CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language has a very important role for everyone, with human language being able to interact with each other, exchange ideas and be able to communicate properly and correctly. Kridalaksana (1983, and also in Djoko Kentjono 1982), "Language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of social groups to work together, communicate and identify themselves". Walija (1996), revealed the definition of language is the most complete and effective communication to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings, and opinions to others. Keraf in Smarapradhipa (2005): gives two meanings of language. The first meaning states that language as a means of communication between members of society in the form of a symbol of sound produced by human speech. Second, language is a communication system that uses arbitrary vocal symbols (speech sounds).

Each region in Indonesia has its own regional language. Regional language is one of the wealth owned by an area that must be maintained and preserved, in the regional language has cultural values contained therein, the regional language can be said to be a reflection of an area, the regional language is also a cultural heritage that must be maintained so as not to experience extinction. Regional languages are a legacy that has existed from ancient times, regional languages have several functions including as a communication tool for local speakers, the next function is as a cultural heritage, and as a symbol of identity for each region.

We as a society must maintain and use the Ternate language in communicating both inside and outside Ternate, as is done by some Ternate people living in Makaeling Village, Makaeling is a village located in Kao Teluk District, North Halmahera . Until now the Ternate ethnic living in Makaeling still communicates using Ternate language in their daily life. Ternate ethnic who still use Ternate language in Makaeling can be said to still maintain their language attitude. In the Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics (1985: 155) that language attitude is the attitude of language users towards the diversity of their own language and the languages of others. which is where the Ternate community in Makaeling village still maintains their language attitude by the way they still use their language.

Ternate ethnic living in Makaeling come from Takome village, they live in the same neighborhood. The first arrival of the Ternate ethnic in Makaeling occurred in 1984, in that year Makaeling was a Trans area. The reason I chose this title is because I want to know what makes the ethnic Ternate who live in Makaeling village until now still maintain and maintain the attitude of the Ternate language itself, and what makes them still use Ternate language to communicate in their daily lives, while the majority of the population there comes from Makeang.

1.2 Statement Of Problem

1. How are language atitudeds of Ternate Ethnic in Makaeling?

2. What factors influence language attitude of Ternate ethnic in Makaeling?

1.3 Objective Of The Research

1. To identify how the language attitudeds of the Ternate Ethnic In Makaeling

2. To analyze what factors influence language attitudes in Makaeling

1.4 Scope Of The Study

In this study, it is necessary to limit the problem in this study, the researcher discusses the Attitude of the Ternate Ethnic Language in Makaeling, North Halmahera. There needs to be a problem limitation so that this research is more focused on the topic and research being carried out.

1.5 Significance Of Research

In this research, it is necessary to have significance of reseatch , there are two kinds, namely Theorical Significance and Practical Significance.

1.5.1 Theorical Significance

This research is expected to add insight and knowledge about language attitudes and can also be expected as a means of developing knowledge for others.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

For researcher: This research is expected to be able to add insight and direct experience for writers about language attitudes. For Other Researchers: The benefit of this research for other researchers is that it is expected to be a means of source of information and it is hoped that this research can be a research reference for further researchers who will examine language attitudes, and the researcher hope that this research can provide motivation for further research that will examine language attitudes. For society: For the community, this research is expected to provide insight to the community to better maintain their language attitude, so that the language is not easily lost and does not become extinct.

1.6 Review Of Related Literature

Research conducted by Hana Mumtazia et al (2019) , in the title "*Sikap Bahasa Masyarakat Perbatasan Study Sosiolinguistik Di kecamatan Wanareja, Kabupaten Cilacap"* concluded that this study of language attitudes shows that the social index in the form of age can affect a person's language attitude. For attitudes towards regional and foreign languages, older respondents showed a more positive attitude than older respondents. Meanwhile, for the national language, young respondents showed a more positive attitude than older respondents.

The Wanareja community generally shows a positive attitude, both in regional languages, national languages, and foreign languages. In addition, the condition of the Wanareja people who live in a multilingual environment has made them begin to accept the existence of other languages apart from their mother tongue and national language. This can be said to be good as long as the speaker is still loyal to his language. However, if that acceptance eventually shifts his loyalty to his language, it could have a negative impact. This can be theforerunner of language extinction. The condition of people living on the borderand having more than one mother tongue is indeed common in the world. However, these conditions are not always positively associated. For this reason, it is necessary to hold spaces for learning languages, especially mother tongues in border areas as an effort to preserve language.

