CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Language as a sound symbol system produced by human speech is a natural phenomenon, language as a means of social interaction in human society is a social phenomenon. This is in accordance with de Saussure's idea which refers to Durheim's concept that social facts can be viewed as objects of study (Dineen, 1967: 193-195). De Saussure's ideas became the basis of reference for the study of the synchronous internal system of language carried out by structuralist linguists. In a relatively short time, linguistics as a discipline itself developed rapidly, and studies on the internal system of language were carried out at the level of phonology (sound), morphology (words), syntax (phrases and sentences), and semantics (meaning). Studies such as those conducted by Bloomfield in the 1930s and Chomsky in 1957 and their followers examine linguistic rules by deconstructing language apart from the context of the situation.

Meanwhile, language is also studied in various perspectives, such as functional linguistics study which examines the use of language as a mean of communication, sociolinguistic study which examines language in society as a social group with various social variables, psycholinguistic study which examines the use of language and the process of language development, applied linguistics study. which is used for the purposes of translation and language teaching, then various textual and discourse studies.

The use of language is a reality of communication that takes place in social interaction, because in principle, the conversation uses language as a communication tool in social interaction. Therefore, language cannot be separated from socio-cultural influences.

This is in accordance with the functional view of language as a sign system that cannot be separated from external factors, namely social characteristics, demographic characteristics, and so on and the function of language is not only for communication, but also shows the social identity and even culture of the user (Brown and Yule, 1996:1). -4). Based on this view, the use of language is a social and cultural phenomenon that cannot be separated from the language traditions of its speakers. This is justified by Brown (2007: 6) because in language each speech actor is always motivated by social factors and cultural values and traditions around him.

Habits can vary from one place to another, from one nation to another. The use of language is characterized by a relationship between the speaker and the speech partner that communicating is a relationship between the speaker as the sender of the message and the speech partner as the recipient of the message. As a communication tool in social interaction, language has various functions. Brown and Yule (1996:1-4) suggest that in general the language function can be seen from two views, namely (1) transactional view, (2) interactional view. These two functions are very important because they are related to the use of language in social processes in society. In accordance with the views of Brown and

Yule, the use of language in interaction cannot be separated from the function of language and other interactional components.

The success of using language as a means of interaction with this function is influenced by the speech actor factor and the underlying context. Therefore, the use of language can be seen as a system in which it involves linguistic components, speech actors, and culture. In other words, the use of language is always influenced by linguistic components, matters relating to speech actors, and socio-cultural factors.

Regional languages are a valuable asset of a nation. However, the paradigm of 21st century society views that foreign languages have higher prestige than national and regional languages. In other words, regional languages are the third priority in their use after national and foreign languages. People prefer to use the national language and foreign languages in communicating. Foreign language speakers are also considered to be more educated and have a higher social stratum. Vice versa, speakers of regional languages are considered to have social strata under speakers of national and foreign languages.

In addition, the government also regulates the existence of Indonesian and regional languages in the 1945 Constitution, Chapter XV, Article 36 of the 1945 Constitution which states, among other things, that regional languages that are properly maintained by their speakers will be respected and preserved by the state because these languages are respected and preserved by the state. the area.

The regional language as one of the nation's wealth has a function as a communication tool for the supporting community. Apart from being a means of intra-ethnic communication, regional languages also function as supporters of the national language, namely Indonesian. On the basis of this function, regional languages should continue to be fostered and developed in order to strengthen the resilience of the nation's culture.

North Maluku is one of the provinces in Indonesia. North Maluku was officially formed on October 4, 1999, through Law Number 46 of 1999 and Law Number 6 of 2003. Before officially becoming a province, North Maluku was part of Maluku Province, namely North Maluku Regency and Central Halmahera Regency. At the beginning of its establishment, the province of North Maluku was capitalized in Ternate, which is located at the foot of Mount Gamalama, for 11 years. To be precise, until August 4, 2010, after 11 years of transition and infrastructure preparation, the capital city of North Maluku Province was moved to Sofifi City which is located on Halmahera Island which is the largest island.

