

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Language is a cultural medium that is useful for being a communication tool in society or the masses we can understand what other people say without language we interact with each other in society, language has a dialect that includes, can also unite us can unite we can distinguish itself a nation which has its own language which shows its uniqueness in the language is also a symbol of the sound of the arbiter.

The habit of using the Gamkonora language in public schools or education often also uses Ternate Malay so that it is the cause of language changes. Because schools always introduce a second language, namely Indonesian and Ternate Malay to their students and finally the restoration or change of the Gamkonora language to Indonesian. Factors related to age, sex, and frequency of contact with other Language is a cultural medium that is useful for being a communication tool in society or the masses we can understand what other people say without language we interact with each other in society, language has a dialect that includes, can also unite us can unite we can distinguish itself a nation which has its own language which shows its uniqueness in the language is also a symbol of the sound of the arbitrate.

According to Kridaklaksana and Djoko Kentjono (in Chaer 2014) language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of

social groups to work together, communicate, and identify themselves. The main function of language is as a means of communication between humans. Language as an intermediary tool between community members in a group and a means of interaction individually or in groups.

As one of the elements of culture, language is used to show one's self-identity to confirm which ethnic group he is from. Talking about it, we indirectly focus on regional languages, as a basic tool that we cannot forget. One of the areas that has the most variety of regional languages in Indonesia is North Maluku. Seven regional languages, namely Ternate, eastern swearing, Tidore, Koloncucu, Bacan, and Sula. Ternate is the largest language in 5 sub-districts and 60 villages. As from the variety of data found, ranging from 28, 33, to 26 regional languages, all of which are slowly experiencing alignment. And language preservation efforts in North Maluku should touch all regional languages. However, the preservation of regional languages to date has only focused on certain regional languages.

Although there are many regional languages in North Maluku, the researcher chose to focus the research on the Gamkonora Language village in West Halmahera. Gamkonora is the name of the tribe, the name of the language, the name of the main village, and the name of the mountain. At the same time, the Gamkonora language is spoken in Gamkonora, Talaga, Gamsungi, and Tahafo. The four villages are located in one area of West Halmahera Regency which is included in

the scope of North Maluku Province. in the Gamkonora area there are four villages, and live in groups among the Gamkonora community itself. Other ethnic groups live there mainly because of marriage. On average they speak Ternate language, in addition to Malay and Ternate and Indonesian of course. Gamkonora in particular, can represent the interaction of traditional life involving ethnic groups and the socio-political structure of the Sultanate of Ternate on the one hand.

Gamkonora language is one of the minority ethnic languages in West Halmahera Regency which is experiencing a multilingual shift towards monolingualism. The Gamkonora people usually use the Gamkonora, Ternate and Ternate Malay languages. The reason is pragmatic, namely because they can get sufficient access to education, economy and social with Ternate Malays. Now, among the younger generation, it can almost be said that it has become a monolingual Ternate Malay language even though the prevailing multilingualism has maintained the existence of the Gamkonora language which speaks 3000 people and makes a positive contribution to Indonesia's diversity (Lewis, 2009).

. The rate of development of the times and the phenomenon of teenagers who become lazy and feel old-fashioned when using regional languages in their lives are also the most important factors causing the shift in regional languages among teenagers today, which is the development of the times. use of language, especially the Gamkonora language. And although in the

past many regional languages have been inventoried in West Halmahera Regency, one of the Gamkonora languages can be used as the language of instruction and this Gamkonora language needs to be fostered and preserved. This can be done in various ways or approaches, including research.

Certain languages switch to other languages, usually domain languages and prestigious languages Parents In the Gamkonora language family when speaking with Presence Have the language used when they talk to 10 year olds they use Ternate Malay, while with older children they use Gamkonora language. The reason is because considering that children over the age of 10 years, there will be several cases that illustrate the use of language in the family.

