will discuss the maintenance of the Buginese language in bastiong.

1.7. Theoretical Basis

Theoretical basis is very necessary in a study to provide direction to the research. The theory used must provide an understanding of the object. The theory foundation in this study used as a reference is sociolinguistic theory.

1.7.1. Sociolinguistics

Linguistic is a study that talking about language, that takes language as the object of the study. Thus, it can easily said that sociolinguistic is an interdisciplinary in terms of usage that language in society. When we talk about society, language is included in the discussion because language and its speakers cannot be separated. Grosse and Neubert (1970: 3-4) states that the reciprocal relationship between languages and society can be viewed from various aspects. The first belongs to the study of linguistic, while the second belongs to the study of sociology.

Sociolinguistic can be defined as the study of language in relation to the society. Sociolinguistic comes from the word "socio" and "linguistic". Socio is the same as social words, namely related to the community. Linguistics is the knowledge that studies and talks about language, especially language elements and between those elements. There are several different opinions

of experts relating to the term sociolinguistic. According to Nababan (1991: 2) explain that the term linguistics clearly consists of two elements, namely socio and linguistics. Linguistics itself is the knowledge that learns and talks about language, especially language elements (phoneme, morpheme, words, and sentences) and the relationship between the elements.

The supply of socio itself has the same meaning with social, which is related to the community and community groups, and community functions. So, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics are studies that are facing on the use of languages in the community and the relationship between speakers and the language. Sociolinguistics studied and discussed language social aspects, especially differences (variations) contained in the language related to social factors (social). These language variations can be due to time, social, geographical.

Kridalakskan in (Chaer 2004: 3) stated that sociolinguistics is commonly defined as the science that studies the characteristics and various language variations, and the relationship between the language with the characteristics of the language variation in a language society. Frisman in (Chaer 2004: 5) explains that sociolinguistic studies are more qualitative. So, sociolinguistics is more related to details of the actual language use, such as descriptions of language usage patterns or dialects in certain cultures, the

choice of language usage or certain dialects performed by speakers, topics, and backgrounds.

1.7.2. Local Language

Appointment of local language is based on the law; it is on the mandate of article 32 paragraphs 2 of the 1945 Constitution which states that the state is respecting and maintaining local language as a wealth of national culture. With that verse, the state provides opportunities and flexibility to the public to preserve and develop the language as part of their respective cultures. In addition, the state advances Indonesian national culture amid world civilizations by ensuring community freedom in maintaining and developing its cultural values.

The freedom given by the 1945 Constitution does not mean freedom without restrictions due to a certain extent development and use of local languages will definitely collide with other provisions. For the purposes of state, the freedom of the use of the mandated local language will be hit by the limits of the language of the language of the country. For living purposes and social association, the freedom of use of one local language also must respect the use of other local languages. In other words, the freedom of the use and development of local languages in many cases also may not violate the norms of social and existing legislation norms.

Local languages are languages spoken in an area in a sovereign state that is in a small region, federal state, province or wider territory. According to the meaning contained in the European Charter for Minority Languages, the term minority language refers to a language that:

a. Originally used in the territory of a country, by citizens of that country, which numerically constitute the smaller group than other populations in that country.

b. Not an official language (or one of the official languages) in that country.

c. A local language is a language that is spoken in an area within a nationality, whether it is in a small region, federal or provincial state, or a wider area. The existence of a local language is very closely related to the existence of ethnic groups that give birth to and use that language.

Language becomes the main supporting element of traditions and customs. Language is also a forming element of literature, art, culture, to the civilization of a tribe. Local languages are used in various traditional ceremonies, and in daily conversation. Thus the local language is an element of forming regional culture and national culture as well.

1.7.3. Language Choice

In a multilingual society, various codes are available, both in the form of language, dialect, variation and styles to use in social interactions. For the last term, Kartomihardjo (1988) prefer to use the term variety as the equivalent of style. With the availability of those codes, community members will choose the available code according to the factors influence it. In daily interactions, community members constantly change variations use of the language.

