Chapter I

Background

1.1 Background

Language is the ability that humans have to communicate with other humans. With language we can understand other people with feelings, the desire to express opinions in interaction. as a means of language communication includes words, groups of words, clauses and sentences that are expressed orally and in writing. Language can also be said to be a characteristic or self-identity of a society where we can interact socially with other people, wherever and whenever we communicate or interact with whom we communicate or interact through language, both Indonesian and the local language, as stated by Kramsch (1998).) that *'identity'* basically the main reason why people tend to keep using their local language. Their goal is primarily to introduce who they are, as individuals or social groups.

Local or language as is an ethnic language found in Kao Village, Kao Induk District, North Halmahera Regency, which was used as a means of communication. Currently, the Kao language is experiencing a shift, especially among teenagers, in the use of languageAs no longer used by most teenagers. The use of the Kao language in teenagers has experienced a shift in which speakers do not teach children in their teens

(teenagers) so that many teenagers children do not understand the local language or the Kao language. In the family environment, too, there are lots of teenagers who interact more with their parents using Ternate Malay.

When discussing language shift, it is automatically related to language maintenance and language extinction. This language phenomenon is a collection of influences from the choice of language. Language shift simply means the use of language is very limited, both in terms of speakers and places where the language is spoken. As discussed by Holmes (1989) it seems clear that language shift normally occurs in minority language groups who move to places far from their homeland.

The local language is local wisdom that must be cared for and guarded, that is because an important element of a culture in society is the original language or spoken language (*mother of language*) so it is necessary to look for a development model for the rescue process. The language of the native Kao people and immigrant communities will influence each other, this phenomenon that often occurs causes a shift in language, but researcher study more or focus on teenagers.

The use of the Kao language among teenagers is very minimally applied by teenagers in their environment, both in the family environment and in the community environment. Kao teenagers are no longer able to speak Kao, they can only understand the language without being able to

speak it, although most of the Kao vocabulary is no longer understood in daily interactions, teenagers prefer to use Ternate Malay, this is due to a mixture of languages. and other ethnicities that inhabit Kao Village, namely among them the Kao ethnicity, Modole ethnicity, Boeng ethnicity, Pagu ethnicity and Isam/Iham ethnicity.

The occurrence of this language mixing makes it difficult for teenagers to learn the Kao language, but there are still speakers with an average age of 50 years and over who are still fluent in the language.As with their interlocutors. In using and mastering the Kao language, the Kao people are divided into three groups, namely, (a) The age group over 50 years who are still fluent in Kao language (b) The 40-49 year old group is less fluent but can still understand Kao language (c) The Kao language group the average age below 30 years is not fluent and does not understand the Kao language. Some examples of language shift as into Ternate Malay, namely; **Maidu**is a word of speech as which in Indonesian is 'Sleep'. Say **Maidu**usually used when telling someone to sleep immediately. But said **Maidu** experienced a shift to Ternate Malay *sleep*. **Mosoles** is a word of speech as, which in Indonesian is 'teen girl'. Say **Mosoles** commonly used in calling for teenage girls. Then this word switched to Ternate Malay language, namely by greeting *Jujaru.*

Teenagers of Kao Village, whose average age is under 30 years old, are currently very difficult to use the Kao language. Anderson, (2010) states that to find out whether a language has shifted or not, it can be

seen from the communication between families in the household realm, namely the language of parents to their children, children to parents, and husbands to wives or vice versa.

In this study, researcher examined the Kao language using a sociolinguistic approach, which is a science that studies the relationship between language and society or science that is interdisciplinary or a combination of two disciplines, namely sociology and linguistics, in situations that explain the human ability to use different language rules appropriately. different. So the researcher is interested in examining this problem by raising the title about**Kao Language Shift Among Teenagers in Kao Village,Kao Induk District, North Halmahera Regency***(Sociolinguistic Approach)*

1.2 Statment of Problem

1. How is the pattern of Kao language shift by teenagersin Kao Village, Kao Induk District.?
2. What are the factors that cause Kao language shift by teenagers in Kao Village, Kao Induk District?