South Halmahera Regency is one of the regencies in North Maluku province, Indonesia. The district capital is located in Labuha City. Most of the area of South Halmahera is waters, with an area of 31,484.40 km2 or reaching 78 percent of the total area of the Regency. South Halmahera which reaches 40,263.72 km2 and has a population of 228,771 people (2019). South Halmahera Regency has several sub-districts and one of

them is the Bacan sub-district, Amasing Kota Village, where the research will be conducted.

Bacang language is spoken by the community in several villages namely, Indomut, Belang Belang, Awanggo and Amasing Kota. But the location of this research is only in the village of Amasing Kota Village, Bacan District, South Halmahera Regency, Bacan Island, North Maluku Province. According to residents' testimony, apart from in Amasing Kota Village, Bacan is also spoken in the east, west, and north of Amasing Kota Village. Based on the results of dialectometry calculations, Bacan isolect is a language because the percentage difference from other languages in North Maluku ranges from 81% -100%.

According to Collins (1983), there are two types of Malay, North Maluku Malay which is the focus of this research and Bacan Malay which is a variety imported by immigrants from Brunei. Although there are many works on the vocabulary of Malay language variants in eastern Indonesia (Collins in press), the most recent and complete is the unpublished lexicon of the spoken variant in Bacan (Collins nd). These two Malay dialects produce acceptable sources. He explained the efforts to preserve regional languages that are threatened with extinction, the focus of the research that will be carried out is research on the Taliabo regional language, the Bacan regional language and the Ternate regional language.

Bacan is one of the 4 sultanates in Moloku kie raha, Bacan itself has a variety of customs and traditions that have existed since the time of

their ancestors. Bacan is the name of one of the sub-districts located in South Halmahera Regency, and the capital of the sub-district is located in Labuha village, which is also the capital of South Halmahera district. This district has an area of 304.69 km². And the village of Amasing Kota is one of the villages in Bacan which will also be a place of research on the shift *Bacang* language in Amasing kota at District South Halmahera regency.

As stated by According to Chaer (2014:2), that Language shifting concerns the problem of language use by a speaker or a group of speakers that can occur as a result of a move from one speech society to another. If a person or group of speakers move to another place that uses another language, and mixes with them, then there will be a shift in this language. These migrants or groups of migrants for communication purposes inevitably, have to adjust to "stripping" their own language, and then using the language of the locals. In the original group, they can indeed use their first language, but to communicate with others, of course, they cannot survive to stick with their own language. So in the end they have to use language that they should be able to understand the each other, because otherwise the communication will be difficult. Ternate Malay is an option in the Amasing Kota village community when communicating because the indigenous people and migrants use the same language. And over time their first language in this case the *Bacang* language has begun to be heard less frequently and also began to decrease its speakers. Even if there are still speakers, they only consist of

the older generation while the younger generation is rarely and even starting to not use the *Bacang* language or cannot speak *Bacang* language anymore.

From the explanation above, we can see that a shift in a language in a certain area can occur. Language shifts occur not quickly but slowly and from time to time so that eventually makes the local community begin to realize this. So the reason for taking the title and raising this issue is because the researcher has observed firsthand and found that there has been such a thing as a language shift in Bacan District, Amasing Kota village, South Halmahera Regency. The researcher observed that in the village, where the original population the people rarely used their first language when communicating with each other. The use of *Bacang* language is used only at the age of 35-50 years and above, while at the age of 35 and below until children the dominant language used is Ternate Malay, it is seen from how when they communicate. because the habit of using Ternate Malay this younger generation no longer cares about their first language so that over time, this *Bacang* language they are only able to understand without being able to use, yet that was only a small part of them, as most of them were incapable of understanding as well as using until recently. Of course, this is an issue that needs to be raised and discussed, because it is possible that the Bacang language will really shift and disappear because of the attention and preservation efforts of the next generation.

With this research, it can be a source of information and knowledge as well as awareness of the local community and become a separate awareness for the next generation that the importance of learning and mastering the regional language.

