Factor of Attitude Contributing to the Maintenance of Balinese Language among Transmigrant Communities in Sukamaju North Luwu

Jumharia Djamereng
jumharia@yahoo.com

Abstract

The article is To find out whether attitude factor contribute the to the language maintenance of Balinese language in the transmigration area Sukamaju North Luwu. The research is conducted in sub district Sukamaju North Luwu Regency. It is a qualitative and quantitative research which applied observation, questionnaire, interview to collect the data. The samples were taken 200 of Balinese transmigrants who settle in the transmigration area in Sukamaju as homogenous area. 50 others were taken from the Balinese societies who live in Palopo as heterogeneous area. The samples were also taken based on the age groups. The result revealed that attitude put a high position as the influential factor in maintaining the language. It is supported by the Fishman's theory of language shift and language maintenance, and it is also supported by Crystal's theory that religion and culture are influential factors in both language shift and language maintenance.

I.   Background

Language and culture are closely related where language is one aspect of culture. Language is used as a tool of communication in doing activities in social life. When it is used in the context of communication, it should be based on and related to cultural context which has varying and more complex ways. Language can not be separated from culture as they are assumed as two sides of a coin. They are different but can't be separated because of language role that may express cultural and self identity of speakers.

Thomas, et. al. (1999:158-159) said that the use of language is one way that is used to establish our identity and shaping of other people's views of who we are. Language is important in the construction of individual and social identities, it can also be a powerful means of exercising of social control. Likewise, language has its own convention of a certain group which not only relates to the words we use, but also to the way we say them, people can identify ourselves to which social group or community we belong to.

What Thomas (1999) stated relates to the fact of Bali society description in transmigration area. Balinese language is mostly speaking by the societies although they live as a minority in the area spoken Balinese surrounded by the societies who speak different languages and have different culture. The basic intention of speaking their mother tongue is simply to show their ethnic identity as Balinese.

Phenomena of language maintenance mostly occurs in countries where mostly visited by immigrants who want to start a better life there. Certainly, when one ethnic group moves to a new place, they will become a minority in a new place Since they live side by side with the native it is evitable that they unconsciously adopt language spoken by local people. Consequently, they will become bilinguals in which in one side they still speak their mother tongue and the other side they also speak a new language.

Many factors may influence language maintenance in transmigration area, Sukamaju. For example: *Age, education, Settlement Area, Mobility, bilingualism, Religion, culture,* **Attitude***, Homogeny, Heterogenic*. But in this article, the writer explain only Attitude factor.

1.1 Problem Statement

To what extent do attitude factor contribute to the language maintenance of Balinese language in transmigration area Sukamaju North Luwu?

1.2 Aims

To find out whether attitude factor contribute the to the language maintenance of Balinese language in the transmigration area Sukamaju North Luwu.

II. Literature Reviews
2.1 Previous Studies

Soemarsono (1993) in "Pemertahanan Bahasa Melayu Loloan di Bali. The research described how Balinese Moslem society maintained their mother tongue among Bali societies. Lukman (2000) "Pemertahanan Bahasa Warga Transmigrasi Jawa di Wonomulyo-Polmas".

2.2 Language, Society and Identity

It is commonly known that language is a symbol of self-identity of people when they speak a language.