1.3 Scope of research

This research was conducted to describe the form and factor of language shift in Kao Village, Kao Induk District, North Halmahera Regency and the focus of this research is on teenagers aged 10 - 19

years. According to the WHO, teenagers range from 10 - 19 years of age, so researcher use it as material to examine the results of language shifts in teenagers.

1.4 Objectives of Research

As for according to the scope of research, the purpose of this studyis

1. To describe the patterns of language shift teenages in Kao Village
2. To elaborate factors that cause Kao language shift teenages in Kao Village

1.5 Significance of the study

In a study, of course, it has significance for other people. In this study, there is two significant namely theoretical and practical significance.

1.5.1 Theoritical Significance

This research is very significant because researcher can fint out the torms and factors of changes and in the use of Kao language shift among teenagers.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

While the practical benefits are for Kao Village teenagers, the results of this research are expected to be a guide for Kao teenagers in sociolinguistic studies, especially analysis of

Kao Language shift among teenagers in Kao Village, Kao induk district. For a researcher, it is hoped that the results of this research will provide knowledge of the results of the Kao language shift among teenagers

1.6 Review of Related Literature

In everyday life, language has a very important role for human life to be used as material in communicating between human beings, the progress of a sophisticated era makes teenagers more quickly access information in mass media and learn the factors of language shifts in people's lives, generally among local teenagers. determinant. existence of a language in life. The local language, for example, has a certain tension in the lives of teenagers because the local language experiences a shift at the teenagers level.

In this journal titled *"Shift in Javanese in the Family Sphere in Multilingual Communities in the Brebes Regency Region"* by Hari Bakti Mardikantoro (2007). This paper discusses the shift in the Javanese language in the family realm in Brebes Regency. The shift in Javanese occurs in the pattern of relationships between family members in the multilingual community in Brebes Regency, namely (1) patterns of husband-wife relationships, (2) patterns of wife-to-husband relationships, (3) patterns of parent-child relationships, (4) patterns of relationships child to parents, (5) child to child relationship patterns.

Subsequent research is research conducted by Sulis Triyono (2006) who explains that "Regional language shifts are due to language contact through renewal which discusses four issues, namely: (1) linguistic situation and shift in mother language (mother language) of 13 transmigrants the origin of Javareside in the village Sukamaju East Luwu (2) Factors that influence language shifts among transmigrant communities; (3) Differences in language shifts between Homogeneous and Heterogeneous residential areas; and (4) dominant factor influential to language shifts.

This caused to become bilingualor multilingual. When becoming bilingualor multilingual, he is faced with the question, namely which of the languages he masters is the most important language? It is at times like these that a language shift occurs, namely placing a language as more important among the languages one masters. Chaer and Agustina (2004: 142) argue that language shift concerns the problem of language use by a speaker or a group of speakers which can occur as a result of moving from one speech community to another speech community.

However, the researcher found a process of shifting a language in the Kao community, namely between speakers and teenagers. More speakers communicate with teenagers using the Malay languageTernate compare languages. And for the most part there are several speakers who only understand a little Kao language, apart from that several other speakers

can only master about 30% of the Kao languages that they understand the Kao language it self. There fore, the Kao language is no longer prominent in the lives of teenagers. They are more dominant in Ternate Malay compared to Kao language. So that there is a language shift and there is also bilingualism for Kao teenagers here.

1.7 Theoretical Basic

The theoretical foundation is needed in this study in order to prepare research proposals which include definitions and concepts from the results of the titles raised by researcher, and researcher also have a strong foundation with an understanding of the intended object as a theoretical reference and use a sociolinguistic approach.

1.7.1 Definition of Sociolinguistics

The term sociolinguistics consists of two elements, namely socio and linguistics. The meaning of linguistics is the study of a language both in the form of spoken and written. While the social element is a social element that studies the relationship between society and other community groups. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and societal factors. Social factors are factors that are outside the language (extra lingual). These factors are often also called external factors. So sociolinguistics is a language that is attached to human social life or society under each place they occupy, living creatures called humans.