The language shift among teenagers and the Gamkonora language is starting to disappear, this is most likely related to the riots in 1999, entering 2000, the riots, we all scattered and were not in our hometowns and we mingled in Ternate and were used to speaking Ternate Malay, the children aged up to 6-16 years old don't know and they can understand but can't use the basics until 20-30 are rarely used and in the Teenagers environment it's a shame. The use of the Gamkonora language from the point of view is very rarely used because they are too mastered and some even cannot speak Gamkonora at all. This is due to the use of Ternate Malay by teenagers when interacting with other people who can speak Gamkonora, while the use of the language Ternate Malay is very dominant

in everyday life so that the habit of the Ternate Malay language is felt lightly spoken in interacting.

With progress and along with the times, teenagers rarely use Gamkonora language this is due to the thinking of teenagers that Gamkonora language is an ancient language and not many other teenagers when communicating with other teenagers. especially the Gamkonora language There has been a language shift among teenagers today.

1.2 Statement of The Problem

1.2.1. How do Teenagers in Gamkonora shift their language?

1.2.2. What Factors cause Teenager's in Gamkonora shift their language.

1.3 Scope of The Research

This study aims to look at the Gamkonora language shift in Gamkonora and the factors that cause the Gamkonora language shift by adolescents in Gamsungi Village.

1.4 Objectives of The Research

The objectives of the study describe as follows:

1.4.1 To describe the Gamkonora language shift by teenagers in Gamsungi village.

1.4.2 To analyze factors cause the shift of Gamkonora language.

1.5 Significances of The Research

There are two research significances, namely theoretical significance and practical significance. The importance of conducting research is for the sake of developing shared knowledge, and the surrounding community

who wants to know more about the Gamkonora language in West Halmahera Regency, especially in Gamsungi Village.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The theoretical significance that can be obtained through this research is:

1. . Theoretically, this research can contribute to knowledge about sociolinguistic studies.
2. To enrich the understanding of how important it is to keep the language so that the language is not displaced by the language of the majority in an area.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

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

1. The hope is that readers will be more aware of the importance of regional languages in the midst of multilingualism in an area.
2. To provide additional information for other researchers who want to make new research related to this topic.

1.6.Related Literature Review

Imelda, and Inuk kleden (2010) in their article “ Gamkonora: language and dialect ” Gamkonora is one of the minority ethnic languages in West Halmahera Regency which is undergoing a shift: from multilingual to monolingual. The Gamkonora people usually speak Gamkonora, Ternate, and Ternate Malay, but the younger generation can almost be said to have become monolingual Ternate malay. The reason is pragmatic, namely because they get access to education, economics, and social life which is sufficient with the Ternate Malay language only.

In fact, the prevailing multilingualism has maintained the existence of the Gamkonora language which has a population of 3000 people and has made a positive contribution to the diversity of Indonesia. The research conducted in 2014 is a continuation of the language planning that was designed in 2013.

The plan is based on findings on language shift in 2011-2012. The implementation of this so-called language revitalization is an ecological perspective which believes that the existence of minority languages can survive because of the diversity (Liddicoat and Bryant, 2000: 304) that characterized the Gamkonora language in the past. In addition, this perspective believes that multilingualism in an ethnic group does not stand alone because the state of the language is embedded in terms and intertwined with non-grammatical factors, socio-political conditions, and complex interpersonal relationships (Mhlhusler, 2000). In this regard, the spirituality of the Gamkonora community is found in aspects of (i) communication and expression of *Dolabololo* & *pantundan* (ii) cultural expressions (*bar*, *togal*, *lalayon*, and *soya-soya*). It also reveals non-linguistic relationships related to mythology, the history of the Sultanate of Ternate, and Islam that have come into contact with the Gamkonora. Drawing from findings about the language of the younger generation that lead to a monolingual and ecological perspective, this study examines two theoretical and practical issues, including: policy studies and implementation of revitalization and documentation of the Gamkonora

language through the wala dodengo studio. However, the limitations of conducting research and revitalization have limited this research to the pioneering stage of the wala dodengo studio which would be better if continued in the future. In addition, it is also hoped that the government will provide special space for minority language policies, especially Gamkonora, which takes into account the context of social history and society community.

