

AN ANALYSIS THE MAINTENANCE OF MBOJO LANGUAGE
A CASE STUDY AT MINORITY BIMA OF TALIWANG
WEST SUMBAWA REGENCY



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
RATIFICATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iv
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. Background.....	1
B. Statement Problem.	4
C. Purpose of Study ..	5
D. Scope of Study	5
E. Significance of the Research	5
F. Definition of Key Terms.....	6
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	
A. Language Shift	8
B. Language Maintenance	10
1. How Minority Maintenance the Language	12
2. Factors Effect Language Maintenance	12
3. Factors Influenced Language Maintenance	13
4. Language Choice	14
5. Effort Language Maintenance	15
a) Effort Language Maintenanced in Family Domain.....	15
b) Effort Language Maintenance in Religion Domain	16
c) Effort Language Maintenance in Education Domain	16

C. Language loss or Language Death	17
D. Previous Study	19

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method.....	21
B. Data Collecting Procedures	21
C. Data Analysis	22

BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	24
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of study

Indonesia has various languages, language is essential in establishing and maintaining relationship with other people. Each therefore it can be said to be special system suitable for conveying message within its own. One of the languages is the local language. Local language is a language that is often used in region in a country and used in daily conversation by resident in the area. Local language can also be called traditional language. Local language is a language which is traditionally used within a given territory of a state by national of that state, who form a group numerically smaller than the rest of the states population. A local language is a language spoken in an area of sovereign state, whether it is a small area, a federal state or province, or some wider area (James Costa, et al: 2012).

Local language is a vital symbol of identity. James Baradac (1999) proposes that local language has various functions or roles for social life activity. The government of Indonesia protects the use of local language under government regulations 2003/20 regarding national education system. Those languages may be used in the early stages of education to convey certain knowledge and skills, they as complementary to Indonesia language. Local language also functions as unifying language, giving Indonesia a sense of identity and enlisting them in the

process of building a new nation. The role of the local language has been inextricably linked with national development (Teija Gumilar: 2016).

An issue of major importance to heritage language communities is language loss. Language loss can occur on a personal or family, In any given situation, language loss is the result of the complex interplay of many different factors, both external and internal to the speech community. In his theory of language death, (Sasse, 1992) lists a number of external factors that lead to language loss including cultural, historical, economic and political forces.

In all situations, however, a key factor in language loss is the failure of parents to transmit the language to their children, and for Sasse the interruption of language transmission is the first phase of language loss. Interrupted transmission leads to a lack of proficiency on the part of the younger generation, who then adopt the majority language as their home language and the language of child-rearing, resulting in the ultimate demise of the minority language. One of the causes most frequently cited in the literature is the low prestige attached to a minority language. Minority languages are frequently associated with traditional cultures and older ways of life that are being displaced.

local language can be loss because of the existence of bilingual. Bilingual means that someone is influenced in two language, language can be loss often occurs as a result of oppressive measures, and it is therefore regarded by some as a human rights issue “local language does not happen in privileged communities”(Kangas: 2000).

Local language needs to be maintained. Maintenance means an effort to preserve something in order to keep it good. Language maintenance refers to the situation where speech community continues to use its traditional language in the face of a host of conditions that might foster a shift to another language, (Dweik et al: 2013). If language maintenance does not occur, there can be several results. One is language death or language loss; speakers become bilingual, younger speakers become dominant in another language, and the language is said to die. The speakers or the community does not die, of course, they just become a subset of speakers of another language. The end result is language shift for the population, and if the language is not spoken elsewhere it dies.

