

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Humans are social creatures, in life always in contact with each other. Humans cannot stand alone without cooperating with other humans, so a means of communication is needed. To create cooperation in a certain society, a communication tool is needed, namely language. With language humans form, and convey thoughts, feelings, and intentions to others, so language has a very important function and role in people's lives.

Language is one of the characteristics that humans have and distinguishes them from other creatures. The science that studies its nature and characteristics is called linguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to speakers of that language as members of society, sociolinguistics is the study of the social aspects of language, especially the differences or variations that exist in language related to social factors.

Chaer (in, Nurhayati Fokaaya 2018: p, 153) states that language is a symbol system in the form of sound, arbitrary, used by a speech community to cooperate, communicate, and identify themselves. As a system, language is formed by certain rules, rules, or patterns, both in the fields of sound system, word form, and sentence structure. The symbols used in the language system are in the form of sounds, namely sounds produced by human speech. Meanwhile, Sula language is one of the languages spread in the Sula Islands, North Maluku Province. Fagud

Dialect is a language spoken by speakers of the Fagud tribe who are scattered in the Sula Islands Region. The speakers are located around Sanana Sub-district, Waibau Village, Kampung Pisang, Fagud, Wai ipa, Wai hama and Sanana Sub-district. This language is still well used in the realm of family, community, and traditional ceremonies.

Wardhaugh (2002:1) says that if two people want to communicate in a conversation then they must use a communication system that has a code. The code is called language. And the communication system that is used does not only apply to two individuals, but also to the group of society in which these individuals are recognized as one of its members. In conclusion, language is something that is talked about by members of a particular group of society. In conclusion, language is something that is talked about by members of a particular group of people. However, the talk that occurs in almost every society can take different forms. If you look further, there is never a society that talks in exactly the same way whether people live in an environment with different language families or people who live in an environment with the same language family; for example, in English-speaking countries such as the United States, Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

According to (Fasold 1984). Also states that this language maintenance is the opposite or different side of the language shift side. This means that a community decides to replace the language it has used or choose another language instead of the language it has used.

Language preservation is an effort to maintain a language so that it remains in use in a society. Through this effort, it is hoped that a language will not become extinct. Language maintenance can be done by the community itself. The existence of local languages faces a worrying situation. As a result of the dominance of foreign languages that control the domain, local languages begin to be lived by speakers in interactions or activities between humans, this is felt by many people in Fuata Village.

The fact that the community in Fuata Village still maintains the local language. The maintenance of local languages can be done in several ways, such as the use of local languages as languages of instruction in education, and the use of local languages as school-level subjects. There is even the Fuata village government, which communicates in the local language at village meetings, because some in Fuata village still use the local language.

Many regional languages in North Maluku are endangered, some are even said to be extinct because the remaining users are 4 or 5 people, for example the mother tongue. These regional languages are no longer used by parents and children easily so that it is worrying about the preservation of regional languages because there are fewer speakers so that the extinction of regional languages occurs. Regional languages that are almost extinct and those that have become extinct will not be able to come back again and it needs to be preserved because the maintenance of regional languages is the right of the people of North Maluku as it is done so that a language remains in use and is valued especially as the community group concerned.

Language preservation refers to a situation in which members of a community or society try to maintain the use of their language that they have been accustomed to using a good language by the language users themselves language users have their own way of using the language to see whether a language will survive or not as well as what happens in North Maluku with various regional languages as languages owned by the people of North Maluku in our hands that language will continue to live and develop.

In Sula, (Fuata) an island district with the capital city of Sanana located in the South Sulabesi sub-district, the Sula language is still very strongly used by the people of Fuata village to interact in the village community and also in the school generation based on preliminary observations, the local language in Fuata is still strongly used in all villages, especially in Fuata village, all the people of Fuata village use the local language to convey information to each other.

Sula language, the use of Indonesian language is rarely used by the Fuata village community. But the Sula language is used by the people of Fuata village. Fuata village has various tribes, namely indigenous and migrant tribes including: fatce, fa'ahu, fagud, mangole (indigenous tribes) while Buton, Java, Manado and Bugis are categorized as migrant tribes and use Sula as a language to interact. In Fuata, people still use their local language, the Sula language. Including children in interacting in their daily lives using the Sula language, children also communicate daily using the Sula language as an example:

- a). *Gu laka soa* (Where you going, b). *Bit a bihu bo uma iki* (I want to go home)
c). *Mai ta nib-nib la yag habar pai* (let's sit around and talk) d). *Ba uhi pel iki a bihu pai bit alaka sabeya* (It's almost evening, I'm going home to go pray first).