As explained by Carol M. Eastman (1975; 113) that sociolinguistics is also concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which language is used. In other words, it studies the relationship between language and society. But seen from the sociolinguistic view of the speaking community, there are also those that are homogeneous and heterogeneous. Homogeneous, namely people who have never left their area or they only inhabit the one place they occupy (indigenous people in their area), while Heterogeneous, namely where people are always moving from place to place and never inhabiting just one place (community newcomers). Then came many language variations from the community with Homogeneous and Heterogeneous (mixed languages).

1.7.2. Definition of Language Shift

language shift (*language shift*) is a phenomenon of switching or shifting the use of one speaker's language to another.Grenoble, LA (2021) explains thatLanguage shift is widespread and can be found in either majority or minority language populations. This is often associated with immigrant groups who use the majority language in their new territories, leaving the language of their homeland. For minority language speaking communities, language shift is generally the result of a combination of certain factors, particularly colonization

This shift can occur when the population moves from one place to another, caused by the two categories that the researchers examined,

namely speakers and teenagers, speakers pay less attention to teenagers, which until now there are still teenagers who have not mastered the local language or Kao's mother tongue. Teenagers also do not learn languagesAs original. With the entry of residents or immigrants who join the original inhabitants of the area, there will be a shift in language among teenagers.Language shift is closely related to the problem of language use by a speaker or a group of speakers which can occur as a result of moving from one speech community to another.

Based on the scope of macro sociolinguistics, indicators of language maintenance can be seen from the age group of speakers of languages who still use the language intended by (Mesthrie, 2000). If a language can still be spoken by the childhood age group, it can be said that the language is still surviving. Conversely, if speakers of a language are an elderly group, the language can be categorized as shifting. Because in the discussion on the shift in language that occurs, namely there are no written documents since when the language has shifted, due to increasingly sophisticated developments, teenagers don't pay attention to the language.

1.7.3 Factors Influencing Language Shift

There is a shift in language which cannot be separated from the participants' imbalance in maintaining their mother tongue. Of course, due to the existence of a second language in the social environment, this can

also be observed in the condition of people who speak more than one language in interacting with the community environment. As stated by Coulmas (2005: 158-159), that the choice of language, both individuals, families and communities, is one of the causes of the shift inor maintenance of a language.

The factors that influence language shift include :

1) Bilingualism

In various cases, there is always one generation that is bilingual first, for example Language X B1 and Y B2 Language, this generation does not transfer X language to the next generation (i.e. their children) but Y language. This second generation may be still "understand" (passively) language X because they often hear their parents speak it.

2) Migration or Movement of Population

Small groups migrate to other regions or countries which of course causes their language to not function in new areas and large waves of speakers of migrating languages flood a small area with a small population, causing the local population to divide and shift the language.

3) School or Education

Schools are often accused of being a factor causing the shift in students' mother tongue, because schools usually teach foreign languages to children, so these people then become bilingual.

Social factors also influence the occurrence of bilingualism which can affect language shifts, as stated by Fishman (1975: 73) that sociolinguistically bilingualism or bilingualism is defined as the use of two languages by a speaker in interchangeably with other people.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme

Conceptual Schema is a form of framework that is analogous to researcher for conducting research based on the problems and goals to be achieved, besides that it also functions as a concept map in this study. This framework is to help prevent deviations from occurring in research.

```
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│       Language Shift        │
└─────────────────────────────┘
         │
    ┌────┴────┐
    ▼         ▼
┌──────────────┐   ┌──────────────┐
│The patterns of│   │   Factors    │
│Kao langguage  │   │              │
│shift          │   └──────────────┘
└──────────────┘      │
              ┌───────┴────────┐
        ┌──────────┐     ┌──────────┐
        │ Internal │─────│ External │
        └──────────┘     └──────────┘
              │                │
              ▼                ▼
    ┌──────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐
    │1. Self factor │  │1. The influence  │
    │               │  │   factor of the  │
    │2. Everydy     │  │   mass media     │
    │   factorsofla │  │                  │
    │   nguage  at  │  │2. Educational    │
    │   home.       │  │   Factors        │
    │               │  │                  │
    │               │  │3. Interaction    │
    │               │  │   Factors with   │
    │               │  │   Friends and    │
    │               │  │   Surrounding    │
    │               │  │   Environment    │
    └──────────────┘  └──────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
        ┌──────────┐
        │Teenagers │
        └──────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌──────────────────┐   ┌ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┐
│Kao language shift │◄──  Sociolinguistic
│                  │    │  Concep       │
└──────────────────┘   └ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ─ ┘
```
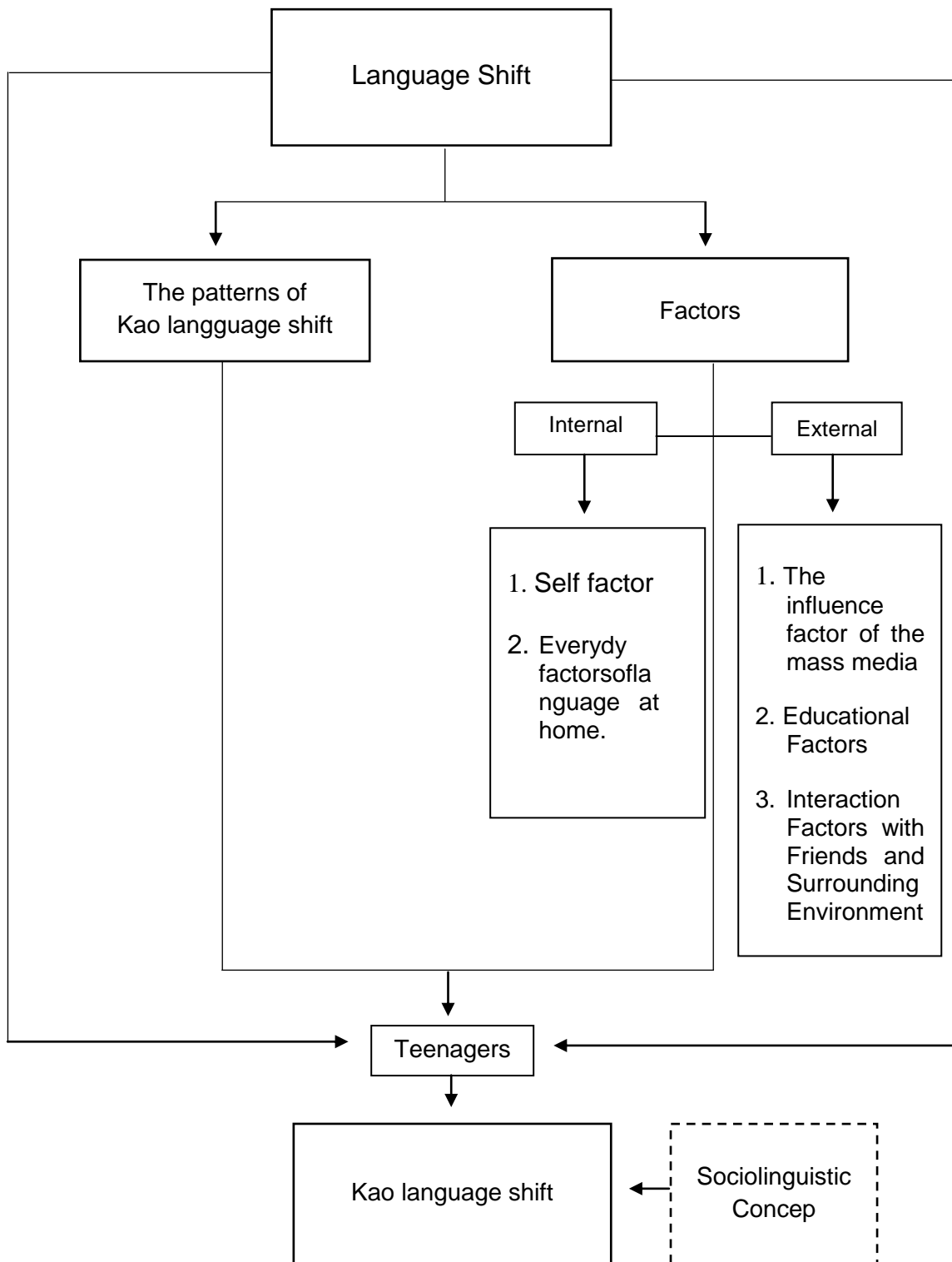
Kao Village is an area in North Halmahera Regency. The regional language in this area is Kao language, coupled with the position of Ternate Malay as the language that is often used among teenagers when interacting. This allows for bilingualism or multilingualism, namely language and the Malay language of Ternate.

