

THE TEENAGERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD MINANGKABAUNESSE
IN PADANG

Thesis

*Submitted as a partial fulfillment of requirements to obtain the Strata One (S1)
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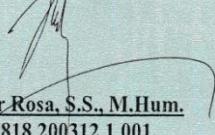
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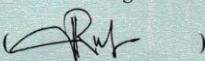
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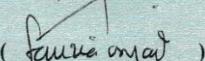
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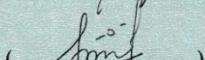
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Abstrak

Dona Prima Yanti. 2014. “The Teenagers’ Attitudes toward Minangkabaunese in Padang”. Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi sikap bahasa remaja terhadap bahasa Minangkabau di Padang dan faktor-faktor apa saja yang membuat remaja di Padang memiliki sikap seperti itu. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian lapangan secara deskriptif kuantitatif yang menggambarkan sikap dari pendapat remaja terhadap fenomena sikap bahasa yang terjadi. Sikap ini diperoleh dari pendistribusian angket penelitian dan interview kepada remaja Minangkabau yang diambil secara random dari sekolah-sekolah yang ada di Padang. Adanya pembatasan umur pada remaja yaitu antara 13-19 tahun.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan 196 dari 200 total remaja Minangkabau yang dijadikan sebagai partisipan dalam penelitian menunjukkan sikap yang positif terhadap bahasa Minangkabau. Mereka bangga dan setia untuk terus memakai bahasa Minangkabau serta sadar akan pentingnya bahasa Minangkabau sebagai bahasa asli mereka. Terdapat beberapa faktor yang menyebabkan remaja tersebut bersikap positif terhadap bahasa Minangkabau seperti faktor sosial, situasi penggunaan bahasa, gender, *prestige*, dan faktor budaya.

Hasil penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa remaja Minangkabau di Padang tidak akan terpengaruh oleh bahasa lain dalam berkomunikasi. Mereka akan terus menggunakan bahasa Minangkabau sebagai bahasa asli mereka dan berusaha mempertahankan bahasa tersebut agar tidak tergeser atau punah.

Kata Kunci: Sikap Bahasa, Bahasa Minangkabau, Prestige.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Language is an important part of human life. It has been created by human beings for communication purpose. Not only language is an important part of human life but also it functions to share information from someone to others in community. By using language, people interact each other and are able to express their feelings, minds, emotions, and ideas. They can communicate and share experience or knowledge. That is why language as a tool of communication is a very crucial thing.

Without language, people will not be able to communicate each other and to share the ideas to others. Moreover, misunderstanding will often occur between two or more speakers. The messages are not received well by the hearer because of misunderstanding of communication tool. To avoid this misunderstanding, the codes are used between the speaker and the hearer. It can only be understood by them. The code used depends on participants, situations, topics, and communication purposes. Meanwhile, not all people understand each code used.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2004:149), for the participants who have different status, they may use different codes for different situations. Another factor that causes different codes is attitude. Attitude are what people think, feel, and how they are doing something in a certain situation. Attitude is closely related to language. Someone's attitudes can be seen by the way they are speaking. The language attitude means how people feel toward their language. For example,

when someone is communicating, they tend to choose language variation. They consider that when they make some variations toward language, what they have transferred can be understood and caught well by the hearer. As a result, the messages which have been transferred can also be accepted well.

In attitudes toward language, people are still in doubt whether they are happy or not toward that language. It will affect their language choice. For example, when people are in formal situation such as in a meeting in the office, they tend to use standard language as their tool of communication. It is because they are comfortable about that language. That is why they tend to choose the standard one.

People, who respect to their language, will choose a language which is suitable to their context use. Their attitude to choose that language can be positive or negative ones. People using positive language attitudes means that they will be proud to use their local language or mother tongue when they are in family or society. In contrast, negative language attitude of people means that they feel ashamed of using their local language or mother tongue wherever they are.

Local language is a part of language which cannot be separated by national culture. This culture should be maintained and kept well by the user. Like other local language, Minangkabaunese which is one of Indonesian's ethnic languages used by Minangkabaunese may change over time. This change is influenced by Indonesian and foreign language which has spread in Minangkabaunese area.

In globalization era today, many teenagers are not able to manage their language. For example, in junior high school, many students speak irregularly.

They tend to create a new language. For those reasons, the researcher has done the research about phenomena of language attitudes used by teenagers in Padang since most people in Padang generally speak Minangkabaunese. The researcher has chosen Minangkabaunese' teenagers as an object because most of them tend to be influenced with other languages easily. They tend to imitate them and leave their native language, Minangkabaunese. Regard to this, it can be assumed that they have negative attitudes.

For example as found in the field, when Minangkabaunese' teenager bought funnel in a market. She spoke Minangkabaunese by translating it into Bahasa Indonesia:

“Pak, jual cerocat gak?”
“Do you sell funnel, sir?”
(Example 1)

From the statement above, it can be concluded that she tries to translate the word *“Corong”* in Bahasa Indonesia from Minangkabaunese' word *“Carocok”* by saying *“Cerocat”*. She thinks that *“Carocok”* in Minangkabaunese has a similar meaning with *“Cerocat”* in Bahasa Indonesia. In fact, there is no word *“Cerocat”* in Bahasa Indonesia. In short, she has a negative attitude toward Minangkabaunese because she is not proud of her native language. She tries to translate it into Bahasa Indonesia and does not think it over whether it is good by translating or not.

