



An Analysis of Sumbawa Language Shift in Tatebal Village

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Article Info	Abstract
Article History Received: 2021-11-10 Revised: 2021-11-28 Published: 2021-12-08 Keywords: <i>Sumbawa language; Language shift; Tatebal village.</i>	This study aims to obtain a types of sumbawa language shift in Sumbawa, especially in Tatebal village. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method which aims to provide an overview of the various types of sumbawa language shift in Sumbawa, especially in Tatebal village. In collecting data, the researcher used direct observation techniques and interviews with Tatebal society. Observation used to know the way of teenagers, adults and old people in Tatebal village during doing a daily conversation. Interviews were conducted with teenagers, adult and old people in the village and interviews with informants, to add information to the research. Based on the research, the sumbawa language shift that occurred in Tatebal village very diverse, for example the word <i>maming</i> to <i>adress</i> their <i>father</i> became <i>bapak</i> , <i>mambo</i> became <i>sendal</i> , <i>jelaja</i> became <i>jendela</i> etc.
Artikel Info	Abstrak
Sejarah Artikel Diterima: 2021-11-10 Direvisi: 2021-11-28 Dipublikasi: 2021-12-08 Kata kunci: <i>Bahasa Sumbawa; Bahasa berganti; Tateb.</i>	Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh deskripsi macam-macam bentuk bahasa sumbawa yang telah berganti dari waktu ke waktu di Sumbawa khususnya di desa Tatebal. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode qualitative deskriptif yang bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran akan beragamnya macam bahasa sumbawa yang telah berganti di desa Tatebal. Dalam melakukan pengumpulan data, si peneliti menggunakan teknik observasi secara langsung, wawancara dengan masyarakat di desa Tatebal. Observasi dilakukan dengan cara memperhatikan bagaimana masyarakat muda, dewasa dan tua berkomunikasi di dalam keseharian mereka. Wawancara dilakukan dengan para remaja, dewasa, dan tua yang ada di desa tersebut dan wawancara dengan informan yaitu untuk menambah informasi dalam penelitian. Berdasarkan penelitian, macam macam bahsa sumbawa yang telah berganti di desa Tatebal sangat beragam, contohnya panggilan <i>maming</i> berubah menjadi <i>bapak</i> , <i>mambo</i> menjadi <i>sendal</i> , <i>jelaja</i> menjadi <i>jendela</i> dan masih banyak lagi.

I. INTRODUCTION

Technology in the world is getting faster in terms of communications, transactions, etc. Nevertheless, the world is not spared from the main communication tool, namely language. According to Vause (2010), language is the most important tool in communication, and communication almost always takes place within some sort of social context. This is why effective communication requires an understanding and recognition of the connections between a language and the people who use it. In line of Rabiah (2012), explain that language is a communication tool used by everyone in their daily life as a means to convey information and arguments to others.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that language has become a fundamental communication tool of life. The link between language and life is very close. With language, humans are able to understand each other, and able to establish good socialization.

Therefore, mastering language should be a fundamental principle in order to be a human who can communicate not only within groups, but also within countries, or even able to speak across country.

When we talk about language, language is closely related to society. Because language is the most important tool in establishing communication, and the actor of communication itself is society. When we study about language and the structure of language, this disciplines automatically include to linguistic category. Furthermore, if we study about language and society, this discipline is called sociolinguistics. Linguistics makes us aware of the structure of language whereas sociolinguistics tells us how someone interact with each other using that structure in everyday situations (Nisa, 2019). When we study sociolinguistics certainly we also study about language change. The language change discusses many branches of language Such as language lost, language maintenance, language death and

language shift, etc. However this research focused on discussing the language shift.