Crystal (2000) in his book "Endangered Languages" It is stated that this research is expected to be carried out for four consecutive years and in the first year new research is exploratory because it is the first time it has been done. More specifically, this exploratory nature is due to the unavailability of sufficient information to raise the focus of issues that are important to be discussed more specifically and in depth. When this research was conducted, the researcher could only interview one Ibu tongue speaker, so other data were also taken from the older generation of mothers aged 50-60 years. This is done to observe patterns of language behavior from different times, 50 to 80 years, including now After the data was collected, transcription and codification were then carried out. Finally, a descriptive analysis was made to describe.

Language behavior patterns in the ibu tribe Research on extinct languages seems to be a new thing, when there are observers' concerns about the loss of the world's languages, especially the languages of minority groups. The novelty of this concern, in the last 10 years or so, has

limited the fans of this research. In addition, research on endangered languages is an expensive study because in general these groups live in remote areas, such as in Eastern Indonesia, where transportation and living costs are quite expensive. The ibu tongue studied in this paper is one of the languages whose territory is quite difficult to reach. This research is continued even though it is not easy.

In another study "O'Shannessy" (2011) in his research entitled "*language contact and endangered language change*" asserts that language contact can cause one or more of three effects: language maintenance, language shift or language creation. Language maintenance is when language is used even though it is influenced by others. Language shift is language transfer, which applies to all members of a language group, and can be a fast or slow process, which is indicated by the stagnation of language transfer to children. The final effect is the creation of language, is new languages are formed; pidgin, creole or bilingual, a mixed language of the three effects.

Language shift is the most serious threat to the survival of a language, especially regional languages. Of the three possible effects of language contact for the Gamkonora language, it seems that two have occurred; that is, language maintenance which leads to language shift. This can be easily seen in the example at the beginning of this paper. The older generation is very often a mix of Malay and Gamkonora. It seems that the mixing of these two languages has been going on for a very long time and

Pak Hadad is comfortable using a mixture of the two in ordinary discourse. However, the situation has changed for the younger generation because recently they have learned to speak fluent Ternate Malay which is a language that is synonymous with Indonesian. The younger generation, descendants, seem reluctant to use their traditional language. This can be identified by using the Ternate Malay language (Indonesian) in their domestic territory, which is the final battleground for the survival of the language.

The reduction in the use of regional languages in the domestic First, the research conducted by Imelda, ninuk Kleden (2010) entitled "*Gamkonora language and dialect*" in his study. The Gamkonora community, which usually uses Gamkonora, Ternate, and Ternate Malay today, among the younger generation can be said to be monolingual Ternate Malay. Ternate The method and approach are also the same as in this study. This study also has some differences; Some of their research is the target or object of research and certain titles. This study discusses the implementation of planning, which is also called language revitalization, from an ecological perspective which believes that the existence of language minorities can survive because of language shift, the researcher discusses language shift teenagers.

The second literature review is Second Crystal (2000) in his book, "Endangered languages." It should also be noted that this research is expected to be carried out for four consecutive years and in the first year

the research is exploratory because it is the first time it has been conducted. More specifically, this exploratory nature is due to the unavailability of sufficient information to raise the focus of important issues to be discussed in more detail and depth. In research, the older generation is very often a mixture of Ternate Malay and Gamkonora. People with different languages in the same area cause language shifts in different areas so that the balance and shift in language tone will be lost and how to keep them from being lost even though they are different in the same area. This study uses a sociolinguistic approach.

The similarity between this study and the current research is that the main topic is about language shift. The methods and approaches are also the same as the research. It also has some differences; some of them who are the target or object of this research talk about language that is of concern to observers about language loss. Meanwhile, the researcher's research talks about language shift.

The third of "O'Shannessy" (2011) in his research entitled "language contact and endangered language change" asserts that language contact can cause one or more of three effects: language maintenance, language shift or language creation. language is used even though it is influenced by others.

Preservation of the Gamkonora language Language maintenance is when language is used even though it is influenced by others and The occurrence of language shift is language transfer, which applies to all

members of a language group, and can be a fast or slow process, which is indicated by the stagnation of language transfer to children. life sustainability. Gamkonora language is caused by the loyalty of speakers ethnic attitudes have a sense of pride and must love the language. It also has a difference between this research, namely the object of research and the similarity is the main title and the approach used.