Besides, others may recognize the cultural background by speaking a language, even social status or whether he/she is educated or uneducated people. It may be said that speaking a language will automatically express and reflect who we are, that is our identity.
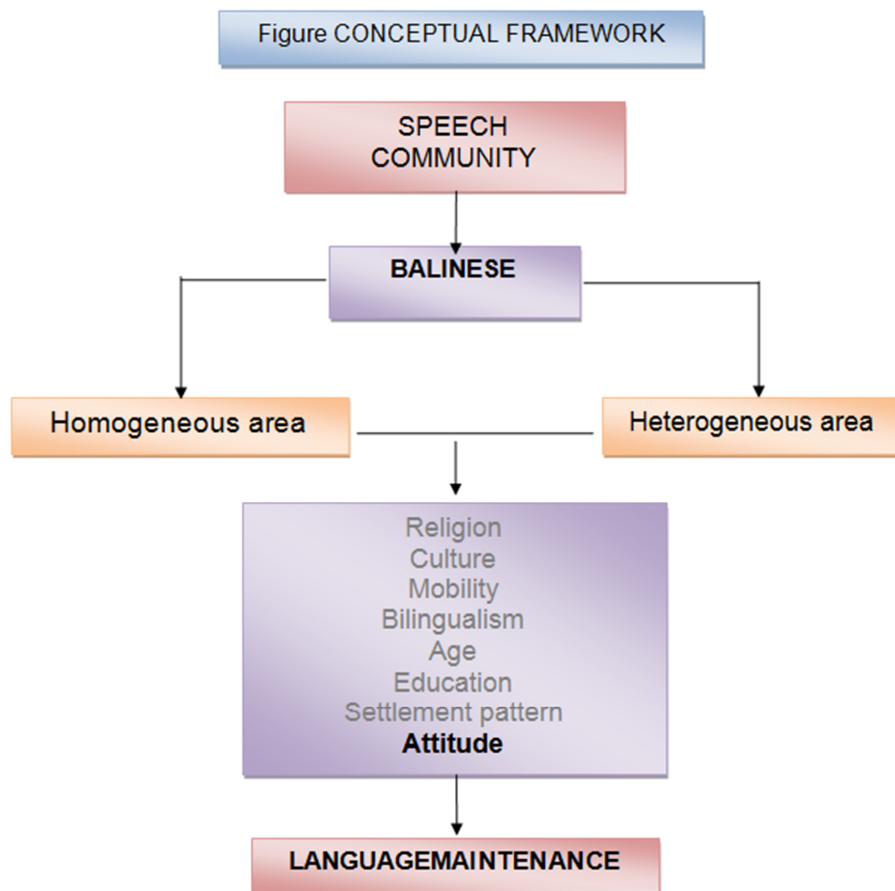
Edwards (1985:6) discussed ethnic identity and nationalism specifically to support his statement deals with language, society and identity as integrated aspect in sociolinguistic. At a very simple level, ethnicity can be thought of a 'sense of group identity deriving from real or perceived common bonds such as language, race and religion. He did not define explicit definition of ethnicity and it was supported by what Isajiw (1980) had examined. From 65 studies of ethnicity, he found that 52 of them did not give clear definition.

Thus, we can compare two scholars' view about "ethnicity" as Fishman (1977) in Appel (1987, 12-13) where he considered three dimensions when think of ethnicity, such as; **paternity**: ethnicity is 'in part, but at its core, experienced as an inherited constellation acquired from one's parents as they acquired it from theirs, and so on back further and further, *ad infinitum'* . In this way ethnicity is linked up with a feeling of continuity. The second dimension is **patrimony**, i.e. the legacy of collectivity – defining behaviors and views – pedagogic patterns, music, clothes, sexual behavior, special occupation, etc. , which are somehow inherited from earlier generations. The last dimension in **phenomenology** that refers to the meaning people attach to their paternity (their descent as a member of collectivity) and to their (ethnic) legacy. Phenomenology has to do with the subjective attitudes of people towards their membership of a potential ethnic group.

2.3 Theoretical Framework and Conceptual Framework

Joshua Fishman (1964) said that language maintenance denotes the continuing use of a language in the face of competition from a regionally or socially more powerful language. The opposite of this term, language shift, denoted the replacement of one language by another as the primary means of communication and socialization within a community (Mesthrie, et, all (2000:253).

According to Fasold (1984:213) "When a speech community begins to choose a new language in domains formerly reserved for the old one, it may be a sign that language shift is in progress. If the member of a speech community are monolingual and are collectively acquiring another language, then they are obviously maintaining their language-use-pattern. Maintenance, however, is often a characteristic of bilingual or multilingual communities as well.

Figure CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

SPEECH COMMUNITY

BALINESE

Homogeneous area

Heterogeneous area

Religion
Culture
Mobility
Bilingualism
Age
Education
Settlement pattern
Attitude

LANGUAGEMAINTENANCE

III. Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The study is descriptive research which is completed by using qualitative and quantitative approach that describes factors influence language maintenance of Balinese language in Sukamaju North Luwu and also to examine whether culture and religion are the major factor influence Balinese language can be maintained in the transmigration area.

The research consists of two variables such as dependent variable, independent variable. It is obviously determined that dependent variable is language maintenance while independent variables are culture, religion, social and demography factors. However, as it mentioned previously that the research examines and focuses whether or not religion and culture are the major factors among others in maintaining Balinese language in that area.

Thus, the research took other group, that was, Balinese who live separately from the transmigration area, those are; the villages located in Sukamaju sub district in North Luwu Regency. By taking this group, it examined whether this group also maintain their own mother tongue although they do not live together with their community. Besides, it also compared whether religion and culture also became influencing factors in this group in maintaining Balinese language.

3.2 Time and Location of the Research

The research conducted in the transmigration area located in Sukamaju sub district, North Luwu in South Sulawesi.