Language shift is a sociolinguistic phenomenon that occurs due to language contact. Language shift involves the problem of using language by a group of speakers which can cause the shift of one language to another or emergence a new language in people lives. According to Fasold in Agyekum (2010), language shift refers to changes in language use among a community of speakers such as when a community starts to use one language in domains and functions in which its members had previously used another language and a shift in the number of speakers of a language. Whereas, Holmes (2001) stated that language shift generally refers to the process, by which one language displaces another in the linguistic repertoire of a community. A language shift means a shift or displace of one minority language mother tongue to a language of wider society. The other domains in which language shift occurs maybe differ for different individual and different groups , but gradually over time, the language of wider displaces the minority language have shifted or replaced the use of their mother tongue to the use of the dominant language and it usually happens to the younger generation.

As the theory above, the researchers can conclude that language shift can occur when the majority of one community dominantly used the language beside their mother tongue language that kind of behavior can be the bigger cause of the language shift, because one language is the communication tool that can be replace by another language when the communicator do not used it in their daily communication, there are several factors associated to language shift. The most fundamental is bilingualism. Fasold (1984) stated bilingualism can ultimately lead to language shift in a society and is often marked by intergenerational switching of the language. Besides bilingualism, many factors are also responsible for language shift. They are bilingualism, migration, economic and social factor, political factors, and also value and attitude of the language factors. Purba (2013) devined a factors of language shift as follows:

a. Bilingualism

One factor of the language shift is bilingualism. Bilingualism is the use of two languages equally in order to communicate with other people alternatively and it always be a precursors of language shift. Bilinguals

may use the language they like. Downes (2005) stated that, a number of factors are involved in whether or not bilingualism leads to language shift. A certain language is gradually like in speech acts, which are associated with majority language for instance religion and education and minority language for instance family and friendship.

b. Migration

The potential factor for language shift to occur among vernaculars is migration that encourages the use of language of the wider society and the consequent loss in proficiency in the original mother tongue. The city which is lived by multiethnic migrants will be the place of language shift. As Holmes (2001) states migrants are virtually monolingual in their mother tongue, but their children become bilingual, but. Most families eventually shift from using their mother tongue at home to using the national language. Because there is a pressure from the wider society to speak the dominant language. For speaking dominant language is regarded as a sign of successful assimilation in the new environment.

c. Economic and social factors

The social and economic goals of individuals in a community are very important in accounting for the speed of language shift. As Holmes (2001) states that obtaining work is most obvious economic reason for learning another language. People need a language to communicate and interact with others. They choose the dominant language which they are fluency to use. By used that language, they can build a good communication. By coming to the urban areas and getting better jobs than their ancestors who worked as farmers, many migrants formerly become traders, selling their vegetables, fruits and other consumer items in the markets to increase their families' incomes. That situation demand them to mastering both language, their mother tongue language and national language.

d. Political factors

Many factors are responsible for language shift for example government policies concerning language and education. Indonesian language is a common language that used in politics, administration and in every single part of government. It is the

language of legislation, political campaign, national, etc.

e. Attitude and values

Attitude and values is also a crucial factor that influencing the language shift. Holmes (2002) points out, some aspects contribute language shift is not highly valued of the language, and the language is not seen as the symbol of ethnic identity. Positive attitudes of speakers supports efforts to use the language, these attitudes help people resist the pressure from the majority group to shift to their language.

This research focused on study about Sumbawa language shift as a part of language change. The research area was focused in Tatebal village. Tatebal village is located in NTB province. Precisely in Sumbawa, Tatebal village can be said fairly village because the distance to reach those village is around 45 km from Sumbawa city. All of the society of this village use Sumbawa language. However the language that was used by the past or old people in Tatebal village began to change from time to time. Or even loss due to the absence of users in using the language it self. For example, the language used by old society in Tatebal village "*Maming*" to addres father. The word *maming* is the most polite term to addres a father for his children or the other teenagers. It is also used to respect him. As can be read in the word as in the sentence bellow:

"*Me Lako Sia Maming* (were will you go father?)"