1.2 Statements of Problem

The formulation of the problem that will be carried out in this research are:

1. How is *Bacang* language used in South Halmahera Regency?
2. What factors influence the shift of *Bacang* language?

1.3 Scope of The Research

Based on the formulation of problem in this research will be are *Bacang* language in the use of south Halmahera Regency and the factors influence the shift of *Bacang* language.

1.4 Objectives of Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To identify how *Bacang* language is used in South Halmahera Regency.
2. To elaborat the factors influence the shift of *Bacang* language.

1.5 Significances of The Study

This research is expected to provide benefits for those in need, both theoretically and practically.

1.5.1 Theoretical benefits

Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute to the development of linguistics in the faculty of cultural sciences and can be used as a comparison by other researchers especially the shift language and factors influence.

1.5.2 Practical Benefits

Meanwhile, in practical benefits, the results of this research are also very much expected to be a guideline for subsequent researcher who want to do the same research.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

To support research on language shift, the researcher refers to several other studies which are also the same as this research. Some of the previous studies are as follows.

Research on regional languages have been done by Maulud, Jalaluddin & Ridwan, (2019). In research, the shift from Ternate language to Tidore language in Foramadiyahi village (A sociolinguistic review). In this research, judging from this opinion and then linking it with data in the field, there is a match between the results of the research related to the

factor of the shift from Ternate language to Tidore language. The majority group, relationship with ancestral land, and language similarity.

Research from Maricar, (2016). with the title The Influence Factors of Ternate Language Shift in Ternate City. Her research a language survives or become extinct is not determined by a single factor as said by Dorian in Sumarsono (2004), but a lot of factors that are a chain of mutually adrift and occasionally occurred in the long history. These factors can be sourced from within the community itself or from outside. Similarly Grimes (2002) outlines the factors of language shift among others caused by (1) parents who force their children to learn a language that is considered prestigious by the idea that a child is only able to learn a language well, (2) the use of a second language as the language of instruction in schools, (3) a national language policy that is likely to cause some speakers choose to use the national language which is likely to cause some speakers choose to use the national language as a mother tongue and (4) industrialization, economic change, and governance.

As for other research, namely the use of *Bacang* language on Bacan Island (Sociolinguistic Studies). This research was conducted by Isk very rarely used because they are not very familiar with it. some even can't speak *Bacang* at all. This is due to the use of the Malay language by the young generation of *Bacang* ethnic when interacting with other ethnic communities who cannot speak *Bacang*. In addition, the use of the Malay language is very dominant in their daily lives so that the habit of speaking

Malay is easy to say in communicating andar, (2012). In the younger generation, the use of *Bacang* language is**.** The difference in this research is that previous research focused on the use of bacan language which was seen in general in Bacan district with the phenomenon that occurred at that time. Meanwhile, in the research carried out now, the research focuses on the shift in the Bacang language in Halmahera Regency Regency, which is specifically in the Amasing city with the formulation of the problem raised is also different because it is in accordance with the conditions and phenomena that occur and take place at this time**.**

In another reseach from Bursan and Rahim (2020) with the title shifting the tetine language in North Maluku (sociolinguistic study). In the study of *the* Tetine language shift in North Maluku, language shift as a process cannot be separated from a dynamic social system, so that every social change will have an impact on the system and stability of an environment, including language. In relation to the Tetine language in North Maluku, this language shows an alarming shifting dynamic. Based on data analysis at three research locations, it shows that the tetine language shifted to the realm of family, neighbourhood, intimacy, and religious realm. Due to the shift in the tetine language in North Maluku, the shift in the tetine language in North Maluku occurs due to factors of age, education level, occupation and language attitudes.

This research was carried out by Sarif and Rajab (2021). From Galela to Ternate (the research of language shift in the Galela language

community in Lemo Lemo village. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative.

The results showed that there had been a shift in language from Galela language to Ternate language. Galela ethnicity in Lemo Lemo village no longer uses Galela language but Ternate language, so among them still know Galela language well. Ternate later became the main language (b1) for the Lemo Lemo people. Language shifting occurs due to several factors, namely, migration factors, language contact, language presetise and language attitudes. The realm of shifting is seen in almost all domains of communion, namely the realm of family, formal and social.