Sub district of Sukamaju consists of 25 villages, such as Lampuawa, Minangan Tallu, Tamboke, Kaluku, Salulemo, Saptamarga, Sukamaju, Wonosari, Tulung Sari, Ketulungan, Tulung Indah, Muyasari, Sukadamai, Sukaharapan, Sukamukti, Sidoraharjo, Tolangi, Mulyorejo, Rawamnagun, Paomacang, Wonokerto, Sumberbaru, Banyuwangi, Subur, and Lino. The total number of citizens is 45.027 while the total number of family is 248.

3.3 Population and Sample

Population took from the number of Balinese transmigrants in 5 villages such as; Sukamaju, Sukadamai, Tolangi, Rawamangun, and Subur are 11.695. The number of sample is 200 that will be taken from every sub village i.e. 50 sample from every sub village. 200 samples represented homogeneous group while 50 others will represent heterogeneous group. It is used **multi stage sampling** that will be taken based on categorization of 5 age groups, such as follows:

1. ≥60 years old
2. 36 - 59 years old
3. 20 - 35 years old
4. 13 - 19 years old
5. ≤ 12 years old

3.4 Techniques and Instruments in Collecting Data

The study applied the following methods in collecting data :

1. Observation
2. Questionnaire
3. Interviews

The instruments that were used to help the researcher to obtain a valid data are:

1. Note Taking
2. Recording

After analyzing data qualitatively, they were also analyzed quantitatively by using the statistical tests such as Multiple Regression analysis and General linier Model to find out the correlation among variables. Multiple Regression analysis is used to analyze the data in the ratio forms, such as; religion, culture, language use in family and attitude. Meanwhile, General linier model to analyze the data in the category forms, such as; age, education, marital status, job, mobility and bilingualism.

3.5 Data Analysis

With regard to the kind of the research that was qualitative and quantitative research, so the data were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. Data from questionnaire were analyzed by using regression to know to what extent contribution of the independent variables toward the dependent variable.

Data gathered from observation and interview were used to strengthen data from questionnaire. After analyzing data quantitatively, they were also analyzed qualitatively through interpretation of the whole data. In qualitative research, data collection will occur simultaneously with data analysis activity. The process is always

in cycle not in linear form. This is as a result of the aim of qualitative research is to understand social phenomena including language phenomenon studied in this research, while quantitative research intend to explain phenomenon is studied. (Mahsun, 2005:257).

IV. Findings and Discussions
4.1 Findings
Based on percentage analysis of questionnaire data it was found the data that related to the respondents descriptions such as; age, education, marital status, job, bilingualism, and mobility. It was also found data that describe the language use of the Balinese people in some borders. The Balinese use in cultural and religious activities was assumed as the major factors in the maintenance of Balinese language besides other factors such as; age, education, job, settlement pattern, bilingualism, mobility, family, and attitude.

Hypothesis Testing
1.   Hypothesis 1
      The result of *General Linear Model* analysis for age variable (X2) as independent variable shows that p value is 0.018. This means that age variable (X2) correlates or influences significantly toward language use (Y) or there is difference of language use among groups of **age.**
2.   Hypothesis 2
      The result of *General Linear Model* analysis for education variable (X3) as independent variable shows that p value is 0.098. This means that education variable (X3) correlates or influences significantly toward language use (Y) or there is difference of language use among groups of **education.**
3.   The result of *General Linear Model* analysis for settlement variable (X4) as independent variable shows that p value is 0.059. This means that **settlement pattern** variable (X4) correlates or influences significantly toward language use (Y) or there is difference of language use between homogeneous and heterogenic area.
4.   Hypothesis 3
      The result of *multiple regression* analysis for mobility variable (X5) as independent variable shows that p value is 0.917. This means that **mobility** (X5) influences insignificantly toward language use (Y).
5.   Hypothesis 4
      The result of *General Linear Model* analysis for bilingualism variable (X6) as independent variable shows that p value is 0.214. This means that **bilingualism** variable (X6) correlates or influences insignificantly toward language use (Y) or there is no difference of language use between bilingualism and non bilingualism.
6.   Hypothesis 5
      The result of *multiple regression* analysis for religion variable (X7) as independent variable shows that p value is 0.000. This means that **religion** variable (X7) influences significantly toward language use (Y).
7.   Hypothesis 6
      The result of *multiple regression* analysis for **culture** variable (X8) as independent variable shows that p value is 0.001. This means that culture variable (X8) influences significantly toward language use (Y).
8.   Hypothesis 7
      The result of *multiple regression* analysis for attitude variable (X9) as independent variable shows that p value is 0.000. This means that attitude variable (X9) influences significantly toward language use (Y).
9.   The result of General Linear Model analysis for homogeneous area variable (X10) as independent variable shows that p value is 0.051. This means that homogeneous area variable (X10) correlates or influences significantly toward language use (Y). While the result of General Linear Model analysis for heterogenic area variable (X11) as independent variable shows that p value is 0.039. This means that heterogenic area variable (X11) correlates or influences significantly toward language use (Y).