Based on the example above, it can be concluded that the Sula language is still used in interacting with fellow communities both in the general and formal environment such as in formal meetings and also the religious field, the Sula language is always used in the opening sentence, this shows that Fuata village still maintains or maintains the Sula language well.

As described, the author is interested in researching the preservation of the Sula language, with the object of research namely: **"THE MANINTENANCE OF SULA LANGUAGE IN FUATA VILLAGE, SOUTH SULABESI DISTRICT, SULA ISLAND REGENCY"**

1.2. Statement of Problem

From the above background, the authors formulated several problems as follows:

1.2.1 How is the Sula Language Maintained by the Fuata Village Community?

1.2.2 What the Factors That Influence The Maintenance of the Sula Language In Fuata Village?

1.3. Objective of the Study

Based on the background and problem formulation above, the author can provide the following research objectives.

1.3.1 To find to and describe people of Fuata Village can Maintain the Sula Language.

1.3.2 To find out What Are the Factors That Influence the Maintenance of the Sula language in Fuata Village.

1.4. Scope of Problem

This research is limited to the maintenance of Sula language Fuata village south sulabesi district, Sula islands regency.

1.5. Significance of Benefits

Theoretically this research is expected to contribute to the study of sociolinguistics, especially the theory of language maintenance of language, this research can benefit various parties.

1.5.1 For Students, as Material to Add Information and References about Language Maintenance

1.5.2 For the Development of Science and Teaching, Especially Sociolinguistics Which Studies Language Maintenance.

1.6. Literature Review

As for past research that is in line with this research, Abdulah Wahid (2019: 3), has conducted research on the maintenance of the Bajo language in Labuha village. In his study, the Bajo community can maintain its language even though the majority is Sumbawa. Therefore, in the study, it can be seen how the bajo language is maintained by continuing to use bajo language as the first language in social interaction.

Seregar (1998) in his research on language maintenance and language attitudes of bilingual communities in Medan concluded that some ethnic groups show a high pattern of language maintenance at home, and some ethnic groups such as Malay and Angkola in experiencing shifts from local languages to Indonesian. These community members shifted from being bilingual to being ekabahawan speakers. In the language pattern there are two generations of speakers, namely the older group tends to have strong emotional ties still using local languages to carry regional values or norms while the children's group mostly uses Indonesian in intergroup interactions.

Ansar (2003: 2) on the pattern of language use in a Javanese-Sunda mixed marriage household environment in the Jakarta area. The study found language patterns between members in the household in relation to the social and situational background of the speakers.

From the above description of the results of the study, it can be drawn a red thread that in carrying out the preservation of regional languages will get

obstacles or factors that are dominant in language preservation are as follows. Increased number of speakers, place of residence, cultural identity and pride, and good economic conditions

1.7. Theoretical Basis

1.7.1. Sociolinguistic Theory

Sociolinguistics comes from the words "socio" and "linguistic". Social is the same as the word social, which is related to society. Linguistics is the study and discussion of language, especially the elements of language and between these elements. So, sociolinguistics is a study that compiles theories about the relationship between society and language. Based on the previous understanding, sociolinguistics also studies and discusses the societal aspects of language, especially the differences that exist in language related to societal factors.

According to Wardhaugh (200: 1) says that if two people want to communicate in a conversation then they must use a communication system that has a code. The code is called language. And the communication system used does not only apply to the two individuals recognized as one of its parts. In conclusion, language is something that members of a particular social group talk about. However, the talk that occurs in almost every society can take different forms. If you look further, there is never a society that speaks in exactly the same way, whether it is a society that lives in an environment with different language families or a society that lives in an environment with the same language family;

for example, in English-speaking countries such as the United States, England, Australia and New Zealand.

There are different opinions on the factors of language use. One of them is.

According to Holmes. (2001: 9) argues that there are four types of social dimension scales that factor into the use of various forms of language. The social dimension scales are:

- 1 Social distance scale or social distance scale. This scale emphasizes how well the parties involved in a communication know each other.
- 2 Social status scale or social status scale. The social status scale is useful for showing the relevance between the choice of language use and the social status of the parties.
- 3 Formality scale based on settings or type of interaction or formality scale related to the background or type of interaction. The scale explains the influence that the background and type of interaction have on a person's choice of language use.
- 4 Referential and affective function or referential and effective function scale. The referential and effective function scale serves to provide the fact that language does not only function to convey one's feelings.