The second research was conducted by Leli Fitri Hasibuan, et al (2018) entitled Language Attitude Of Mandailingnese Teenagers In Desa Sidojadi Kecamatan Bukit Malintang Kabupaten Mandailing Natal" conclude that The first types of language attitude that have been

found in the Mandailingnese teenagers in Desa Sidojadi Kecamatan Bukit Malintang Kabupaten Mandailing Natal are positive and negative language attitude. Which is the Mandailingnese teenagers tend to be positive eventhough they lived in the area with Mandailingnese is minority. The second For the realization of the language attitude, the Mandailingnese teenagers in Desa Sidojadi Kecamatan Bukit Malintang Kabupaten Mandailing Natal realize the language attitude in three domain, they are family domain, friendship domain, and religion domain. And the last For the reason in realization of language attitude of Mandailingnese teenagers in desa Sidojadi Kecamatan Buki Malintang Kabupaten Mandailing Natal, in this study the researcher found that there are six participants that are loyal to the language, it occurs that they thought they have to maintain the language, value the language, and they also feel proud about the language, and have awareness the language norm by showed the way they appreciate the language.

The last research conducted by Umar Mansyur (2018) entitled "*Sikap Bahasa dan pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Di Perguruan Tinggi*" said that the Indonesian Language Course has a vision to make Indonesian as an instrument for developing student personality towards the formation of educated people who are proficient in communicating in Indonesian. The mission of the Indonesian language course is to achieve student proficiency in using the Indonesian language to master, apply, and develop science, technology and art, with a full sense of responsibility as citizens with noble personalities. The purpose of learning Indonesian in higher education is of course not only to make students pass the Indonesian language course exam, but they must be able to skillfully communicate using Indonesian properly and correctly. They are guided to master aspects of language skills in order to increase their knowledge and experience in daily communication.

In addition, students are taught to better understand the activities of writing scientific papers and pronunciation in good and correct Indonesian. The importance of studying Indonesian in relation to science is that students as prospective undergraduates are prepared not only to become consumers of knowledge, but also as producers in the scientific field. Another important reason Indonesian needs to be taught in universities is because learning Indonesian aims to instill a sense of love and pride in using Indonesian. Every department in higher education makes Indonesian as a mandatory personality development course, because in college students often compose

scientific works, such as in making papers, practicum reports, papers, theses, and other scientific works.

So from the literature review, there are similarities and differences with the research that the researcher did. the equation is the same discusses language attitudes, and in the first research and second research both examine language attitudes in the village, and both examine regional language attitudes, while the difference is the object of research and different research places, and in the last study researcher examined language attitudes in college and researching Indonesian, while the research that the researcher did with previous research examined the language attitudes that existed in each village that had been determined.

1.7 Theorical Base

1.7.1 Sociolinguistic

Sumarsono (2011) says that the term sociolinguistics consists of 2 words, namely socio is "society" and linguistics is "language science". So sociolinguistics is the study of language associated with the conditions of society (studied by social sciences, especially sociology). Dell Hymes (1973) says "sociolinguistic could be taken to refer to use of linguistic data and analysis in other discipline concerned with social life and coversely, to use of social data and analysis in linguistik."

Nababan (1984) says that sociolinguistics is the study or discussion of language in relation to speakers of that language as members of society. That speakers of the language are members of the speech community. Abdul Chaer |(1994) argues that sociolinguistics is a sub-discipline of linguistics that studies language in relation to its use in society. What is discussed in sociolinguistics is the use and use of language, the place of language use, grammar, the various consequences of the contact of two or more languages, as well as the variety and time of use of the language variety.

Apple, etc (1976) argues that sociolinguistics is the study of language and its use in social and cultural contexts. Criper and Widowson (1975) suggest that Sociolinguistics is the study of language in use which aims to show agreements or rules of language use (agreed by the community) associated with cultural aspects in that society.Sociolinguistics is the study of language associated with social conditions. Sociolinguistics examines language by taking into account the relationship between

language and society, especially the language-speaking community (Kunjana, 2001: 12).

Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society, as well as discussing the use of language and language procedures for a society.In this study, the researcher uses a sociolinguistic approach because in this study the researcher examines the language in an area, namely the Ternate language in the village of Makaeling.

1.7.2 Language Attitude

To know what language attitude is, we must first know the meaning of attitude, According to Allport (1935), attitude is a mental and nervous readiness, which is formed through experience that provides a dynamic direction or influence on a person's reaction to all objects and circumstances involving that attitude. Triandis (1971) argues that attitude is the readiness to react to a situation or event at hand. This readiness can refer to "behavioral attitudes". Gerungan (1986: 148) that attitude is the tendency to act in accordance with the attitude towards a particular object. Attitudes are always present in a person, which can be seen through his behavior when dealing with certain objects.

Fasold (2001: 148) states that language attitudes are all kinds of behavior about how language is treated, including attitudes towards language planning and preservation efforts. Rahayu and Ari Listiyorini (2009: 3) who reveal that language attitudes are directly related to the attitudes of speakers in choosing and determining language. Kridalaksana (2001) states that language attitude is a mental position or feeling towards one's own language or the language of others. As is the case with attitudes, language attitudes are also psychological events, so they cannot be observed directly. Language attitudes can be observed through language behavior or speech behavior. However, in this case also applies the provision that not every speech behavior reflects language attitudes.

According to Rusyana (1989:31²32), language attitude of a user good language or language community bilingual or non-bilingual multilingualism will take the form of feeling proud or mocking, rejecting or simultaneously receive a language certain or language-speaking communities certain, both to the language that controlled by each individual and by community members.

It has to do with the status of language in society, including political and economic status. Likewise, the use of language is associated with the life of certain community groups, often stereotyped because

language is not only a means of communication but also a social identity.

In language attitudes there are negative attitudes and positive attitudes, Karsana (2009:78) reveals that a positive attitude if someone uses the language more as a communication tool in various situations and conditions, has a relatively high condition for the language, not many dialects others who will destroy the existence of the language in him and also participate in fighting for the language from harmful things. In addition to positive factors, Chaer (2004: 152)reveals that a negative attitude towards a language can occur when a person or group of people no longer has a sense of pride in their language, and diverts another language that is not theirs. There are several factors that can cause a loss of pride in one's own language, and grow in other languages, including political factors, race, ethnicity, prestige, and so on.

Language attitude is how a person's actions and mental readiness in responding to a language, both their own language and the language of others.for example, when there are 2 people who are communicating, and one of the interlocutors communicates using their local language, if the next interlocutor responds using the regional language, it means that person is still maintaining his or her language attitude.

1.7.3 Language Attitude Characteristics

Garvin and Mathiot (1968) formulated three characteristics of language attitudes, namely:

  a. Language loyalty that encourages people of a language to defend their language and if necessary prevent the influence of other languages. Language loyalty is an attitude that encourages a language community to maintain its language independence, even if necessary, to the point of being forced to prevent the entry of foreign influences.

  b. Language pride which encourages someone to develop their language and use it as a symbol of identity and community unity. Language pride is an attitude that encourages a language