Language choice according to Fasold (1984: 180) is not as simple as we imagine, namely choose a whole language in a communication event. We imagine someone who speaks two or more language which they will use. For example, someone who mastered Buginese and Indonesian must choose one of the two languages when speaking to others in an event communication.

Language choices in social interactions are multilingual community caused by various social and cultural factors. Evin-Tripp identifies the four main factors as a Penda Language Speaker in Social Intercation, namely (1) background (time and place) and the situation; (2) Participants in Intercation, (3) Topics of Conversation, and (4) Interaction functions. The first factor can be in the form of things like breakfast in the family environment, meetings in

the family, happy birth in a family, college, and bargaining goods on the market.

The second factor includes things like age, gender, work, socio-economic status, and their role in relationships with speech partners. Relations with spate partners can be in the form of familiar and distance. The third factor can be a topic about work, child success, actual events, and topics of the price of goods on the market. The fourth factor in the form of things such as information offers, applications, routine habits (greetings, apologizes, or thank you). In line with Evin-Tripp, Grosjean (1982: 136) argue about influential factors in language choices. According to Grosjean there are four factors that affect

1.7.4. Language Maintenance

Language preservation generally aims to maintain a culture that functions as a group or community identity, to make it easier to identify community members, and to bind a sense of brotherhood among the community, and to bind a sense of brotherhood among the community. So, language preservation occurs when a language community still maintains the use of its language. As with the defense of the Buginese language in the Bastiong Talangame Village, according to the information obtained, there are many Buginese tribes in the area, but it does not rule out that there are other

linguistic tribes that exist in the area so that the researcher examines the maintain in the area.

There are several theories of understanding by experts, according to Fishman (1996), which states that one of the important factors for language maintenance is the loyalty of the supporting community. The existence of this loyalty causes language supporters to continue their language from generation to generation. The factors that encourage the preservation of this language may come from within individuals who have a love for their mother tongue, for example the Buginese language, thus instilling it in the family and society and from a sense of unity and love for the identity of the group or community they have.

A large number of language speakers are not so important to determine the existence of language preservation. Fishman and Holfman (in Lakoro, 2011) states that even relatively small groups can maintain their language if they maintain geographic concentration so that there is physical, economic, and cultural separation from the surrounding population. A language persists, both in minority groups and in groups of transmigrated immigrants can be caused by many factors. The language maintenance factors are as follows:

a) Prestige and Loyalty Factors

People will be very proud of their culture including the language they use. The prestige value of someone who uses their regional language in the middle of a heterogeneous community has a higher level with other regional languages. The most dominant condition is in the religious realm. For religious events, rituals at death events, child births and so on, the language of instruction used in these events almost never uses Indonesian but rather the local language.

b) Migration Factors and the Concentration of Migration

Areas are actually one of the factors that lead to a language shift. This is in line with what Fasold (1984) argues, that if a number of people from a language speaker migrate to an area and the number from time to time increases so that it exceeds the population of the native population of that area, then in that area an environment will be created suitable for language shift.

1.7.5. Language attitude

Garvin and Mathiot (1968) states three characteristics of language attitudes. The first character is language loyalty that encourages the community to maintain its language and if we need to prevent the influence of

other languages. The second is pride of language (language pride) that encourages people to develop their language and use it as a symbol of identity and community unity. And the last is awareness of the norm of language (awareness of the norm) that encourages people to use the language carefully and politely us a very large factor in effect on action, namely the activities of using language (language use).