Holmes, Janet (1992) stated that language can be maintained with some strategies, such as; a language can be maintained and preserved, when it is highly valued as an important symbol of ethnic identity for the minority group. If families from a minority group live near each other and see each other frequently, their interactions will help to maintain the language, for emigrant individuals from a minority group, the degree and frequency of contact with the homeland can contribute to language maintenance, intermarriage within the same minority group is helpful to maintain the native language, ensuring that the minority group language is used at formal settings such as schools or worship places will increase language maintenance, an extended normal family in which parents, children and grandchildren live together and use the same minority language can help to maintain it, Institutional support from domains such as education, law, administration, religion and the media can make a

difference between the success and failure of maintaining a minority group language.

Bima language is known as one of local languages which is highly valued and maintained by its society as a symbol of ethnic identity, based on the data census on 1989 population of Bima reach out 2,1 million peoples, census on 2000 show that the population is more than 2,6 millions, it is not include of “ Bima diaspora “ (means Bima people who live in other area) the data shows that many Bima people make a living outside of Bima regions such, Kalimantan, Lombok island, Taliwang and other part of Indonesia. The native of Bima who make live in the other areas (outpart of Bima region) always keep and maintained their language as the ethnic identity by means living near each other, use their native language and interact frequently.

As the result of observation and talk with the native of Bima language who live in Taliwang district of West Sumbawa Region, it is known that they always keep their language by living together in one area of living, using that language in their daily interaction and marriage within the same ethnic group. Referring the above issue, this research will be conducted to analysis of the way and the reasons Bima people maintain their language

B. Statement of the problem

Based the explanation on background of the study above, the researcher formulates the research question as follows:

1. How do Bima people (mbojo people) at Bima Village of West Sumbawa Regioncy to maintenace their language?

C. Purpose of study

1. To analysis the ways Bima people (mbojo people) at Bima village of West Sumbawa Regions keep their laguage

D. Scope of study

The object of this research is Bima people (mbojo people) minority living in Taliwang West Sumbawa Regionc, by analyzing the data, researcher based on the theory of (Fishman, 1997: 44) has remarked that two are there domains they are: The domain of family, education domain, and religion domain But I just want to analyze the data in one domain. This study focuses to analysis domain in family

E. Significance of the research

By doing this research, it is expected to be relevant and useful in theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

it is hoped that research can be used as helpful references in order to understand the content of the language maintenance and how the maintenance theory applies in this research. This research also hope to be known and studied by students, lecturers, or other people who will be interested to the research especially in Taliwang West Sumbawa Regions

2. Practically

Partially hope that the research can be used as references for student who are interested to analysing the language maintenance, and it also can be used by lecturer as supporting to teaching about vernacular language or study of linguistic, then it is also hope that research can be used for other people to know and understand about how important thing to maintain our vernacular language, especially for people who are studying about linguistic. Finally, the whole of significance hopefully will be more add the redears knowledge about the language maintenance, it is also hope to be useful for all Bima people minority to realize that it is important to maintain their language in order to keep the existence of their ethnic group.

F. Definition of key terms

a. Language

Language has a fundamentally social function. Processes of human interaction along with domain-general cognitive processes shape the structure and knowledge of language. Recent research in the cognitive sciences has demonstrated that patterns of use strongly affect how language is acquired, is used, and changes. These processes are not independent of one another but are facets of the same *complex adaptive system* (CAS). Language as a CAS involves the following key features: The system consists of multiple agents (the speakers in the speech community) interacting with one another.

b. Mccaintenance

Maintenance is to suported when the minority languaghe is used in various instution of the goverments, cruch, cultural organization etc, it

refers to the extent to which the language of minority group is represented in the various institutions of a nation or community (Mah Noor Ateeq, 2016).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Language shift

Language shift is language transfer or language replacement where by a speech community of a language shifts to speaking another language. It happens when the language of the wider society (majority) displaces the minority mother tongue language over time in migrant communities or in communities under military occupation. Therefore when language shift occurs, it shifts most of the time towards the language of the dominant group, and the result could be the eradication of the local language.

1. Language shift in different communities.

a. Migrant minorities.