The language shift has been studied by previous researcher as listed above, the research with the title *Bacang* language shift in the southern Halmahera district is the first research conducted in Bacan sub-district, especially in terms of the place of this research. What is being done this time is a new research that happened to the community itself, so that what makes the difference is the location of the object and the problem raised.

1.7 Theoretical Bases

To make a research, researcher need a theory to support and clarify this research uses several theories from linguists to support this research.

1.7.1 Sociolinguistics

Based on the title of the research above, which was raised by the researcher that the theory used in the research was Sociolinguistics. Because sociolinguistics is between the disciplines of sociology and linguistic, two fields of empirical science that have a very close relationship. Regarding sociology, there have been many limitations made by sociologist, namely the objective and scientific study of humans in society, institutions, and social processes that exist in society. Sociology seeks to find out how society came to be, lasted and continued to exist. While linguistics is a field of science that studies language, or a field of sciences that takes language as the object of study. Thus, it can be said that sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science that studies language in relation to the use of that language in society (Chaer,2014:2).

Discussing the realm of regional languages as a culture that must be preserved or will be inversely related, namely experiencing a shift. Language will experience development both in terms of its vocabulary or concepts and uses. On the other hand, language users often position language as a tool for communicating and interacting. Not positioning language as a cultural product that must be maintained and preserved. This triggers an indifference to the existence and use of the local language they use. Whereas Koentjaraningrat (1983) includes language as one of the seven elements of culture. The impact is that language users will be more concerned with the use of language as limited as its function as a means of communication. Language users will prioritize success in

interacting and communicating on a wider scale when compared to maintaining their local language in domains that are commonly used in the norms that occur in society. There have been many studies on the shift in regional languages that have occurred in Indonesia by several researchers in North Maluku. In general, it can be concluded that regional languages are undergoing a language shift. In several family domains, namely the choice of Ternate Malay as the main language, it is evidence of an indication that the use of regional languages is undergoing a shift, especially in research in the village of Amasing Kota. Even though we know that the family is the last bastion of defense of the use of regional languages from the influence of the use of other languages.

1.7.2 Language Function

Before discussing the shift of a language, we need to know that the function of language is as a communication tool to convey ideas, or messages to others. A person will be able to communicate with his friends using a language that is understood by both. If, one of the parties does not understand the language used by the other party, the communication between the two will be broken because the messages contained in the language of the first party are not understood by the second party. Humans are social creatures. That is, humans have a need to socialize. Therefore, humans need the presence of other humans to fulfill their social needs. This then gives rise to human groups with certain similarities which

are called society from this language function, we can know the importance of a language in this research.

1.7.3 Language Use

Before discussing language shift, we need to know about the use of language itself. What seems to be common to most uses of language is intended information, and flow. The main type of intended flow is communication. What is meant by actual information, in this context the relation of aboutness between language and world, its having to do with an utterance's being about the world. That is, it has to do with how language refers to or connects with the world. When we use language, we typically use it to communicate information. The two domensions of communication and aboutness correspond to two constraints, communicative and informational. These two constraint interconnect and jointly enable us to use language to communicate information.

Austin (1975,1979) was perhaps the first philosopher to focus on the use of language, and his ideas and influence underlie the book. For this reason, researcher conducted research in order to find out the use of language in the community in the village.

1.7.4 Language Shift

According to Chaer (2014:2), Language shifting concerns the problem of language use by a speaker or a group of speakers that can occur as a result of a move from one speech society to another. If a

person or group of speakers move to another place that uses another language, and mixes with them, then there will be a shift in this language. These migrants or groups of migrants for communication purposes inevitably, have to adjust to "stripping" their own language, and then using the language of the local population. In the original group, they can indeed use their first language, but to communicate with others, of course, they cannot survive to stick with their own language. So in the end they have to use language that they should be able to understand the each other, because otherwise the communication will be difficult. More dominant languages are slowly transitioning their first language into a more frequently spoken language. This research was conducted to preside over this.