This research is conducted as a linguistic study which is oriented to socio-cultural context which tries to show the phenomena of language attitudes which

occur in teenager communication. These attitudes result in different phenomena that have been discussed before. In short, this research only focuses on the teenagers' attitudes toward their native language, Minangkabaunese.

Considering the importance of this study as a contribution to sociolinguistics in Minangkabaunese, it becomes essential to investigate local language which concerns with language attitude. Minangkabaunese in this research is a standard language used in daily communication. Minangkabaunese' teenagers are the main subject based on some phenomena having occurred. Minangkabaunese are less used in their language choice since Minangkabaunese is their native language. They tend to choose new language or mix it with English or Bahasa Indonesia. In fact, by using their own local language, they are included into the category of people who are aware of language. This awareness means people who are aware with their language use and able to maintain their language. Unfortunately, minangkabaunese' teenagers lack of the awareness of their own local language.

Another reason related to the teenagers' attitudes toward their language since many minangkabaunese' teenagers nowadays do not use Minangkabaunese as their native language. They are not able to maintain their original language. That is why, the teenagers' attitudes toward Minangkabaunese is discovered.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Attitude toward language is one of subtopics in Sociolinguistics which can be observed in many different scopes. It can be observed from both sociologically and psychologically. It can be observed from sociology since an individual becomes the subject and attitude is investigated as the object of this study. It can also be observed psychologically since their attitudes can influence someone's perception toward language.

The researcher does not focus on both sides above, but focuses on Sociolinguistics. This research only focuses on the teenagers' attitudes toward their native language, Minangkabaunese. They do not speak based on the standard one. It can be seen from their daily life. They have already spoken mixed language.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The research has limited on Sociolinguistics study which focuses on teenagers attitudes toward Minangkabaunese in Padang. The researcher has taken the teenagers attitudes toward Minangkabaunese since Minangkabaunese have already mixed with others by them nowadays.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this study is formulated as follows" How are the teenagers' attitudes toward Minangkabaunese in Padang?"

1.5 Research Questions

In order to get the writer to be easy to conduct the research problem, this problem has been formulated into research questions:

- a. How are the teenagers' attitudes toward Minangkabaunese in Padang?
- b. What are the factors that make teenagers have such an attitude toward Minangkabaunese in Padang?

1.6 Purposes of the Research

In specific ways, the purposes of the research were:

- a. To investigate teenagers' attitudes toward Minangkabaunese in Padang.
- b. To investigate the factors that make teenagers have such an attitude toward Minangkabaunese in Padang.

1.7 Significance of the Research

There are many studies which have discussed about regional languages in terms of language attitude. Unfortunately, the studies which discuss Minangkabaunese are rarely found. Attitude in Minangkabaunese context is more focused on culture than language. In fact, language is a part of culture that has to be maintained as Indonesia's treasure. Therefore, this study is highly important to enrich sociolinguistics field which focuses on Minangkabaunese ethnic attitude toward their language. Thus, it also becomes important since Minangkabaunese attitude is not yet investigated in sociolinguistics field.

1.8 Definition of the Key Terms

In order to comprehend the basic study underlying in this paper, the following key terms are clarified:

- a. **Minangkabaunese** is one of the ethnic groups in Indonesia who are from West Sumatera and one of Indonesian's ethnic languages which are used by minangkabaunese.
- b. **Language attitude or attitude to language** in this study is the feelings of people toward their ethnic language in multilingual context.
- c. **Teenagers** are people living in Padang area who have Minangkabaunese parents and are around 13- 19 years old both male and female.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the data analysis, research findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the research is concluded that Minangkabaunese teenagers have a positive attitude toward their language. They are really proud of using Minangkabaunese wherever they are. They want to make Minangkabaunese as their identity and aware about that language. Meanwhile, there are five found in the data such as: social factors, situational of language use, gender, prestige, and cultural factors.

So it can be proven that people who is a proud of using their language and want to make it to be their identity is classified as people who have a positive attitude toward their language. The data has also proved that age also determined someone attitudes toward language. It can be seen from this research finding that Minangkabaunese teenagers have a positive attitude toward their language. They are not influenced by new languages.

5.2 Suggestions

This research was conducted in order to know how teenagers' attitudes toward Minangkabaunese in Padang are and factors that make teenagers have such attitude. There are several topics that can be studied about language attitudes. Therefore, the researcher suggest to next researchers to continue this topic or make it as a relevance research in order to develop better knowledge about

attitude toward language especially attitude toward native language of teenagers such as Minangkabaunese.

Furthermore, as long the process of collecting and analyzing the data, the researcher found that it is really important to give more attention toward language attitude of Minangkabaunese' teenagers. It can be studied from sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics point of view. The data can be taken from survey researching; questionnaires and interviewing. This is the one of interesting topics in linguistics because it can decide how attitude toward language especially in teenagers are.

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