People usually switch rapidly from phrase to phrase for instance. Reactions to code-switching styles are negative in many communities, despite the fact that proficiency in intra sentential code-switching requires good control of both codes. This may reflect the attitudes of the majority the monolingual group in places like in North America and Britain. In places such as New Guinea and East Africa where multilingualism is the norm, attitudes to proficient code-switching are much more positive. The order of domains in which language shift occurs may differ for different individuals and different groups, but gradually over time the language of the wider society displaces the minority language mother tongue. This may

take three or four generations but sometimes language shift can be complemented in just two generations. Typically, migrants are virtually monolingual in their mother tongue, their children are bilingual, and their grandchildren are often monolingual in the language of the 'host' country.

b. Non-migrant communities.

Language shift is not always the result of migration. For this community the home is the one most under any family's control, language may be maintained in more domains than just the home.

c. Migrant majorities

When language shift occurs, it is always shift towards the language of the domain powerful group. A domain group has no incentive to adopt the language of minority. The domain language is associated with status, prestige, and social success. When a language dies gradually, as opposed to all its speakers being wiped out by a massacre or epidemic, and the function of the language are taken over in one domain after another by another.

2. Attitudes and values.

Positive attitudes support efforts to use the minority language in a variety of domains, and this helps people resist the pressure from the majority group to switch their language. There are certain social factors which seem to retard wholesale language shift for a minority language group, at least for a time. First, where language is considered an important symbol of a minority group's identity. Second, if families a minority group live near each other frequently. Another factor which

may contribute to language maintenance for those who emigrate is the degree and frequency of contact with the homeland.

3. Factors contributing to language shift:

Economic, social and political factor:

- a. The dominant language is associated with social status and prestige
- b. Obtaining work is the obvious economic reason for learning another language
- c. The pressure of institutional domains such as schools and the media

4. Demographic factors

- a. Language shift is faster in urban areas than rural
- b. The size of the group is some times a critical factor
- c. Inter-marriage between groups can accelerate language shift

Attitudes and values Language shift is slower among communities where the minority language is highly valued, therefore when the language is seen as an important symbol of ethnic identity its generally maintained longer, and visa versa.

B. Language Maintenance

Masthrie et al, (2009: 245) say that Language maintenance is the maintaining a language in the face of competition from a socially more powerful language in such community of majority. And the other explanation, language maintenance describe about the situation of speech community where more dominant to used their vernacular language in communitiy of majority.

According to Fishman (1964: 172) states that the study of language maintenance and language shift is concerned with the relationship between change and stability in habitual language use. On the other hand, it is occurred in psychology, social or process culture, and also occur when populations differing in language use are in contact with each other.

Language maintenance is the degree to which an individual or groups continues to use their language, particularly in bilingual area or among immigrant group whereas language shift is the process by which a new language is acquired by new community usually resulting with the loss of the community's first language. Language maintenance refers to the situation where speech community continues to use its traditional language in the face of a host of conditions that might foster a shift to another language. The speakers or the community does not die, of course, they just become a subset of speakers of another language. The end result is language shift for the population, and if the language isn't spoken elsewhere, it dies.

Jumharia(2014: 6) people used their language in culture activities because some reasons, such as:

- a) language as identity as ethnic identity encourages the people to use their language
- b) prestige of using the language grows a positive attitude that is owned by the people also support the maintenance of the language
- c) status of the people language also becomes one factor in maintaining language as know that people has been popular, proud of using their language.

a. How can minority language be maintained?