community to make its language a symbol of personal or group identity while at the same time distinguishing it from other people or groups.
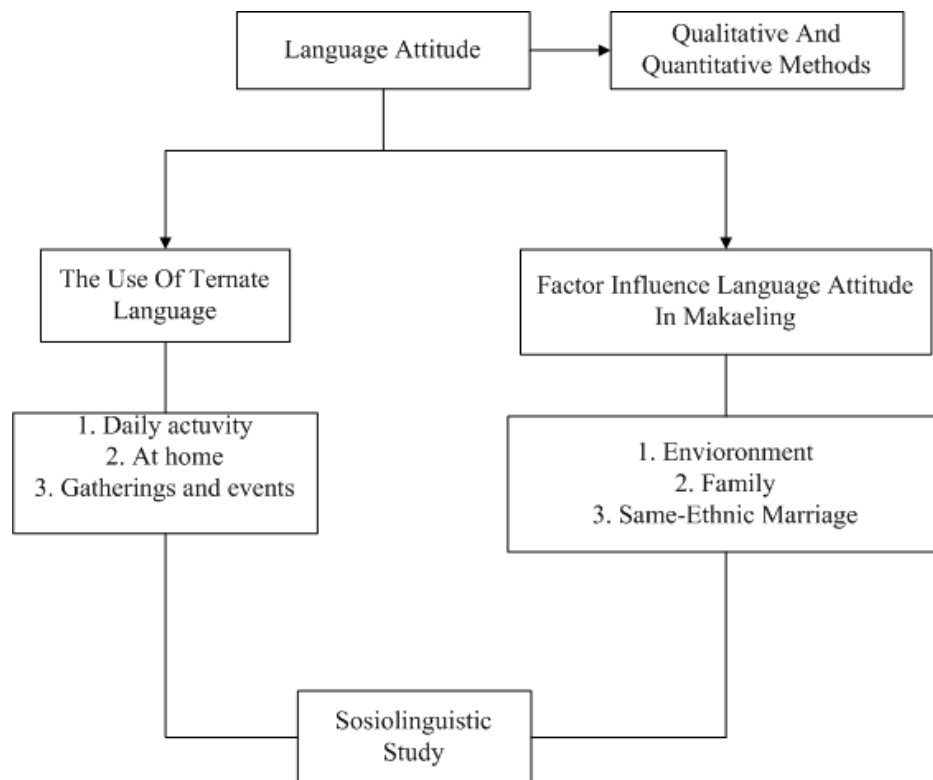
c. Awareness of the norm What encourages people to use their language carefully and politely is a factor that has a very big influence on actions, namely activities using language

1.7.4 Ternate Language

Ternate language is one of the languages in the province of North Maluku, Ternate language is the mother tongue of the people of Ternate, until now the existence of the Ternate language still exists today. There are people who still use the Ternate language even though they no longer live in Ternate but still maintain the attitude of the Ternate language, as did the ethnic Ternate who live in the village of Makaeling.

Ternate language is a form of identity for the people of Ternate. The function of the Ternate language, among others, as a means of communication between one individual and another, the Ternate language can facilitate communication between speakers. The number of immigrants living in Ternate makes the Ternate language almost extinct and disappears, these people prefer to use their language, not only that, many young people now do not understand the Ternate language, they are more dominant in using Ternate Malay, this is because their parents did not get used to communicating using the Ternate language. Although the Ternate language is almost extinct, the Ternate tribe who live and settle in the Makaeling village still use the Ternate language in their daily life, they still use the Ternate language even though they live in a village where the majority of the population is Makian people.

1.8 Conseptual Scheme

1.9 Method And Technique

1.9.1 Research Method

The method used in this study is a mixed methods, namely a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods.Moleong (2007: 6) defines qualitative research as research that aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects. It is more appropriate and suitable to be used for researching matters relating to research on the behavior, attitudes, motivations, perceptions and actions of the subject. Bogdan & Biklen, (1992: 21) expressed the opinion that qualitativeresearch is a research step that produces descriptive data in the form of writing or speech, as well as the behavior of the people being observed.Qualitative research implemented to build knowledge through understanding and discovery.Qualitative research approach is a process of research and understanding which is based on a method that investigates a social phenomenon and human problems, or problems of an object of research.

According to V. Wiratna Sujarweni (2014:39) quantitative research is a type of research that produces findings that can be achieved (obtained) using statistical procedures or other means of quantification (measurement). In this study, researcher also use quantitative method to measure the attitude of the object of research, using statistical

procedures or measuring method using formulas that have been determined by researcher.

1.9.1.1 Location Of The Research

The research location is the place or place where the researcher will conduct research. This research was conducted in Makaeling Village, Kao Teluk District, North Halmahera Regency.

1.9.1.2 Population

According to Margono (2004) Population is the entire data that is the center of attention of a researcher in a predetermined scope and time.The population of residents who occupy the Makaeling village is 725 people, and the ethnic Ternate population living in Makaeling is 125 people.

1.9.1.3 Sample

The sample is part of the population that the researcher wants to study. Arikunto (2006: 131), the sample is part or as a representative of the population to be studied. The sample used in this study was 30people of 125 Ternate ethnic people in Makaeling village, in this study researcher conducted research on adults to the elderly and teenagers,for adults to the elderly the researcher used a sample of 20 people and for teenagers the researcher used as many as 10 people.

1.9.2 Technique Of Collecting Data

Data collection techniques are a very urgent part of the research itself. Data collection procedures used in This research is observation, interview, and questionnaire.