The three characteristics put forward by Garvin and Mathiot are characteristic of positive attitudes to language. A positive attitude is an attitude of enthusiasm for the use of the language (the language used by the group/community said where he/she was). Conversely, if the characteristic have disappeared or weakened from a person or from a group of group members of the public, then it means that the negative attitude towards a language has hit the group of people in society.
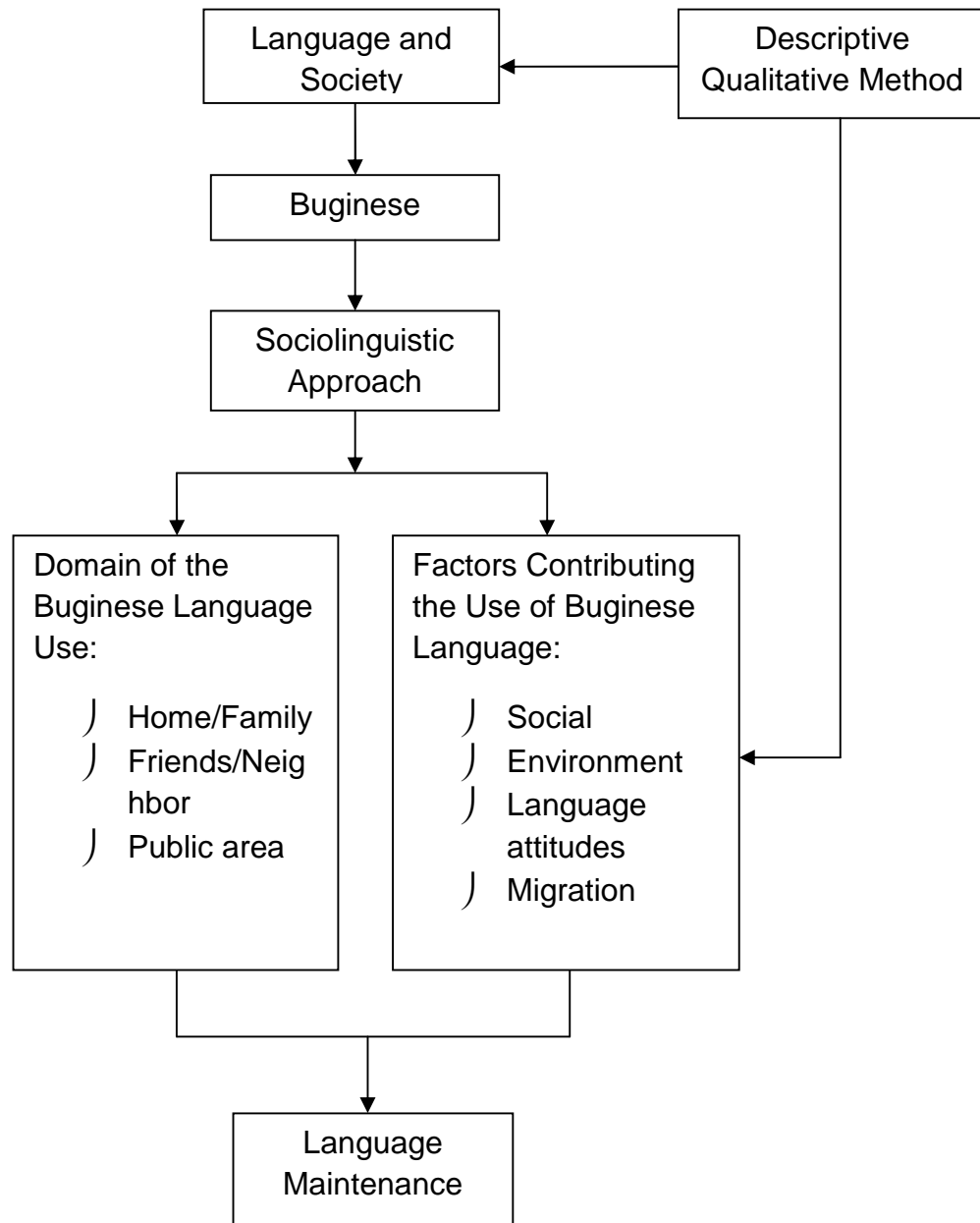
1.8. Conceptual Framework

The approach that is used in this research is Sociolinguistics approach that is an approach that studies the language in society. According to Frisman (in Chaer 2004:5), sociolinguistic studies are more qualitative. So, sociolinguistic is more related to details of the actual language use, such as descriptions of language usage patterns or dialects in certain cultures, the choice of language usage or certain dialects performed by speakers, topics and backgrounds. Sociolinguistic explain how to use the language in certain social aspects, Fishman (1967:15) states that issue in sociolinguistic is all about "*who speak, what language, to whom, when, and what end*". From that, we can describe what is sociolinguistic's benefits or its uses for practical life.