According to Fishman (2003) sociolinguistics is more qualitative. So sociolinguistics deals with details of actual language use, such as descriptions of patterns of language use or certain dialects carried out by speakers, topics, conversation settings. Sociolinguistics views language first of all as a social

system and communication system as well as part of a particular society and culture. Meanwhile, what is meant by language use is a form of social interaction that occurs in concrete situations.

Based on some of the above opinions, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics not only studies language but also studies aspects of language used by society.

From the description above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary that studies language in relation to the language used in the environment.

Sociolinguistics examines the relationship between language and society, which links two fields that can be studied separately, namely the formal structure of language by linguistics and the structure of society by sociology (Wardhaugh 1984: 4; Holmes 1993: 1; Hudson 1996: 2). The term sociolinguistics itself only began to develop in the late 60s pioneered by the Committee on Sociolinguistics of the Social Science Research Council (1964) and the Research Committee on Sociolinguistics of the International Sociology Association (1967). New sociolinguistic journals were published in the early 70s, namely *Language in Society* (1972) and the *International Journal of Sociology of Language* (1974). From this fact, it can be understood that sociolinguistics is a relatively new field.

1.7.2 Language Defense

The term language maintenance is always associated with language shift. Language preservation arises as a result of language shifts. These two things become one of the studies in sociolinguistics. Language preservation is an effort to maintain language so that it continues to be used in a language community. With this effort, it is hoped that a language will not experience extinction. Language preservation can be done by multilingual speakers. Multilinguals can use language selection in language maintenance (Gumperz 1982, Hudson 1996, and Holmes 2012).

Language shift and language maintenance are actually like two sides of a coin: language displaces other languages or languages that are not displaced by language; displaced languages are languages that are unable to maintain themselves. Both conditions are the result of language choice in the long term (at least three generations) and are collective (done by all members of the group). In language preservation, the group collectively determines to continue using the language that has been used (Sumarsono, 2012: 231).

Language maintenance is defined as the decision to continue using a language collectively or communally by a community that has used the language before (Fasold 1984). Furthermore, it is also stated that language maintenance is the opposite or different side of language shift. A community decides to change the language it has used or choose another language instead of the language it has used.

In a language community that is getting used to certain sounds, vocabulary/lexicon, and language structures, the use of language will shift. In addition, a language that is interfered by another language (foreign language) also has the potential to become extinct. The language community will automatically replace a certain term with another language so that the interfered language will be abandoned by the language community. If this continues over a long period of time, language shift is inevitable.

There are two possibilities raised by language interference. First, the interfered language will result in integration and further enrich the linguistic repertoire. Second, interference will result in language "chaos" because it destroys a language system. In fact, the result of this interference will allow a vocabulary in that language to experience a shift if its use lasts for a long time and together (Nababan 1984).

Weinrich (1968) argues that if an element of interference occurs repeatedly in the speech of a person or group of people, so that over time the element becomes increasingly accepted as part of their language system, then integration occurs. Integration arises as a result of the interference of a language. From this understanding, it can be interpreted that interference is still in process, while integration is already settled and recognized as part of the receiving language.

In addition to integration, interference that occurs continuously and is carried out by a group together will allow language shift. Symptoms of language shift occur in the language system that is influenced. According to Fasold (1984)

language shift is the result of a language selection process over a very long period of time. Language shift indicates the existence of a language that is completely abandoned by the community of speakers. This means that when language shift occurs, members of a language community collectively prefer to use the new language rather than the old language that is traditionally used.

Language shifts also arise due to the negative language attitudes of the speakers. There are three main characteristics of language behavior or attitude described by Bawa (1981). The three main characteristics of language attitudes are (1) language loyalty, which is an attitude of loyalty / loyalty to the language, (2) language pride, which is an attitude of pride in language, and (3) awareness of the norm, which is an attitude aware of language norms. If insight into the three main characteristics or language attitudes is less than perfect for someone, it means that language speakers have a less positive attitude towards the existence of their language. This tendency can be seen as a background to the emergence of language shift. Conversely, an attitude of loyalty to a language will lead to language maintenance in a society/community.

The various studies above show that the study of language maintenance is not something new. Research on language maintenance has been widely researched along with the emergence of language shifts. Language shifts that appear sporadically cause a language to disintegrate. Therefore, there is a need for language preservation in various domains. Education is one of the important domains in language preservation. Language preservation can be done through education.