First, the researcher sees Shift as a linguistic problem that threatens the position of the first language and can even cause language extinction. In this case, the first language owned by the Kao community is slowly abandoned and the community switches to using a new language. Researcher will also look at and observe internal and external factors that are the background of language shifts among teenagers.

To see how the phenomenon of language shift occurs, researcher will observe the use of language in the people of Kampung Desa Kao, namely; Kao language, Ternate language, and Ternate Malay language which may occur in various situations or different contexts, among others; language use in children, language use in teenagers, language use in the family environment, and language use in neighboring environments.

This problem then the researcher compares with the concept of Sociolinguistics as a branch of knowledge that studies language and its relationship with society, one of which is bilingual and multilingual which is a person's ability to use more than one language. Then the data above will be analyzed to arrive at the findings.

1.9 Methods of Research

1.9.1 Research Methods

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

According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982) in (Sugiyono 2015), explaining qualitative research is descriptive in nature. The data collected is in the form of words or pictures, not numbers. Related to theory, in this study the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method because the results of the interviews obtained in the field would be explained, so that the qualitative descriptive theory became the theory used in this study.

In this study, to get the desired data the researcher went into the field and then asked in depth, observed directly. Researcher searched for data as a whole from various sources which included village officials, teenagers, and the people of Kao Village. The author examines problems regarding the use of Kao language among teenagers, internal factors and external factors of the use of Kao Induk language among teenagers in Kao Village, Kao Induk District, North Halmahera Regency.

1.9.2 Research Locations

The research, the labe place in Kao Village, Kao Induk District, North Halmahera Regency.

1.9.3 Data Source

Sources of data in this study researcher examined the sources of primary data and secondary data, including:

1. Primary data

   The primary data source is labe from interviews with subjects and informants. The subjects in this study are the teenagers of Kao Village. The subject of this research is the center of attention and research target, while the authors get informants to voluntarily become members of the research even though it is only information about the use of Kao language among teenagers. The results of the primary data can be in the form of texts obtained from interviews obtained through interviews with informants or research subjects who are used as research samples.

2. Secondary data

   Secondary data is additional data in the form of information to complement primary data. Secondary data can be obtained from documents and archives in the form of monographic data from Kao Village which are used as a complement to support this research. In addition, secondary data can also be obtained from photographs of teenagers activities which are the result of the author's documentation.

1.9.4 Population and Sample

a) Population

According to (Sugiyono 2015) population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researcher to be studied and then conclusions drawn. In this study, the target population areteenagers from Kao Village, Kao Induk District. Thus, the total population is 110 teenagers.

b) 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 research, there are various sampling techniques used (Sugiyono: 2015).

In the book, Sugiono (2015) explains that in the sampling technique there are two techniques, namely probability sampling and non-probability sampling. And one of which includes non-probability sampling is purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations.

In this study, researcher used a purposive sampling technique in determining the sample with the consideration that the sample members

taken are teenagers from Kao Village, Kao Induk District, North Halmahera Regency.

The sampling criteria are as follows :

    1)   Teenagers

    2)   Age between 10 to 19 years

    3)   Originally from Kao Village

    4)   Interact frequently with other teenagers

Based on the sample criteria above, the researcher found 26 respondents from teenagers with a total of 14 males and 12 females, who matched the sample criteria to provide information about language shifts. As the main data for this research.

1.9.5 Data Collection

Data in the form of notes and recordings of observations and interviews are collected and analyzed in detail and as is. Data collection is obtained through observation and interviews with the community. Completeness of research data is also obtained from documents, such as photographs and recordings.

1.9.6 Data Analysis

The data obtained from this study are processed in order to obtain useful information and then analyzed. In this study, the data analysis used is qualitative data analysis, in which the researcher describes the circumstances/phenomena obtained and then analyzed them in the form of words to draw conclusions.