The similarity between the research above and the research conducted is the same topic, namely language shift but has a different target from the research, namely in Gamsungi village, the object of this research is in Gamsungi, in south ibu regency.

The relationship between the above research and this research is language which is the main topic of research, namely how the language shifts. In addition, the approach is also a research similarity and the difference lies in the focus and targets discussed in each study. The current research is about the shift in the Gamkonora language among Teenagers and the occurrence of language shift is one of the minority languages in Ternate Malay and Gamsungi itself according to information obtained from several journals is that there are many Gamkonora settlements in the area, but it does not rule out the possibility but does not rule out the possibility there are also other tribes who inhabit the area. so that it does not rule out the possibility of bilingualism in the area so that maintenance in the area experiences problems This study will discuss the Gamkonora language shift.

1.7 Theoretical Bases

1.7.1 Sociolinguistics

Linguistics is a science that discusses language that takes language as its object of study. Thus, it can be easily said that sociolinguistics is interdisciplinary in terms of the use of 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) stated that the reciprocal relationship between language and society can be seen from various aspects. The first belongs to the study of linguistics, while the second belongs to the study of sociology.

Kridalaksana in (Chaer 2004) states that sociolinguistics is generally defined as the study of the characteristics and variations of language, as well as the relationship between language and the characteristics of language variations in a language community. Fishman in (Chaer 2004) explains that sociolinguistic studies are more qualitative.

Sociolinguistics is more concerned with the details of actual language use such as descriptions of language usage patterns or dialects in a particular culture, the choice of the use of a particular language or dialect made by the speaker, topic and background.

Sumarsono and Partana (2002) reveal several factors that cause language shifts: migration or population movement, economic factors, and educational factors. Migration can be two possibilities. First, small groups migrate to other regions or countries which of course causes their

language to not function in the new area. Second, a large influx of migrating language speakers flooded a small, sparsely populated area, causing the local population to split and the language to slide.

1.7.2. Language Shifts

Language shifts usually occur in countries or regions that provide hope for a better socio-economic life, thus inviting immigrants to come there (Chaer 1995). Fishman (1972) shows an example of language shift in immigrants in America. The third or fourth descendants of the immigrants no longer know their mother tongue and instead become monolingual English. Economic factors are also the cause of language shift. One of these economic factors is industrialization. In addition, educational factors also cause a shift in students' mother tongue because schools usually teach foreign languages to children. This causes children to become friends. In fact, bilingualism carries the risk of shifting one of the languages.

Beyond the question of language defense, there are four deepest reasons for language extinction: speakers (1) consider themselves socially inferior, (2) are tied to the past, (3) are traditional, or (4) are economically stagnant. . This is what a number of linguists, including Grimes (2000), Landweer (2008), Lewis (2013), do as a process of "ignoring" language. The neglect of language by its own speakers is not only due to social inferiority, but is also determined by the pressure of the majority language as a lingua franca in a multilingual area. For example, the pressure of the Ternate Malay language on the Ternate language in Ternate and the

pressure on the Ternate Malay language on languages with few speakers in North Maluku, such as the Gamkonora language, the Wayoli language in West Halmahera.

1.7.3. Factors Contributing to Language Shift

Chaer (2004:134) The appearance of language changes according to experts cannot be observed, because the process of change occurs in a relatively long time, so it is impossible for researchers to observe. Evidence of this language change, however, can be seen. Especially in a language that has a written tradition and has written documents from the past.

As we know there are many factors that support the occurrence of language shift. In this study, it is supported by an explanation of the many factors that cause a language to change and die. Based on the results of research conducted in various parts of the world, these factors include language accuracy, concentration of established areas of speakers, language use in everyday traditional fields, continuity of transitions between generations in ibu tongue, entrepreneurial patterns , social mobility, language attitude, etc. According to Romaine (1989), these factors can also be in the form of the power of the majority group against minority groups, social class, religion and education, relations with ancestral or customary lands, the level of commonality of the majority and minority languages, attitudes of the majority towards minority groups,

marriage mix, government policies on minority group education, and language use patterns.