1.7.3 Factors Influencing Language Maintenance

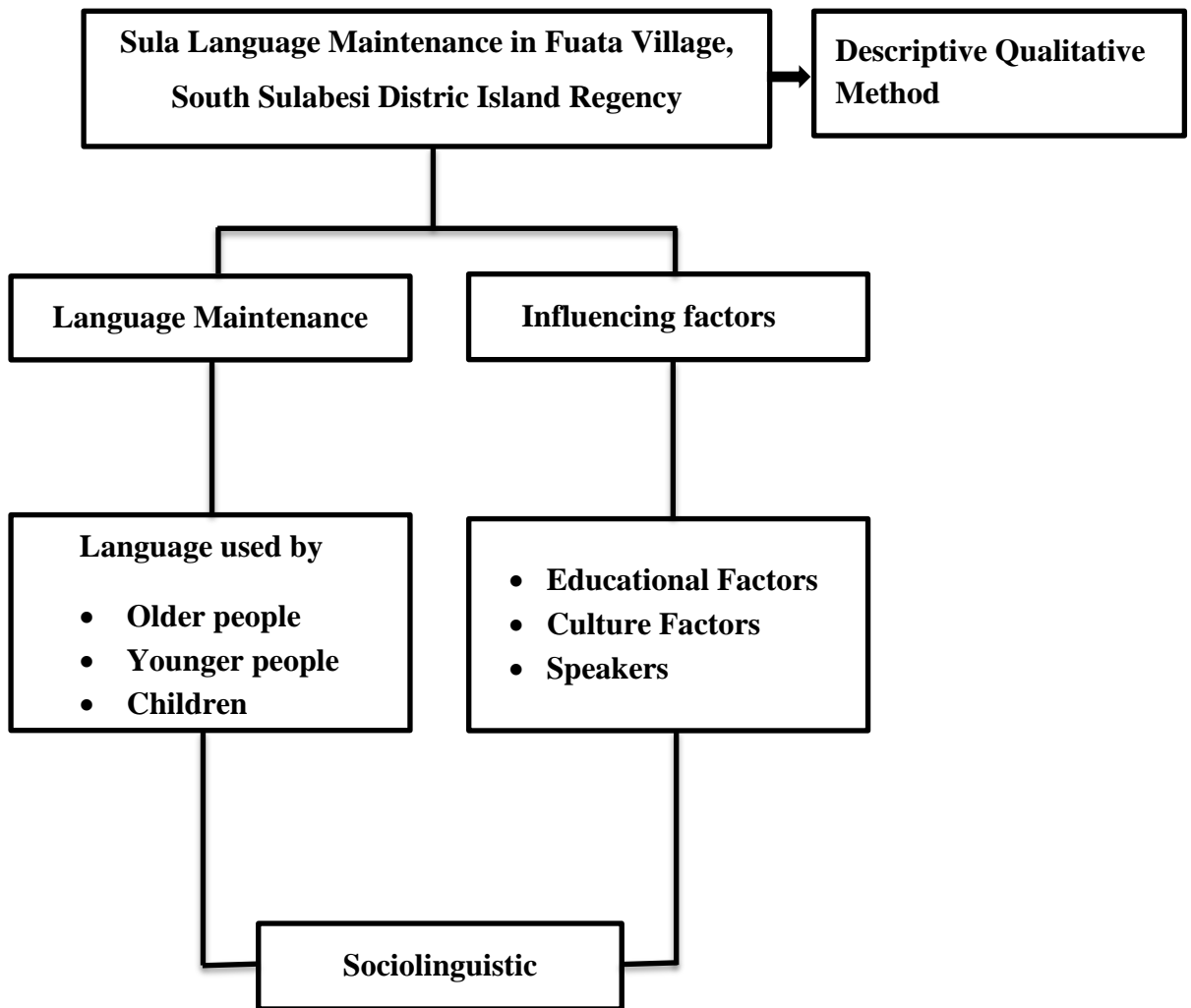
The issue of language maintenance in Indonesia is influenced by factors motivated by the situation of bilingualism or multilingualism. Industrialization and urbanization are seen as the main causes of the shift or extinction of a language which can be related to the practical use of a language, language efficiency, social mobility, economic progress and so on. Other factors include the number of speakers, concentration of settlements, and political interests (Sumarsono 1993: 3).