Having analyzed the data by using Linear Regression Model, it can be summarized the results in the following table:

Table The Influence of Independent Variables Toward Dependent Variable

Independent variables	Dependent Variable	p-value	Explanation
Age		0.018	Significant
Education		0.098	Significant
Settlement Area		0.059	Significant
Mobility		0.917	Insignificant
Bilingualism	Language Maintenance	0.214	Insignificant
Religion		0.000	Significant
Culture		0.001	Significant
Attitude		**0.000**	**Significant**
Homogeny		0.051	Significant
Heterogenic		0.039	Significant

4.1 Discussions

The need of using the Balinese language generally as a result of their appreciation to their heritage language and their symbol of identity as the Balinese communities who live in other area that far from their homeland. They are proud of being recognized as Balinese people by other people who are not belong to their ethnic group. It could be seen from the observation that although they are educated people, they keep use their language when communicate with their fellows.

Fishman (1989) and Giles and John (1981) in Lawson (1004) stated that it is important to note that it is not only actual language use and proficiency that is associated with identity. Language may also be valued aspect of group identity despite not being spoken by most group members, and the revival of ancestral language may become a central issue around which group members mobilize to affirm or redefine their group identities.

Attitude

The study shows the positive attitude toward the use of Balinese in some borders such in religious activities, culture, arts, although some of them did not really agree if the Balinese was spoken in school by the Balinese students. Holmes (1992:69) said that :

When the language is seen as an important symbol of ethnic identity, it is generally maintained longer. Positive attitudes supports efforts to use the minority language in a variety of domains, and this helps people resist the pressure from the majority group to switch to their language."

The result of data analysis proves that the attitude of Balinese societies in transmigration area and Palopo are positive. It can be seen from the table 72-79 where they are very enthusiastic in the Balinese maintenance among transmigrant societies. The result of multiple regression analysis for attitude as independent variable (X7) shows that p value is 0.000. It indicates that there is a significant contribution of attitude toward the language maintenance of Balinese in Sukamaju.

The attitude of Balinese transmigrants who live in homogeneous and heterogeneous area did not show a significant differences. Both groups showed positive attitude toward the use of Balinese in some borders. Generally, the use of Balinese in the school when teacher taught I the class was seemed supported by most parents and grandparents in homogeneous group. Based on the interview, grandparents were really agree if Balinese language was also used as media in teaching in the class, although it was also mixed with Indonesian language.

Nevertheless, some parents need their children use more Indonesian language than Balinese in the school border, as they said in the interview:

"…*sebaiknya anak-anak di sekolah juga bisa pake bahasa Indonesia saja, susah mereka kalau sudah sekolah di kota tidak lancar bahasanya. Mereka hanya bisa bahasa Bali. Kalo di rumah saja bicara sama kakaknya atau sama orang tua*………"

(It's better for the children to speak only Indonesian in the school, it's difficult for them if they do not fluently speak the language. They can only speak Balinese if they speak with older sister/brother or parents at home).

However, the attitude of parents from heterogeneous group showed that they did not get along with the use of Balinese in the class when teaching subject. Although in *Pasraman* (religion class for Hindu), teacher used Indonesian language in teaching, because most of students from the heterogeneous group could not speak Balinese actively, although some of them still understand passively. For adolescences, they could speak Balinese actively, but they preferred speaking Indonesian language to Balinese language. These findings are consistent with the previous examination that hypothesized attitude as the influential factor in the maintenance of mother tongue. It is in line with Romaine (1989:43) who said that identification with a language and positive attitudes do not guarantee language maintenance.

The Balinese people performed a very high positive attitude toward the use of Balinese by the intention of ethnic identity. They were proud of being recognized as Balinese people. They also preferred speaking

Balinese to other language when meeting with other Balinese. Based on the interview, most of them said that they would be more familiar if they use Balinese language. Besides, in Balinese's opinion, they will be assumed that they were proud or arrogant if they use Indonesian language when meeting Balinese friends or families.