Community languages can be maintained through several domains based on the speakers' choices and preferences. These language domains include home/family, friends, neighborhood, community, religion, education or even the media, as suggested by Fishman (1964, 1991). The theory also supported by Baker (2011) that points out the regular use of community languages amongst family, friends, neighbors and the local community is referred to as *language targets*.

The research also used the descriptive qualitative method to make the research more effectively. From the statements above, the researcher tends to compare language maintenance of Buginese in Bastiong Talangame.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of Language Maintenance of Buginese in Bastiong Talangame Village, Ternate, North Moluccas.

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┌─────────────────┐                          ┌─────────────────┐
│  Language and   │ ◄──────────────────────  │   Descriptive   │
│     Society     │                          │ Qualitative     │
│                 │                          │     Method      │
└─────────────────┘                          └─────────────────┘
         │                                            │
         ▼                                            │
┌─────────────────┐                                   │
│    Buginese     │                                   │
└─────────────────┘                                   │
         │                                            │
         ▼                                            │
┌─────────────────┐                                   │
│  Sociolinguistic│                                   │
│    Approach     │                                   │
└─────────────────┘                                   │
         │                                            │
    ┌────┴────────────────┐                           │
    ▼                     ▼                           │
┌──────────────┐   ┌──────────────────┐               │
│ Domain of the│   │ Factors          │               │
│ Buginese     │   │ Contributing     │               │
│ Language     │   │ the Use of       │               │
│ Use:         │   │ Buginese         │               │
│              │   │ Language:        │               │
│ ) Home/Family│   │                  │◄──────────────┘
│ ) Friends/Neig│  │ ) Social         │
│   hbor       │   │ ) Environment    │
│ ) Public area│   │ ) Language       │
│              │   │   attitudes      │
│              │   │ ) Migration      │
└──────────────┘   └──────────────────┘
         │                  │
         └────────┬─────────┘
                  ▼
         ┌─────────────────┐
         │    Language     │
         │   Maintenance   │
         └─────────────────┘
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(Theory by Fishman (1964, 1991))

1.9. Methods And Techniques

Methods are steps that are owned and carried out by researcher in order to collect information or data and conduct investigations on the data that has been obtained. The method is indispensable in research, because with this method a study is expected to get better results.

1.9.1. Types of Method

1.9.1.1. Qualitative Method

According to Miles and Huberman in Sadikin (200:2), qualitative method tries to clarify kind of the unique is have in individual, groups, society and organization in the daily life on the whole, detail, deepen and can be responsibility in quality. This type of research is field research (field research), namely direct observation of the object under study in order to obtain relevant data.

Qualitative research is the method for collecting research data. Using this method, the researcher goes straight to the field where she conducts research to pay attention, understand, listen and record all data obtained during the study. It was all obtained from the community as respondents from research conducted.

1.9.1.2. Descriptive Method

This method is used to analyze how the Buginese language survives in Ternate city, especially in the Bastiong itself. This descriptive method can give more statement that can support the data that we get from collecting data by using qualitative method before. This method also can give many explanations including describing the research.

This method is considered appropriate for conducting language retention research where almost all the results obtained come from the research site and require the researcher to collect data by interviewing the native speakers. After that, the researcher also collected informant data. In accordance with the initial purpose, this study was conducted to obtain actual information and in accordance with the characteristics contained in the scope.

1.9.2. Data Sources

The data sources in this research are focused on the data collected through the Buginese speakers in Bastiong Talangame Village. There are two ways to get the data in this research, namely primary data and secondary data.

1.9.2.1. Primary Data

Primary Data is data obtained by researcher from the first source of both individual and groups such as interview or direct observation in the field which are usually carried out by researcher. In this research, the primary data is taken based on the foundation that language maintenance can only be understood right if witnessed in the actual situation in the complete context. This is what makes interviews with related speakers are the primary data.