According to Downes (in Mukhamdanah 2005: 16-17) factors that also influence language maintenance include:

- 1 Family: it is expected that in the family, the behavior shows that the person uses the language in accordance with the language domain.
- 2 Socialization: if the language is still used with anyone. Then this shows pride in the language.
- 3 Communication intensity: can be seen for example from the frequency of listening to music in the language.
- 4 Activities: participation/membership in arts, customs, etc.
- 5 Desire: his/her expectations of his/her own language, whether he/she aspires that his/her children will also be taught the language, demands his/her children to speak the language.

1.8 Conceptual Schema

Qualitative research has stages of research that are not on statistics:



1.9. Methods and Techniques

1.9.1 Method

The method that the researcher used in this research is descriptive qualitative method, which describes precisely the problem under study and then analyzes the existing problems and analyzes the problems that have been collected and selected. The reason I chose this method is to be able to describe the preservation of the Sula language in Fuata Village.

1.9.2 Population and Sampel

The population of this study were children aged 11 to 18 years who could speak Sula in Fuata Village. South Sulabesi sub-district. Sula Islands Regency. In accordance with the purpose of this research, namely to find out and describe how the Fuata Village community can maintain the Sula language. In this regard, the population of this study only took several samples as the object under study or only sample element researchers not all elements of the population.

According to Samarin (1988: 55), saying that someone researching language with the aim of describing the language actually requires no more than a good informant. Thus, the researcher determines the conditions for selecting respondents used in this study with the following criteria:

- 1 Native speakers of Sula language aged 11 to 50 years in Fuata Village, Sula Islands Regency,
- 2 At least elementary to high school education

- 3 Can speak Sula and Indonesian language
- 4 Healthy and do not have speech defects
- 5 Willing to be a Respondent

1.9.3 Research Location

A research location is a place where researcher obtain information about the data needed, the research location is the place where the research will be conducted. Site selection must be based on considerations of attractiveness, uniqueness, and suitability for cansentopic. Whith this location selection, researcher are expected to find things that are meaningful and new. (muktar, 2015:243)

This research is a field research located in Fuata Village, Sula Islands Regency. The reason I chose this research location is Fuata Village because the Sula language is still used as a means of interacting with each other.

1.9.4. Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection are the most strategic steps in research because the main purpose of research is to obtain data. Data collection techniques according to Sugiono are the most strategic steps in research because the main purpose of research is to abtein data. Without knowing the data collection techniques, the researcher will not get data that meets the data standard set. (Sugiono, 2017 : 224) The techniques that researchers use in collecting this data are:

1. Observation

Observation technique is a technique or activity carried out on an object with the intention of knowing and understanding a situation to obtain the information needed to continue the research. This technique is also often used by most field researchers. Researchers collect data by monitoring conversations in the middle of the village community there with the aim of knowing whether there is a Sula language that is still used.

2. Interview

As we know that interviews are an oral question and answer process to obtain information. Researchers also used this interview technique to the community in the local village, where the information obtained from the interview was stated in writing, or recorded in audio.

3. Document

Document are record of events that have passed, documentation can be in the from of writing, picture, or monumental work of someone in written from such as diaries, life histories, stories, biographies, regulations, and politic.

Data collection based on document was carried out by looking at previous research studies in the context of the Sula language of the people in Fuata village, it can support data collection with pre-existing data.

1.9.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the collected data, I used several techniques, namely:

- Classification of data:

This is the grouping of all data both from interviews with research subjects, direct observation and recording or observation in the field. All the data is then read in depth and then categorized as needed. Here are some data that has been categorized:

a. Source of data

According to Lofland (1984: 47) the main data sources in research are words and actions, the rest are additional data such as documents and others.

b. Types of data

- 1 Primary data, is data obtained from respondents from the community.
- 2 Secondary data, is data obtained in finished form, already collected by other parties (usually already in the form of publications).

c. primary data

- Data verification

Is the process of checking data and information obtained from the field so that the data can be recognized and used in research. I also checked the data that had been obtained from field research as well as data from the village itself regarding population.

- Conclusion

The last technique, which I used to collect data, is the conclusion of the data management process consisting of the previous processes: classification and verification.

1.9.6 Interpretation Data

In the large Indonesian dictionary (KBBI) interpretation is defined as giving an impression, opinion, interpretation, or theoretical view of something according to Kaelan (1998); interpretation is an art that describes communication indirectly, but the communication can be easily understood.

In this research, I used a qualitative descriptive research method.