"…*kalau kita bicara pake bahasa Indonesia, kita dianggap sombong tidak mau berbahasa Bali*…"

(If we speak Indonesian language, others may assumed that we have been proud and don't want to speak Balinese)

or they should use Balinese when speaking with older people (Grandpa, parents, and older brother, etc.) as the reflection of politeness.

"…*kalau bicara sama orang yang lebih tua memang kita menggunakan bahasa Bali untuk menunjukkan kesopanan…*" ,

(when speaking to older people, we should use Balinese to show the politeness)

In opposite with data from heterogeneous group who some of them were likely speaking Indonesian when communicating with other Balinese people. The reason was they were afraid of making mistake if they use Balinese language, because they did not master the language very well, they either know the polite verse of Balinese language. So that using Indonesian language was more neutral than use other language to avoid misunderstanding among them.

The unwillingness of Balinese to speak Balinese language to elder due to the feeling afraid of making mistakes. As Balinese language also has a language variety diaglosically, those are; high variety Balinese and low variety Balinese. Commonly Balinese societies speak low variety in daily activities. Therefore some of them prefer speaking Indonesian language with other Balinese to Balinese language to avoid speaking rude words, especially when speaking with elder people.

It is worthy to say that the tendency of the Balinese people use their language in cultural activities because of some reasons, such as:

a) Language as a ethnic identity encourage the Balinese people to use their language to show their identity.
b) Prestige of using the language grows a positive attitude that is owned by the Balinese people also support the maintenance of Balinese language.
c) Status of the Balinese language also become one factor in maintaining language as it is known that Bali has been popular as a destination of tourism all over the world. Therefore, it makes the Balinese people are proud of using their language.

V. Conclusions

Attitude (X9) also put a high position as the influential factor in maintaining the language. The result of multiple regression analysis shows that p value is 0.000. Positive attitude encourages the Balinese people in using their language as they are proud of being known as Balinese people.

Based on the findings, language maintenance of the Balinese language occurs in transmigration area Sukamaju until this time because of some factors. However this condition will not take place for a long time if there is no continuity of the use of mother tongue to the third generation. Therefore, parents need to inherit the language to the next generation. It is in line with Liberson (1980:17) who promoted the language maintenance through intergeneration process and it is the process of sifting language use from first generation to next generation.

References

Appel, Rene and Peter Muysken. 1987. *Language Contact and Bilingualism.* Great Britain. Edward Arnold.

Edwards, J. 1985. *Language, Society, and identity*. London: Basil Blackwell Ltd.

Fishman, Joshua. 1968. *The Sociology of Language.* Netherland. Mouton & Co. The Hague.

Fasold, R. 1984. *The sociolinguitics of Society*. England: Basic Blackwell Inc.

Holmes, J. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. New York: Longman Publishing.

Lukman. 2000. *Pemertahanan Bahasa Warga Transmigran Jawa di Wonomulyo - Polmas serta Hubungannya dengan Kedwibahahsaan dan Faktor-Faktor Sosial*. Hasanuddin University.

Mahsun. 2007. *Metode Penelitian Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

Mesthrie, R.et.al. 2000. *Introducing Sociolinguistics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Romaine, S. 1989. *Bilingualism*. Massachusetts, USA: Blackwell Publisher Ltd.

Soemarsono. 1993. *Pemertahanan Bahasa Melayu Loloan di Bali. www.google* scholar. Juni 2010.

Thomas, et.al . 1999. *language, Society, and Identiy*. Great Britain: Routledge.

Life History Author: DR. Jumharia Djamereng, S.S., M.Hum History of her education: Her education bachelor degree at Makassar Hasanuddin University (UNHAS) in 1992. Master Degree at Makassar Hasanuddin University (UNHAS) in 2002, and Doctoral Degree at Makassar Hasanuddin University (UNHAS) 2012. Lecturer in STAIN Palopo.

The IISTE is a pioneer in the Open-Access hosting service and academic event management. The aim of the firm is Accelerating Global Knowledge Sharing.

More information about the firm can be found on the homepage:
http://www.iiste.org

CALL FOR JOURNAL PAPERS

There are more than 30 peer-reviewed academic journals hosted under the hosting platform.

Prospective authors of journals can find the submission instruction on the following page: http://www.iiste.org/journals/ All the journals articles are available online to the readers all over the world without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. Paper version of the journals is also available upon request of readers and authors.

MORE RESOURCES

Book publication information: http://www.iiste.org/book/

IISTE Knowledge Sharing Partners

EBSCO, Index Copernicus, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, JournalTOCS, PKP Open Archives Harvester, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine, Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek EZB, Open J-Gate, OCLC WorldCat, Universe Digtial Library , NewJour, Google Scholar