1.9.2.2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained or collected through books, journals, brochures and articles that are obtained from websites related to the research. In other words, secondary data is making research data stronger in the data collection.

1.9.3. Location and Informant

1.9.3.1. Location

Bastiong Talangame is one of Villages in Ternate city, North Moluccas. This sub-district has an area of 0.38 km^2, with a population density per km^2 16610.53. This Village is choosing by researcher as the location for collecting the data research. This is because most of native Buginese speakers are live there. From this side, the researcher looked

that something that can maintain their language among the society which speaks different language. The research was conducted to collect the data from October until December 2020.

1.9.3.2. Informant

Respondents are people that are answering to the questions submitted in a research, and informant is people who provide information, which is the main source in collecting data research. They are also collecting the information but do not participate in the research writing process. In this research, the researcher has selected 25 people as the respondent and 5 people as the main informant consisting of main sources and supporting sources to help the researcher collect the valid data. As for the criteria for sources that will be used as informants and also respondents are:

a. The native speaker of Buginese language
b. Has around 15-50 years old and live in Bastiong Talangame Village
c. Have at least primary school education
d. Can speak Indonesia/Malay Ternate
e. Ready to be an informant

1.9.4. Population and Sample

1.9.4.1. Population

Population is a collection of all possible people, objects, and other sizes that become objects of attention or a collection of all concerns. The population in this research is all of the society in Bastiong Talangame Village, Ternate city; North Moluccas, it is around 7,634 people according to the data from Village head office of Bastiong Talangame.

1.9.4.2. Sample

Sample is a part of a particular population that is a concern. In this study the technique used for sampling is a random sample (probability of sampling), namely the sample selection method, where each population member has the same opportunity. For the selection of the sample itself, it is chose 25 people of respondents and 5 people of main informants from the community which was the Buginese start from 15 years old until 50 years old that case using Buginese language when they interaction in their daily life. The ages are chosen because based on the criteria of the respondents and informant that has been presented

in the previous discussion that who qualifies into respondents and informant in those aged between 15 until 50 years old.

1.9.5. Data Collection Technique

The data is collected by the researcher by doing some techniques, they are:

1.9.5.1. Observation

This technique is captured through behavior or activity observation. It is collected using methods such as human observation, open-ended surveys, or the use of an instrument or sensor to monitor and record information. Gunarwan (2002) states that observation techniques are carried out by the researcher by looking and living in language behavior in a speech event.

1.9.5.2. Interview

The interview is means data collection technique used to collect data through native speakers directly. The respondents and informant are those who stayed in the Bastiong Talangame Village. The researcher uses recording while make an interviewing the informant. In addition, to strengthen data in the field, researcher also took data at the Village office as the proof of legitimate data for further research.

1.9.5.3. Recording

This research is also using recording as data collecting technique. In this case, the researcher recorded natural conversation between informant and the researcher by using smart phone.

1.9.5.4. Questionnaire

The researcher also makes some questions that related to the main problem. The questioner will let the respondents to answer the questions henceforth used as one of the valid data from informant. This questioner make as the supporting data because the research is using descriptive qualitative method.

1.9.5.5. Library Media

The researcher use book media in the library to be used as supporting data on this research.

1.9.6. Technique of Analyzing Data

Technique of analyzing data of this research is using three techniques. From this technique, the researcher can explain why the Buginese people can maintain their language in Bastiong Talangame Village.

1.9.6.1. Making The Transcription

The collected data will be transcribed. This technique is make the researcher easy to analyze, in order get the good data and then analyze it.

1.9.6.2. The Classification

In this section, the researcher makes classifications such as the level of informant's understanding of Buginese language, and how they interact in the surrounding environment both meet with fellow native speakers and not.

1.9.6.3. The Analysis of Interpretation

The last part of the technique of analyzing data is interpreting the data that has been obtained and then applied to the related theories of this research. As for the main problems that will be discussed and elaborated in this research are the first, how the Buginese people maintain their language and the second is what the factors contributing the language are maintain.