1.7.3.1 economic factors

Language shifts are also caused by economic factors. Economic progress sometimes elevates the position of a language to become a language that has high economic value. This can be seen in the use of the Ternate Malay language Long before Ternate Malay was widely spoken, it was first used in Gamsungi village or in other villages. This language is the language chosen by the community, especially in the family and society. However, along with the times, the Gamkonora language was then abandoned by its speakers due to economic developments in the southern parent district which is a sub-district marked by various regions looking for work. Thus, the Gamkonora tribe will communicate with other tribes using the Ternate Malay language in general. Over time, Ternate Malay finally became the language used daily in every community activity, defeating the Gamkonora language.

1.7.3.2 factor social

Social factors are also the cause of the language shift based on the results of research, the Gamkonora ethnic community considers it very necessary to learn the two Gamkonora languages. In this case, the only languages they need to learn are Ternate Malay and Indonesian. Even their mother tongue is no longer heard, all this is done with the aim of increasing their social status in society. because teenagers cultivate the

local language in which they live and choose to maintain their mother tongue, they will indirectly be isolated from social interaction and social life.

1.7.3.3 factor environment

The view that shows today's environmental identity among teenagers is very minimal and rarely cultivates the language of education. Teenagers have a tendency to use regional languages, it's just that they use Indonesian and languages that are currently trending. The emergence of language shift occurs when a community collectively leaves the language in favor of a dominant group.

There are several theories of understanding by experts, according to Fishman (1996), which states that one of the important factors in maintaining language is the loyalty of the supporting community. This loyalty causes language supporters to continue their language from generation to generation. Factors that encourage the maintenance of this language can come from within individuals who have a love for their mother tongue, for example Bugis language, so that they use it in their families and communities as well as from a sense of unity and love for national identity. groups or communities to which they belong.

The large number of language speakers is not so important to determine the existence of language preservation. Fishman and Holman (in Lakoro, 2011) state that even a relatively small group can maintain their language if they maintain geographic concentration so that physical, economic, and

cultural separation occurs from the surrounding population. The survival of a language, both in minority groups and in trans migrant groups, 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 local language in a heterogeneous society has a higher level than other regional languages. The most dominant condition is in the realm of religion. For religious events, rituals at the event of death, birth of children and so on, the language of instruction used in these events almost never uses Indonesian but local languages.

b. Migration Factors and Regional Concentration

Migration is actually one of the factors that cause language shifts. This is in line with what was stated by Fasold (1984), that if a number of language speakers migrate to an area and the number from time to time increases so that it exceeds the original population of the area, then in that area a suitable environment will be created for language shift.

1.7.4. Language Attitude

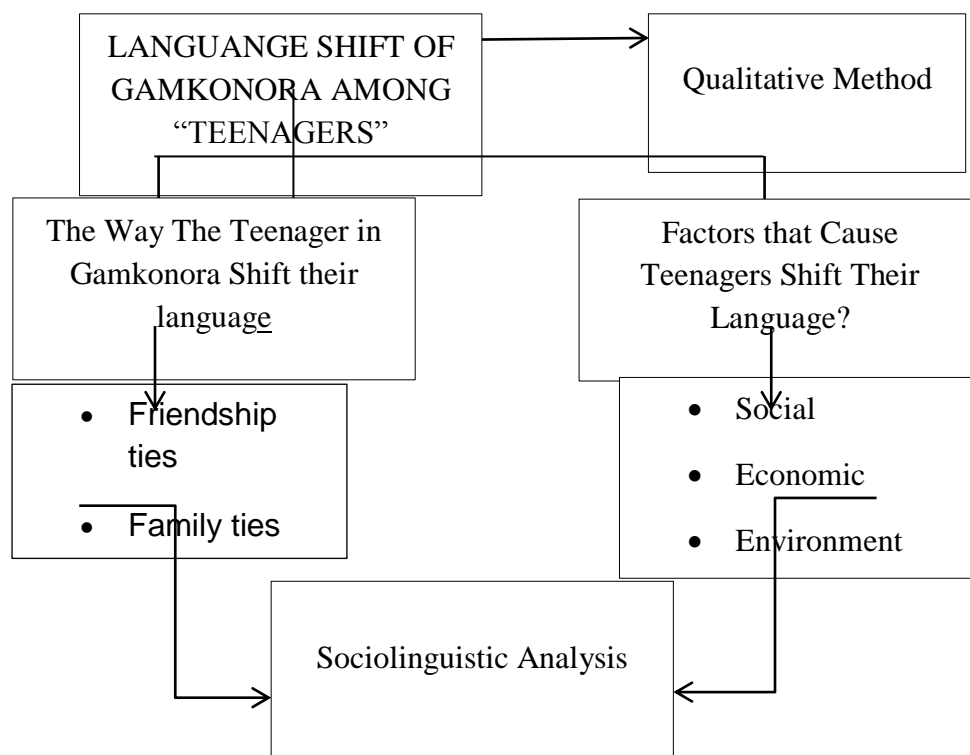
Language attitudes as written by Garvin and Mathiot (1968) define three characteristics of linguistic attitudes. The first character is the linguistic loyalty that drives people to defend their language and whether we should prevent the influence of other languages. Secondly, linguistic pride which encourages people to develop their language and use it as a