Holmes (2001) stated that language can be maintained with some strategies, such as:

- a) A language can be maintained and preserved, when it is highly valued as an important symbol of ethnic identity for the minority group.
- b) If families from a minority group live near each other and see each other frequently, their interactions will help to maintain the language.
- c) For emigrant individuals from a minority group, the degree and frequency of contact with the homeland can contribute to language maintenance.
- d) Intermarriage within the same minority group is helpful to maintain the native language.
- e) Ensuring that the minority group language is used at formal settings such as schools or worship places will increase language maintenance.
- f) An extended normal family in which parents, children and grandchildren live together and use the same minority language can help to maintain it.
- g) Institutional support from domains such as education, law, administration, religion and the media can make a difference between the success and failure of maintaining a minority group language.

b. Factors effect The Language Maintenance

Jendra (2010: 144) finds out the three factors which explain the language maintenance. The factors include in the following:

- a) Larger numbers of speakers

With more of speakers can make to maintain the language in community of majority

- b) Concentration of living

Where The minority group is able to maintain the language when they live together with the same ethnic and language.

c) Identity and pride of culture

The speakers of the minority language consider and believe that, their language is their culture identity, the speakers are also have faith and pride of their language.

c. Factors that influenced the language maintenance

a) Migration

Lee (1966: 49) assumes that the migration describe swidely as a change remain in a place to stay. In addition, in migration some of factors affect most people in much the same way, while others affect different people in different ways. Migration is part of the popultation. Mobility population is floating population of the region to other regions. In mobility population there is a nonpermanent (temporarily) for example turisme both the national or internasional. Mobility permanent (settled) is called the migration where floating population of a place to another with the aimes to settle down.

b) Generation

David (2002: 35) has asserted that a generation is still being the center of the study language maintenance and language shift, although raises the issues that classified as successive generations for a purpose analytical. Pauwels (2005: 129) believes that the language to the dominant language is known to take the most intense in the second generation of the immigrant.

c) Attitude to First Language (L1)

Attitude is one of the factors that affecting in language maintenance and language shift. According to Baker (1992: 93) assumes that language attitude is usually divided into instruments and integrative based on the motivation of attitude. The attitude of the language is suggestions or view of people about language, whether they are happy or not about the language. So that attitude of the language will be influence on language choice.

d) Domain of Language Use

Domain of Language use may able to affect in Language maintenance. Fishman (1997: 44) says that all of the iteration associated with the topic and the situation. Such family, education, religion, and mass media. It can be seen that in the difference every language in use is assorted. Where the use of language in different domain showing the state of the language as well as predictive state of a language in community of the future

d. Language choice

Language choice, defined by Fasold (1984: 180) is chosen a language overall in communicate. The language choice not just a phenomenon of linguistics, but also a social phenomenon and culture. Because in language choice there are some factors that influence, includes:

a) Larger and situation interaction

Where the larger refers to time and place of the interaction, whether the interaction occur in homes, office, or the school. And in the sense of the

situation showed that are in the interaction it happened with formal or nonformal.

b) The topic of conversation

The topic of conversation is one factor the language choice in communicate. such talking about the journal research in the form of a speech, it otomatically make people to tend a language in their conversation.

e. Efforts of language maintenance

Effort is an attempt, way, doing something or take action so that something that still exist and persist. Efforts of Mbojo language maintenance in this section is understood as a way, act, or attitude that can support the use of Mbojo language as well maintain various social effects of changes in social life. Efforts of language maintenance as follows:

a) Efforts of language maintenance in Family domain

While research on bilingualis in families has suggested particular approaches to language maintenance and hight the interplay between wider societal processes and parental perspectives on family language policies, the family, like many domains of social life, constitutes a complex, intergenerational context for negotiating language policies and expectations regarding language use. Understanding of the processes of language maintenance/shift can be enriched by an examination of face-to-face social life and family interactions in their own right (Fishman 1991: 4).