1.9.2.1 Observation

Nurkancana (1986): observation is a way to do something by making direct and systematic observations. The data that has been obtained in the observation is then recorded in an observation note. And the recording itself isalso part of the observation. Sevilla (1993): Observation or observation in a simple sense is a process where you see the situation of the research.

Observation is a data collection technique that is carried out throughobservation, accompanied by notes about the situation or the behavior of the object that will be the target of research.Before conducting this research, the researcher first made observation in the Makaeling village, from the observation that the researcher got, namely

how many ethnic Ternate populations are in Makaeling village and since when have they settled in Makaeling village

1.9.2.2 Interview

According to Esterberg in Sugiyono (2015: 72) an interview is a meeting conducted by two people to exchange information or an idea by means of question and answer, so that it can be reduced to a conclusion or meaning in a particular topic. interview is one of the efforts to collect data, in the form of information from the resource person, the interview can be said as a question and answer activity between the person conducting the interview with the resource person, the resource person can be more.

Interview is one of the data collection techniques carried out through a question and answer process between one party and another, or it can be said between respondents and informant. both parties conducted a question and answer process and exchanged ideas, in order to obtain the required information.In the interview the researcher made a recording, the recording was used during the interview. The recording is done to make it easier for the researcher to recall what was said by the respondent.In this study the respondents were ethnic Ternate who lived in Makaeling village.

1.9.2.3 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving written questions to respondents to be answered (Sugiyono, 2005:162).Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer (Sugiyono, 2005:162). Bimo Walgito (1987) The definition of a questionnaire is a collection of questions in a study that are required to be answered by the target or research respondent.

The questionnaire is a list of questions that have been compiled by the researcher and in which there are several answer choices that will be distributed to respondents. In this study researchers used 2 different questionnaires, for adults to the elderly, researchers used 15 questions, while for teenagers, researchers used 8 questions. Questionnaires are used to facilitate researchers in asking for answers from each respondent.

After distributing the questionnaires and getting answers from each respondent, the researcher then calculated the results of the answers using a Likert scale.According to Sugiyono (2014: 132) the

notion of the Likert Scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena.In this scale the researcher uses 5 answer choices, namely Very Often, Often, Rarely, Sometimes, Never. Each answer option has its own score. The following is the score for each answer.

Table 1.1 Likert scale

Answer	Score
Very often	5
Often	4
Sometimes	3
Rarely	2
Never	1

Table 1.2 Category of correlation coefficient

No	Percentage limit interval	Relationship Level
1	0.00-0.199%	Very low
2	0.20-0.399%	Low
3	0.40-0.599%	Medium
4	0.60-0.799%	Strong
5	0.80-1.000%	Very strong

Source: Sugiyono (2014:242)

1.9.3 Source Of Collecting Data

1.9.3.1 Primary Data

Primary data is a source of research data obtained directly from Data Sources in the form of interviews, based on opinions from individuals or groups (people) as well as observations from an object, event or test result (object). Husein Umar (2013), Primary data can be defined as data obtained from the first source, whether it comes from individuals/individuals for example the results of interviews, or those that come from the results of filling out questionnaires conducted by researcher.

1.9.3.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data is a source of research data obtained through intermediary media or indirectly in the form of books, records, existing evidence, or archives, both published and unpublished in general. Secondary Data According to Sugiyono (2012:141) defines secondary data as follows: "Secondary sources aresources of data obtained by reading, studying and understanding through other media sourced from literature, books, and documents".

1.9.3.3 Analysis Of Data

Data analysis according to Bogdan in Sugiyono (2009: 244) is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials, so that they can be easily understood, and the findings can be informed to others. The data analysis process carried out in this study used three steps, namely:

a. Data Reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns (Sugiyono, 2009).

b. Display Data

After the data is reduced then the next step is displaying data or presenting data. The presentation of data in qualitative research is carried out in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and the like (Sugiyono, 2016). The presentation of data in this study serves to make it easier for researcher to understand the data obtained in the field .

c. Concluding Drawing Or Verivication

The third step in the data analysis process is drawing conclusions or verification. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary, and will change if no strong evidence is found to support the next stage of data collection (Sugiyono, 2016). The conclusion of the data can answer theformulation of the problem that was formulated from the beginning and the conclusion in the form of a description or description of the object under study.