symbol of identity and community unity And the last is awareness of the norm which encourages people to use language carefully and politely A very big factor is in the action, namely the use of language activities.

The three characteristics proposed by Garvin and Mathiot are the characteristics of a positive attitude towards language. A positive attitude is an enthusiastic attitude to use language (the language used by the group/community says its place). Conversely, if these characteristics have been lost or weakened by a person or from a group of members of a community group, it means that a negative attitude towards language has hit a group of people in society.

In addition to the factors that cause language shifts mentioned above, there are also several factors that cause language shifts, namely family ties, and friendship ties.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme



Based on the above concept it simply describes the concern of this research which focuses on language shift among teenagers in Gamsungi, which is of interest by looking at the current phenomenon when teenagers are always faced with the challenge of knowing the Gamkonora language.

1.9.1 Methods and Techniques of the research

1.9.1.1 Qualitative Methods

This method is used to analyze how the Gamkonora language among less civilized youth is in their own local language in Gamsungi village. This descriptive method provides more statements that can support the data we obtained in collecting data using the previous qualitative method and can also provide many insights, including describing the research.

This method is considered appropriate for conducting language retention studies where almost all of the results obtained come from researchers to collect data and interview native speakers and youth in Gamsungi village. After that, the researcher also collected informant data. Real and in accordance with the characteristics contained in the scope.

The research used in this study is guided by the language method proposed by Sudaryanto (1993), namely. (1) methods and techniques of data collection, (2) methods and techniques of data analysis, and methods and techniques of presenting rules. The method used in this research is qualitative method. Qualitative methods are methods used to describe and

analyze phenomena, events, or activities that take place in society. This method is inductive because the researcher leaves problems that arise from field data or is left open to interpretation.

In other words, qualitative research is a research model that can be loosely defined. All verbal, visual, tactile, adhesive data that appeared in the field were described and analyzed accordingly. In simple terms, this type of research is descriptive qualitative which can be understood as a series of procedures used to describe the current state of the object of research based on the existing facts. This research is a synchronous research. In short, qualitative descriptive research is used as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words, both written and spoken from native speakers or other Sanana language users in everyday life as a social language. The purpose of using this method is to describe it systematically and accurately. The approach used in this study is a structural linguistic approach.

1.9.2 Research Method

In this study, the method used is descriptive qualitative with a sociolinguistic approach.

1.9.3 Descriptive Qualitative method

According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982) in (Sugiyono 2015), explained Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected is in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers.

Related to the theory, in this study the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method because the results of the interviews got in the field would be explained, so the qualitative descriptive theory became the theory used in this study

1.9.3 Observations

The first step in collecting data is observation. Observation is the process of systematically monitoring and recording the object of research, namely teenagers. Researchers conducted observations to collect information about communication between adolescents. Here are the things that are needed in the observation (1) with whom they talk, (2) the effect after having a conversation. Where do they speak (3) with whom do they speak (4) why do they speak the Ternate Malay language? Through observation, researchers find phenomena that occur where researchers get data naturally and spontaneously.