Recently, detailed investigation of family interactional practices and children's active role in reconstructing or negotiating language

policies in family interactions has been high as necessary and timely. In relation to the context above, conceived as a forum for members to communicate, because the family is the first place to someone to learn about something (related to living together). Communication with family members can be mature understanding between parents and children, or vice versa between children and parents, as well as between members in one of family with other family members.

b) Effort of language Maintenance in Religion domain

In Fishman's (1991: 174) makes sense. From the point of view of sociolinguistics and the sociology of language, the systematic study of the interface between language and religion only really got into its stride at the turn of the millennium. Not surprisingly, Fishman once more was among the ones who gave it a boost.

c) Effort of language maintenance in Education domain

Fishman (1991: 40) claims that schools have limited value in language revival in that restoration and successful survival of a threatened language essentially requires reinstating and relocating the language to be maintained primarily in the home domain in parent- child transmission. Unless schools directly feed into and facilitate the six reinstatement of home and family transmission, then they always occupy a secondary role in language restoration. This does not always happen, however. It is feature of many language revitalization movements that they overlook the crucial stage of family transmission (Fishman' 1991 :6) in the graded Intergenerational disruption scale) in an effort to move with undue alacrity to minority language education.

C. Language Loss or Language Death

Sometimes this fact is crystal clear. When a language dies gradually, as opposed to all its speakers being wiped out by a massacre or epidemic, the process is similar to that of language shift. The functions of the language are taken over in one domain after another by another language. As the domains in which speakers use the language shrink, the speakers of the dying language become gradually less proficient in it. With the spread of a majority group language into more and more domains, the number of contexts in which individuals use the ethnic language diminishes.

The stylistic range that people acquire when they use a language in a wider range of domains disappeared. With the spread of a majority group language into more and more domains, the number of contexts in which individuals use the ethnic language diminishes. The language usually retreats till it is used only in the home, and finally it is restricted to such personal activities as counting, praying and dreaming.

Attrition phonem develops in bilingual individuals as well society, in both local and immigrant society, at extrem, attrition leads to what has come to be known as a language death, (CF Dorian: 1981). The language spoken by bilingual individual may moment of memory and processing space on mind of the speaker. Except for the case of the so called balance bilingual, the language of the bilingual develop pattern of dominance or strength, usually in relation to the domains in which the language known as to the bilingual can be said to have equal strength in all contexts of the

language use. In particular, the domain relationship of the language can change such as the host the second language.

The phenomenon of local language loss is the result from the fast contact history of demoralization genocide and social change on which the local people of the area experience massacre, relocation, political and social inequality (Annette Schmit, 1990: 11).

a. Factors of conducive to language loss

1) The dormitory system and social up have

It is major contributing to the demise of numerous local language, where the children were taken from their parents, placed in separated boys and girls, dormitories, and permitted to see their parents for only a few hours each week. Other handicaps in a system is that in a single dormitory, children come from different language groups and so could not understand each local language, and also the children were forcibly removed from the social structure and the set of primary relationships which enable the requisition of local language, sociocultural values, knowledge and skills. As the result. The link of their linguistic heritage.

2) Pattern of resettlement.

Resettlement promotes local language loss in various ways. It destroys the cohesive nature of many local communities by reducing and splitting speakers' population; it eradicates many sociocultural contexts for language use through the disintegration of kinship and social organization. There are two severe causes which effects on local

language vitality; the dispersal of speakers to different locations; and the creation of multi-tribal communities.

3) Increased intermarriage

Such intermarriage is conducive to language shift to the community of their spouses, thus adding to linguistic heterogeneity of the population. Such intermarriage is conducive to language shift in various ways. First, it creates an influx of non-speakers of the local to the population. Second, by increasing the use of national language. It is a common code and transmitted to offspring. Third, the marriage of individuals from different communities can produce the extinction of the kinship and leads to the extinction of the local language itself.

Fishman in Dweik and Nofal (2013: 93) accordingly, it suggested and discussed three major topical subdivisions of this field:

- a. The habitual use of language at more than one point in time or space under conditions of intergroup contact.
- b. The antecedent, concurrent or consequent psychological, social and cultural processes and their relationship to stability or change in habitual language use.
- c. The behavior toward language in the contact setting, including directed maintenance or shift efforts.