In past, people usually used this word by a slight bowed their heads as a tribute to their father. However today it has been replaced with the usual words that we often hear among teenagers, where people tend to call their father as *Bapak* (father). This exquisite language is very difficult to find among children or teenager today. Because the teenagers in Tatebal village thought the word *maming* is unsuitable to use anymore for calling their father, it's really old and not suitable to occure in this era. They never met anyone of their age or even around them using the word *maming* to call their father. Therefore they felt those language (old language) was not important and would not be used again, this reason made them decided to never learn it.

Based on the illustration above, this study aimed to investigate the Sumbawa language shift in Tatebal village, and to know the causes why the teenagers are not really exited to learn and use their old language as the pure language of

Sumbawa. This study assumed that by using old language of Tatebal village the teenagers will more polite to the old people because implicitly the old language of sumbawanese can divide one word into several meaning. This study tries to convince the teenagers, to use the old language that used by people in the past. Because it is still suitable for them even they use it in this globalization era.

II. METHOD

Based on the problems that have been formulated in this study, the researcher used qualitative descriptive method to analyse the data. This method directly presents the nature of the relationship between researcher and respondent, and also this method is more specific and able to adapt to the many sharpening of the joint influence and to the value patterns faced. According to Sukidin and Sugiyono (2013), the qualitative method is a method that can produce descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and people behavior that is being observed. Through qualitative research, researchers can recognize subjects and able to feel subject experience in their daily life.

1. The participant of this research are communities of Tatebal village. All the participants are the native speakers of sumbawanese language. The researcher use purposive sampling technique in classifying the participants. The number of participants in this research consist of 6 person. The researcher classifies the participants into several varieties of age from older, adult, and younger.

2. Place and Time of the Research

This research took a place in Sumbawa area, especially in Tatebal village, Lenangguar subdistrict, Sumbawa regency. This research focused on the analysis of Sumbawa language shift that used by Sumbawa community in Tatebal village. While this research was took time for one year since September 2020 until Juli 2021.

3. Procedures of Collecting Data

In doing this research, there were several steps that used by the researcher for collecting the data such as, observation, interview, and recording. The first step is the researcher observed the object of the research to find out the faundamental problem. The second step is interview, the third step is the researcher use recording when the researcher doing a conversation with interviewees, the last is note taking.

4. Data Analysis

This study has three techniques in order to processing the data such as : 1. Data reduction, where the researcher classifying the data related to sumbawanese language shift in Tatebal village into the tables, disposing of unnecessary data, focus in the important data. 2. Data display, the Tatebal village. The last is making explanation by describing the table. 3. Drawing conclusions and verifications, the data concluded base on the two research questions.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The research findings in this research included the observation and interview activities about the types and factors of Sumbawa language shift in Tatebal village

A. The Types Of Sumbawa Language Shift In Tatebal Village

Through observation and interview, the participants in Tatebal village were asked to provide about the Sumbawa Language that already shift in Tatebal village. All participant gave their respective responses reasons and experiences about it. The researcher asked to teenager, adults, and old participants about what are types of Sumbawa language shift in Tatebaal village. The researchers devided the sumbawanese language that already shift in Tatebal village into three class of word category, such as noun, adjective, and verbs as listed in the data below:

1) Noun category

No	P	Language Shift Types	Shift into	Meaning
1	OP.1	Mambo	Sendal	Slippers
2	OP.1	Jelaja	Jendela	Window
3	OP.1	Pet	Topi	Hat
4	OP.1	Kedera	Kursi	Chair
5	OP.1	Panyak	Selimar/pantar	Bamboo table/bamboo bale bale
6	A.1	Bilik	Kamar (kamar tidur)	Bedroom
7	A.1	Jentera	Kincir (mainan anak-anak)	Pinwheel
8	A.1	Jering	Sisi /ndeng	Side
9	A.1	Ngungis	Muka (untuk hewan)	Face (for the animal)
10	A.1	Dila	Lampu (dari sumbu)	Lamp

In the table above, there are types of sumbawa language shift in noun category of Tatebal village. The sentences bellow are

the examples between past and present language usage:

- a. **Mambo** sai de mu kenang nan ?
(old language)
Sendal sai de mu kenang nan ?
(present language)
[who's slippers that you wear?]
- b. **Sengaro** buka **jelaja** kadu.
(old language)
Sengaro buka **jendela** kadu.
(present language)
[please open the window.]
- c. **Na no** mu kenang **pet**, apa panas ano.
(old language)
Na no mu kenang **topi**, apa panas ano.
(present language)
[you have to wear a hat, because the weather is hot.]
- d. **Kedera** ta tawa datu.
(old language)
Kursi ta tawa datu.
(present language)
[This chair belongs to the king.]
- e. **Sengaro** angkat **panyak** ana.
(old language)
Sengaro angkat **selimar** ana.
(present language)
[Please carry the bamboo table.]
- f. **Tunung** pang dalam **bilik** mu.
(old language)
Tunung pang dalam **kamar** mu.
(present language)
[Sleep in your room.]
- g. **Balong** **jentera** nan pe.
(old language)
Balong **kincir** nan pe.
(present language)
[That pinwheel is great.]
- h. **Puli** patis pang **jering** berang sampi ana.
(old language)
Puli patis pang **sisi** berang sampi ana.
(present language)
[The cow stayed beside the river.]
- i. **Gita** nyelong **ngungis** jaran ana.
(old language)
Gita nyelong **muka** jaran ana.
(present language)
[Behold, the horse's face is visible.]
- j. **Jelit** **dila** nan kadu adi.
(old language)
Jelit **lampu** nan kadu adi.
(present language)
[Sister, please burn the lamp.]

2) Adjective category

No	P	Language Shift Types	Shift into	Meaning
1	OP.2	Aco'	Sombong	Arrogant
2	OP.2	Gemporo	Kemeri	Happy
3	OP.2	Baring	Ngka adil (dzalim/tidak adil)	Wrongdoers
4	OP.2	Reno'	Angat	Warm
5	OP.2	Peras	Pendek	Short
6	A.2	Patitua	Mati/taat	Obedient
7	A.2	Be.bar	Gebat/Kekar	Sturdy
8	A.2	Longga	Tinggi	High
9	A.2	Kemuru	Cemburu	Jealous
10	A.2	Krao	Tomas	Noisy

In the table above, there are types of Sumbawa language shift in adjective category of Tatebal village. The sentences below are the examples between past and present language usage:

- a. *Nya nan keras lalo aco'.*
(old language)
Nya nan keras lalo sombong.
(present language)
[He is so arrogant.]
- b. *Puli gemporo diri ana.*
(old language)
Puli geras kemeri diri ana.
(present language)
[He is so happy.]
Lamen dadi tau loka noroa tu baring.
(old language)
Lamen dadi tau loka noroa no tu adil.
(present language)
[If you are a parents, you are not suppose to wrongdoers]
- c. *Nyaman tu maneng ke ai de masi reno' kuku.* (old language)
Nyaman tu maneng ke ai de masi angat kuku.
(present language)
[Taking a shower with a warm water is so comfortable.]
- d. *Peras puin nyir ana.*
(old language)
Pere puin nyir ana.
(present language)
[That coconut tree is short]
- e. *Patitua lamen anak diri ana.*
(old language)
Mati' lamen anak diri ana.
(present language)
[His son is so obedient]
- f. *Diri nan be.bar perana.*
(old language)
Diri nan kekar perana.
(present language)

- (present language)
[His body is sturdy]
- g. *Merang longga anak diri ana.*
(old language)
Merang tingi anak diri ana.
(present language)
[His son is high]
- h. *Geras kemuru diri ana pe.*
(old language)
Geras cemburu diri ana pe.
(present language)
[He is so jealous]
- i. *Najina krao lalo kadu.*
(old language)
Najina tomas lalo kadu.
(present language)
[Don't so noisy]