Researchers also conducted online and offline observations. Online through discussions in WhatSapp groups and offline with direct observations in the field.

1.9.3 Audio Recording

In observing this research, the researcher also collects data based on voice recordings and video recordings, this is important where when there are conversations that are carried out naturally or spontaneously, a researcher can hear and look back at the recordings.

1.9.4 Interview

The interview is means data collection technique used to collect data through native speakers directly the respondents and informants are those who stayed in the Gamsungi 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 or further research.

1.9.5 Documentation

After observing and recording and recording the data, the researcher conducted documentation. Documentation was made based on recording and thinking about the results obtained in the study.

1.10 Data source

Furthermore, this group of migrants will use two languages, namely the national language and the regional language (Alwasilah, 1993). Sumarsono and Partana (2002) reveal that language shift means that a society leaves one language completely to use another language. When a shift has occurred, the community members collectively choose a new language.

This research takes the background of shifting mother tongue among teenagers in Gamsungi Therefore, I chose this location because it was considered relevant and appropriate because the regional language in Gamsungi , the southern ibu sub-district, shifted to Ternate Malay and Indonesian.

1.10.1. Primary Data

Primary data collection is a source of information from informants, namely from individuals who directly feel the impact of the shift in ibu tongue among Teenagers. The main sources of data collection as research material are as follows:

1. Parents of teenagers
2. Village government, traditional leaders.
3. Teenagers
4. And the community around Gamsungi village

1.10.2 Internet

The internet is an important medium to add references taken in the form of journals, articles, magazines, to gain knowledge in the form of theories and other information according to the problem.

1.10.3 Audio Recording

In observing this research, the researcher also collects data based on voice recordings and video recordings, this is important where when there are conversations that are carried out naturally or spontaneously, a researcher can hear and look back at the recordings.

1.10.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data is supporting data obtained indirectly such as browsing the internet, journals and scientific research books and other documents that are important for this research.

1.11 Techniques of Analysis Data

Data analysis techniques in research data analysis mostly use the following techniques:

1.11.1. Classification of data

After collecting all the data, the researcher will return to see if the data is appropriate so that it can be classified accurately.

1.11.2. Classification

When data is collected, the researcher must classify the data according to the study.

1.11.3. Interpretation

After all the data has been collected and explained accurately the data is based on the results of research which directly takes the communication of the Gamkonora language shift as a means of communication with each other.

1.11.4. Conclusion

conclusion is focused on the purpose of the study, namely to find out the many uses of language used among adolescents and explain the causes of language shift using Ternate Malay in communication in everyday life.

1.11.1. Population and Sample

1.11.2 Population

According to (Sugiyono 2015) population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. Population is a collection of all possible objects and other sizes that become the object of all attention. This study is the entire community in Gamsungi, south ibu sub-district. The population of

Gamsungi Village in 2022 with a population of 665 people 331 men and 334 women.

1.1.1.2 Sample

The sample is part of a particular population of concern In this study the technique used for sampling is random sample probability sampling which is a method of selection, where each member of the population has the same opportunity. For the selection of the sample itself, 30 people were selected from the respondents and 5 main informants who were 50 years old, whose cases used the Gamkonora language when interacting in daily life. Age was chosen because it is based on the criteria of respondents and informants that have been described in the previous discussion who meet the requirements and informants are between 17 to 50 years old.

The sample is part of the population that has the same characteristics as the population.

In this study, the researcher used purposive sampling technique in determining the sample with the consideration that the sample members taken were teenagers who lived in Gamsungi village.

➤ Population: 665

➤ Samples:

Includes Criteria

1. 112 teenagers
2. Ages between 19 to 30 years

3) Origin from Gamsungi village

Based on the sample criteria above, the researcher found 30 respondents from among teenagers who matched the sample criteria to provide information about shifts as the main data for this study.