1.7.5 Factors Influencing language shift

Indonesia is a multicultural country, namely a country that has various ethnic, religious, racial, cultural and linguistic diversity. Along with the development of the times in the current era, this diversity is now being threatened, one of which is the language itself. Regional languages that are threatened with shifting are a phenomenon that must be taken seriously. There must be an effort that needs to be done, in order to find out the root of the shift itself. Regional languages according to the data obtained show that it is possible to experience a shift and even extinction over time, this happens because of the factors that cause it. in the research, the factors found were, modernization, social, environment, lack

of language transmission, tecnology, education, economic, and ethnicity factor.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme

The research flow is a chronology carried out by a researcher in her research work starting from our knowledge of the object of research, ideas that have been divelloped, theories, concept selection and others. The research flow is also structured methodologically so that it is well interrelated and easy to understand.

In the chart below, the researcher analyzes the language regarding the social context, namely by examining how the bacang language is used in South Halmahera Regency and how the factors causing the bacang language shift using socilinguistic theory are related to language in the community. Furthermore, this research uses qualitative methods to analyze the data.

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┌──────────────────────┐          ┌──────────────────────┐
│ 'Bacang Language' In │          │  Qualitative Method  │
│  South Halmahera     │──────────│                      │
│     Regency          │          │                      │
└──────────┬───────────┘          └──────────────────────┘
           │
┌──────────┴───────────┐          ┌──────────────────────────┐
│ Domain of Bacang     │          │ The Factors That Influence│
│ Language Use:        │          │ the Shif of Bacang Language│
│                      │          │                          │
│  • At Home           │──────────│  • Modernization         │
│  • Environment       │          │  • Social                │
│  • Traditional Event │          │  • Environment           │
│                      │          │  • Lack of language      │
└──────────┬───────────┘          │  • Transformission       │
           │                      │  • Technology            │
           │                      │  • Education             │
           │                      │  • Economic              │
           │                      │  • Ethnicty Factor       │
           │                      └────────────┬─────────────┘
           │      ┌──────────────────┐         │
           └──────│  Language Shift  │─────────┘
                  └────────┬─────────┘
                  ┌────────┴──────────────┐
                  │ A Socialinguistic     │
                  │ Analysis              │
                  └───────────────────────┘
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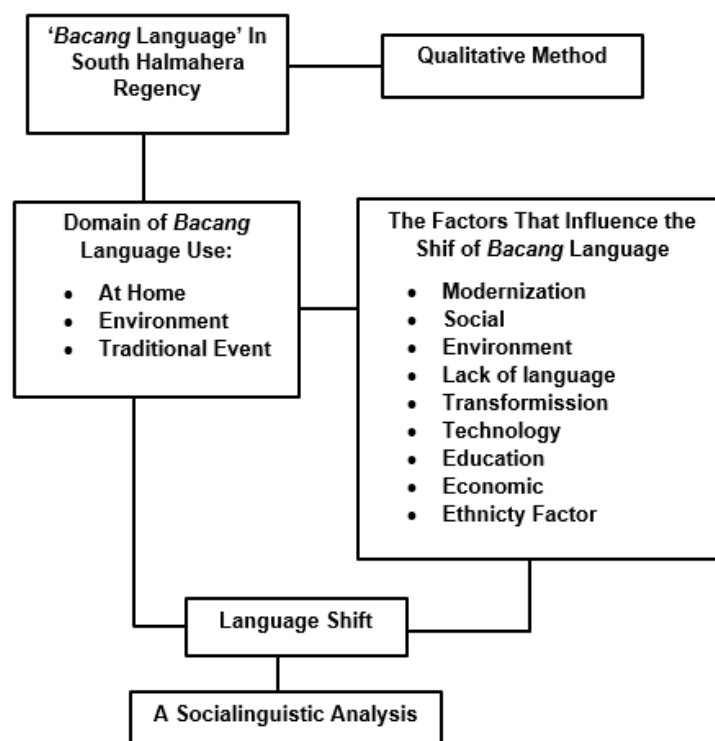
1.9 Methods and Techniques

1.9.1 Methods

The research method is a method used to determine where the research is going on so that the desired data can be obtained. Without the research method, the direction or purpose in the research process will be inconsistent with what the researcher wants, in this research 'The Shift of *Bacang* Language in South Halmahera regency 'the researcher will use qualitative methods and also field observations.