D. Previous study

The study of language maintenance and shift have been conducted by many researchers but there are some previous studies that have been found by the researcher, one of them is Sulvia Rusli (2016) with the title “*Maintenance Of Taa’ Language By Luwu Minority Living in Makassar*”, on

his research , the research used little finding method . Tae' language as an object of the research. He used Holmes teory.

Second, Harmiati (2013) conducted “*Analysis the Maintenance of Sasak Language at Temempang Village*”. That study focuses on analysis to maintenance sasak language use theory Michael (1987: 42). That study aims to give the description about maintenace of sasak language minority living in temempang village. In his reseach, the writer applied descriptive qualitative method to collecting the data and lombok people as the subject.

Djamereng (2012). It is concerned with “ *Factors Contributing to the Maintenance of Balinese Language among Transmigrant Communities in Sukamaju Nort Luwu*”. It is qualitative reseach, and there found many factors may influence in transmigration area, especially in Sukamaju. Such as age, education, mobility, bilingualalisl, religion, culture and attitude. The research used Fishman and Crystal's theory.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the research found out the case of language maintenance and language shift accours as long as the imigrants maintenance of shift their mother language in their daily life. Those researchers above help to describe the same case to find out how is the language maintenance. So, the research will focus ot analyze the language maintenance and how the maintenace of Mbojo langauge living by Bima minority living in Taliwang West Sumbawa.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

Method of this study is descriptive qualitative method. Issac and Michael (1987: 42) define, descriptive qualitative is provided a systematic, factual, and accurate descriptions of situation and area. This research aims to give the description about maintenance of Mbojo language by Bima minority living in Taliwang West Sumbawa Region.

D. Data Collection Procedures

Data for this research will be gained from native of Bima language who live in Taliwang. There are several techniques that the writer will apply in this research to guarantee the validity of the data. The method of collecting data, which will be used are observation, interview, and documentation,

1. Observation

Demunck and Sobo (1998) describe participant observations as the primary method used by anthropologist doing fieldwork. In this research Fieldwork involves active looking, improving memory, informal, interviewing, writing detail field notes, and perhaps most importantly patience.

2. Interview

According to Sociology Dictionary, "interview is a conversation between a research and informant in order to collect the data", interview can also mean questions and answer orally in order to publish (Kartini

Kartono, 1990;187). In this research, the writer will interview and involves Bima people (mbojo people) based on the characteristic;

- a. Age (30-50 years old)
- b. Job or accupatiopn (culture expert, teacher, etc)

In this research, the writer will give a questioner to the informants which contyains of 8 questions that related to the topic about their language (how bima people used their language in daily interaction)

3. Documentation

Documentation can be defined as a technique to obtain data through colleting of all documents and note them systematically (Netra, 1976: 73). To gain more detail information to support the contet of the thesis, the data are taken from several boks concerning the theory of related literature of the topic discussion.

E. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researher focused on Mbojo language maintenance by Bima minority who live in Taliwang . The reaseracher identify the Mbojo language maintenance by Bima minority who live in Taliwang on their conversation in domain fcamily. Then, the researcher interviewed and do observation in every domain. In collecting the data, the researcher transcribed, classified and analyzed the data by Fishman's theory that consists of one domains, that is : family domain.

According to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2012: 246) reveals that the qualitative data processing is done through a phase of reduction, data presentation, and redrw the conclusion.

- a. Reduction

Reducing means summarize, select the subject matter and it is important then look for themes and patterns (Sugiyono, 2012: 247). At this stage, the researcher sort out which one information is relevant and which one are not relevant to the study. Having reduced, the data will be narrowed, it become less and leads to the crux of the matter so as to give a clearer picture of the research object.

b. Presentation of Data

After the data is reduced, the next step is to present the data.

c. Redraw the Conclusion

The final stage of data processing is the conclusion. Overall the data presented are object of this research problem can be understood and then draw conclusion as the result of this study.

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