3) Verb category

No	P	Language Shift Types	Shift into	Meaning
1	OP.1	Balio	Besengal	Fight
2	OP.1	Bakenya	Bekati	Joke
3	OP.1	Beme	Ajak/tulung	Help
4	OP.2	Janto'	Jemit	Take A bit
5	OP.2	Dondo	Alok	Persuade
6	A.1	Guba	Pukil keras/ oe'	Hit/hit hard
7	A.1	Jatu	Jampang	Fete
8	A.1	Jejal	Tampir	Cover/cover up
9	A.2	Kasungkar	Reba/ruru /teri	Fall/fall down
10	A.2	Katelar	Nyelam.	Sink

In the table above, there are types of Sumbawa language shift in verb category of Tatebal village. The sentences below are the examples between past and present language usage:

- a. *Man sama balio kadu.*
(old language)
Man sama besengal kadu.
(present language)
[Do not fight]
Man sama bakenya kadu.
(old language)
Man sama bekati kadu.
(present language)
[Do not joking]
- b. *Sengaro beme tode ta.*
(old language)
Sengaro tulung tode ta.
(present language)
[Please help this kid]
- c. *Janto' tepung nan kadu.*
(old language)
Jemit tepung nan kadu.
(present language)

- (present language)
[take the snack little bit]
- d. *Ina ka baeng **dondo** bua roa mangan.*
(old language)
*Ina ka baeng **alok** bua roa mangan.*
(present language)
[His mom persuade him to eat]
- e. *Puli seda ya **guba** lawang leng maming.*
(old language)
*Puli seda ya **pukil** lawang bapak.*
(present language)
[Dad hit the door really hard]
- f. ***Jatu** adimu bau lema mangan.*
(old language)
***Jampang** adi mu bau lema mangan.*
(present language)
[Fete your little brother to eat]
- g. ***Jejal** bongkang nan ke batu.*
(old language)
***Tutup** bongkang nan ke batu.*
(present language)
[Cover that hole with the stone]
- h. *Kam **kasungkar** puen kayu ana.*
(old language)
*Kam **reba** puen kayu ana.*
(present language)
[That tree is fall down]
- i. *Kam **katelar** bedis ana pang ai ba.*
(old language)
*Kam **nyelam** bedis ana pang ai ba.*
(present language)
[The goat already sink]

there were thirty words of sumbawa language shift that occur in Tatebal village as listed in the tables. This thirty words divided into Three category, such as noun category, adjective category, and verb category. Noun category has ten words, such as : *mambo, jelaja, pet, kedera, panyak, bilik, jentera, jering, ngungis, and dila*. This ten words are the most frequently used in the past by the old people in Tatebal society, while nowadays this ten words shift into another type of words that has a similar meaning. As the example is the word *mambo*. The word *mambo* is the most frequently used by Tatebal society in the past. This word used to indicate a slippers in the past. However in this era, Tatebal society dominantly used a word *sendal* to signify slippers than *mambo*.

In adjective category also has ten words as listed in table 6.4. Such as : *Aco', gemporo, baring, reno', peras, patitua, be.bar, longga, kemuru, and krao*. This ten

words are the most frequently used by the old people of Tatebal society in the past. However, this ten words shifted into another ten words that has a similar meaning. As an example, the word *aco'*. The word *aco'* dominantly used by the old people of Tatebal society in the past. the word *aco'* used to signify arrogance in the past. However, nowadays the word *aco'* shifted into word *sombong* to indicate arrogance. The word *sombong* is the most frequently use nowadays by Tatebal society than *aco'*.

In verb category also has ten words as listed in table, Such as: *balio, bakenya, beme, janto', dondo, guba, jatu, jejat, kasungkar, and katelar*. This ten words are the most frequently used by the old people of Tatebal society in the past. However, this ten words shifted into another ten words that has a similar meaning. As an example is the word *balio*. The word *balio* dominantly used by the old people of Tatebal society in the past. The word *balio* used to signify a fight in the past. However, nowadays the word *balio* shifted into a word *besengal* to indicate a fight. The word *besengal* is the most frequently use nowadays by Tatebal society than *balio*.