According to Hassan and Koentjaraningrat (1985:7), the use of qualitative methods to uncover the various uniqueness contained in individuals, groups, societies or organizations in daily life as a whole, detailed and accountable. Scientifically (Baswori and Suwandi, 2008: 22), qualitative methods present directly the nature of the relationship between researchers and informants. This method can also be used to reveal and understand something behind a completely unknown phenomenon.

Related to theory, in this study the researcher uses qualitative methods because the results of the interviews conducted will be explained in detail.

1.9.2 Population

According to (Sugiyono 2015) the population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researcher to be studied and then

drawn to concluions. In this research Bacan District as many as 3,527 people. And the population that was taken in this research was not entirely due to the fact that there were speakers has begun to decrease of *Bacang* language.

1.9.2.1 Sample

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

The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. To determine the sample to be used in the research, they are various sampling techniques used (Sugiyono:2015). In the research of *Bacang* language shift in Kabupateen South Halmahera which will be done in the village of Amasing Kota, Bacan Subdistrict with the Number of 3 stacking village and 9 neighborhood association. The researcher used a sample of 45 samples that were examined because in the field researcher found those who used *Bacang* language only among the elderly, which reduced the number of speakers.

1.9.3 Location and Informant

1. Location of The Research

The researcher chose the location for this research to be in the village of Amasing Kota, Bacan District, which is located in South Halmahera Regency, North Maluku.

2. Informant

Informants are people who provide information to researcher about the data being sought, Eight or more informants in this study were selected so that the data obtained was accurate and valid. According to Mahsun, (2005: 141), said to find informants in collecting data, the following criteria are used:

    a. Native speakers of the *Bacang* language.

    b. Age of children and adolescents

    c. Ages 20-30 years

    d. people with Aged 35-60, native to *Bacang*, Amasing Kota village.

    e. Adults who are still actively used *Bacang* language in speech.

    f. No defects in speech and hearing.

    g. Able to communicate in Indonesian.

1.9.4 Techniques of Collecting Data

1. Observation

The first step in collecting data is observation. Observation is the process of systematically monitoring the object of research, namely in the community of Amasing Kota village. Made observations to gather information about the *Bacang* Language Shift in South Halmahera Regency. The following are the things that are needed in observation (1) The use of *Bacang* language in the home and traditional events, (2)

factors causing the shift *Bacang* language. Through this observation, researcher can find the data as desired.

2. Interview

In addition to direct observation, also need to listen to or get information from informants with a predetermined sample, the technique used is to conduct interviews. Before starting the interview, the researcher had prepared several questions that were neatly arranged and used sentences that could be understood by the informants in accordance with the questions regarding the use of *Bacang* language in South Halmahera Regency and the factors causing the language shift itself.

3. Taking Note

When the interview with the informant is in progress, also does not forget to record the information provided to make it easier to collect the required data. Because if you only listen, it is possible that the information will be easily forgotten. So that researcher does not have difficulty in compiling the data, this technique is also very necessary.

1.10 Techniques of Analyzing Data

1. Classification

After collecting the date by the researcher has been collected, the next step is to classify the data according to the problem formulation that has been made before.

2. Explanation

After the data is finished in the classification, the researcher will explain the data that has been described in detail and use good and correct language according to the procedures that have been determined in order to make it easy for readers to understand it.

1.11 Sources of Data

1. Primary Data

The primary data in this research came from the indigenous Bacan community, especially in the village of Amasing Kota to obtain the original data needed. And the data has been found according to what is needed.

2. Secondary Data

In addition to data from the local community, researcher are also looking for supporting data to be able to support the research through books, the internet and journals in previous that are considered relevant to research conducted now.

3. Data analysis

After getting the data to be analyzed, the researcher looked for the use of *Bacang* language and the factors that influence the occurrence of the shift in *Bacang* language from the data obtained for analysis using theory.