B. Factors that Influence Sumbawa Language Shift in Tatebal Village.

Based on the results of research, several factors can affect language shifts. These factors are also the reason why language can shift. However the factors that caused a language shift occurred in Tatebal village are totally different from a common factors that causes a language shift in general. Furthermore, there were three factors that cause a Sumbawa language shift in Tatebal village. Such as education factor, changing generation factor, and modern factor.

1) Education factor

Education become one of the biggest factor that can influence a shift of Sumbawa language. It cause of all schools nowadays, have applied a national language as a language used in the schools. Starting from elementary school till a high school. This regulation makes a teenager much more used a national language to communicate with a society. It can impact a Sumbawa language old replace to a loan language from Indonesian language.

Sumbawanese language not only shift by school regulation. Sumbaawa language can also shift by a social relationship within the scope of the school. As an example, the word *muka* is most frequently used nowadays that *ngungis*. these language is a loan language from indonesian language that cause by education.

2) Changing generation factor

Besides education factor, changing generation also become the biggest factor that cause a Sumbawa language shift occurred in Tatebal village. That happened because the generation nowadays begin to leave their genuin language. They thought that, their old language is not suitable anymore to used by them (new generation). Nowadays generation of Tatebal village were more often used a loan language to construc their communication. They often used a language that mixed whith another language. Such as Indonesian language, Arab language, and English language. As an example, they said "*sate ku tidur nong*" the word *tidur* in this sentence was taken from Indonesian language. In another example, they said "*ta aku OTW ta naki*" the word *OTW* in this sentence, was an acronim taken from English language wich has meaning [on the way]. The Tatebal young generation nowadays, have felt confortable using a Sumbawa language that have mixed with another language. They don't relize that this kind of behavior can replace or even eliminate their genuin language.

3) Modern factor

In this era, modern era also greatly influence a shift of sumbawa language in Tatebal village. Because nowadays young generation began to use a slang language that they have learned from many mainstream media that borned by modern era. As an example, many children or even teenagers of Tatebal village said "*otw*" to signify they are on their way. This is one of many term that caused by a modern factor. On the other hand, modern factor was a main factor that born another factor of language shift that occur in Tatebal village. In a modern era, the education more frequently upgrade in every aspek than before. It is included a language used inside the school. Because of the modern era, the

young generation of Tatebal village began to use a loan language. That the reason why modern era become a main factor of Sumbawa language shift in Tatebal village.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the results of the analysis of this study, there are two conclusions that can be taken in this research: Firstly, the researchers found thirty types of Sumbawa language shift that occur in Tatebal village. It is devided into three category, such as noun category, adjective category, and verb category. The peoples of tatebal village most frequently used the new Sumbawa language than the old language. They argue that the old language is not suitable anymore for communicate with another people nowadays, Secondly, factors that cause a Sumbawa language shift in Tatebal village are education fator, changing generation factor, and modern factor. There are positive and negative impacts of Sumbawa language shift that occur in Tatebal village. The positive impactss are the society of Tatebal village can communicate with a new community to increase their social status and give advantage as a mean of making a living or increasing economic value. Furthermore, the negative impact that people can make their local language shift into another language, or even they will loss their local language.

B. Suggestions

After doing the research, there are some suggestions to the next students who wants doing the research relates to sociolinguistics particularly about language shift. This thesis only focuses on Sumbawa language shift that occur in tatebal village, Lenangguar subdistrict, Sumbawa regency. For the further research, the researcher suggests the next researcher to conduct the research of sociolinguistict specially aabout language shift in a wide scope. The next researchers also can use other factors that influence language shift base on the research sites. The researcher also hopes that the next researchers not only focus on sociolinguisticts form that used in communication, but with the different issuessuch as adresssing, sumbawanese poetry, etc.

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