

REGIONAL DIALECT OF MANDAILINGNESE SHIFT IN BANDAR SELAMAT

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Abstract: *The purpose of this research was to investigate the factors influenced language shift of Mandailingnese in Bandar Selamat. Mandailingnese language is one of the vernaculars or Regional Languages in Indonesia that some of the society in Bandar Selamat. People are influenced by another language, because of several factors that people would not use their own language purely anymore. They would shift from their own language to another, which was known as language shift. Siregar (1998) found that language shift happen in the youth generation bilingual in Medan. According to Fasold (1984), language shift refers to changes in language use among a community of speakers such as when a community started to use on language in domain and functions in which its members had previously used another language and shift in the number of speakers of a language. In general, Mandailingnese Language shift in Bandar Selamat was influenced by bilingualism factors, economic factors, social factor, political factor, demographic factor, value and attitude factor, and the lack of Mandailingnese language competence factor. However, there are few different factors between the second and the third generation. Unlike the second generation, bilingual and economic factor are not significant factors for the third generation which influence them to shift from Mandailingnese language to Indonesian language since most of the subjects of the third generation are monolinguals.*

Keywords: *Language shift, Mandailingnese language, vernacular language.*

Abstrak: *Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui factor yang mempengaruhi pergeseran bahasa Mandailing di Bandar Selamat. Bahasa Mandailing merupakan salah satu bahasa daerah di Indonesia yang digunakan masyarakat di Bandar Selamat. Bahasa suatu masyarakat dipengaruhi oleh bahasa lain karena factor tidak terbiasa menggunakan bahasa daerahnya lagi. Bahasa daerah yang mereka gunakan telah mengalami pergeseran ke bahasa lain, yang dikenal dengan pergeseran bahasa. Siregar (1998) mengemukakan bahwa pergeseran bahasa terjadi pada generasi muda yang memakai dua bahasa di Medan. Menurut Fasold (1984) pergeseran bahasa merupakan perubahan dalam penggunaan bahasa daerah dalam masyarakat ketika mereka menggunakan bahasa lain dan fungsinya lebih banyak daripada bahasa daerahnya dan pergeseran bahasa terjadi pada pengguna bahasa. Seyogyanya, pergeseran bahasa Mandailing di Bandar Selamat dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor seperti, pemakaian dua bahasa, ekonomi, sosial, politik, keadaan alam, nilai dan sikap, serta faktor persaingan bahasa. Akan tetapi, ada beberapa faktor yang berbeda antara generasi kedua dan ketiga. Tidak seperti generasi kedua, faktor pemakaian dua bahasa dan ekonomi bukanlah faktor utama bagi generasi ketiga yang mempengaruhi mereka beralih dari bahasa Mandailing ke bahasa Indonesia karena kebanyakan masyarakat generasi ketiga menggunakan satu bahasa.*

Kata Kunci: *Pergeseran bahasa, bahasa Mandailing, bahasa daerah.*

INTRODUCTION

A vernacular language is the native language of a population located in a country or in an area defined on some other basis, such as locality. They spread in all over the country because Indonesia consists of many ethnic groups from Banda Aceh at the western tip of Sumatera to Kupang in West Papua. Each ethnic group from different area has its own vernacular language or Regional Dialect which is different language from the people in North Sumatera. The same thing happens in other island of Indonesia.

People tend to use their own language purely all the time if there is no influence that causes the language not to be used purely anymore. It happened because people just hear the same language every day. Even though they are learning another language in schools or other places, but if they are still in the same environment, they will still use their own language as their main language. However, when people are influenced by another language, because of several factors, people would not use their own language purely anymore. Usually they will shift from their own language to another, this is known as language shift.

Indonesia is a multilingual nation which may cause language shift potentially happen in vernacular in Indonesia. Gunawan in Moeliono (2000) found that Lampung language is shifted because of Indonesian Language pressure as the official language. Siregar (1998) also found that language shift happen in the youth generation bilingual in Medan. Mandailingnese language is one of the vernaculars or Regional Languages in Indonesia that some of the society used in Bandar Selamat. Bandar Selamat is a region in Medan Tembung of North Sumatera. Some of the people in Bandar Selamat are Mandailingnese who use Mandailingnese language as their language to communicate with other people. However, there is a tendency in Bandar Selamat, where the language is shifted into Indonesian language especially in the youth generation, in this case, the children community. The Mandailingnese children use Indonesian language in their daily life. This phenomenon is increasing because the parents are bilingualism as the influence of Indonesian language as the official language of Indonesia. The parents often speak Indonesian language to their children. While between parents who both are Mandailingnese, they use both Indonesian and Regional Dialect of Mandailingnese.

It is important to conduct a study on Mandailingnese language shift. Many of the Mandailingnese parents in Bandar Selamat speak Indonesian language to their children. The parents seldom speak Mandailingnese language to their children at home. And many of these children speak Indonesian language in the social community and at school as well. It is very important to analyze the language shift in Mandailingnese language to find out what factors do influence Regional Dialect of Mandailingnese shift into Indonesian language in Bandar Selamat. Then, it will not be lost in the future. So they have to start from the small group of people, family, to maintain the language by using the language in the family.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Language Shift

According to Fasold (1984), language shift refers to changes in language use among a community of speakers such as when a community starts to use on language in domain and functions in which its members had previously used another language and shift

in the number of speakers of a language. Similarly, Weinreich (1968) defined language shift as the change from the habitual use of one language to that of another. This shift, according to Crystal (2000) could either be a gradual or sudden move from one language to another. Furthermore, Romaine (2000) stated that this shift is unavoidable when two languages compete for use in the same domains.

The study deals with language shift which happens in Regional Dialect of Mandailingnese. The effect of Indonesian language as the official language has resulted in the community is become bilingualism and this condition has caused language shift especially in young generation. The shift is signed by the use of Indonesia language in the family domain and this affects to their domains.

Dimension in Language Shift Study

Fishman (1972) formulates comprehensive model for a systemic inquiry into the field of language maintenance and language shift. He proposes three major typical subdivisions in language shift, namely:

- a) Habitual language use at more than one point in time or space under conditions of intergroup contact.
- b) Antecedent, concurrent, or consequent psychological, social and cultural processed, and their relationship to stability or change in habitual language use.
- c) Behaviour toward language in the contact setting, including directed maintenance or shift occurs.

The first subdivision concerns with habitual language use at different points in time or space necessitates the location and measurement of bilingualism. This subdivision is the root for creating the research problem that is factors that influence language shift of Mandailingnese families. Habitual language used could be defined as the indicators of language shift as what weinreich (1968) stated that language shift as the change from the habitual use of one language to that of another.

The second focuses on the past, the present experiences of the speakers of the language of restricted domain and their relationship to language use. As what Romaine (2000) declares that by looking at the patterns of language choice made by different groups of speakers in the community and seeing which language was used for given category of interlocuter e.g. to grandparents, age-mates, government officials, it is possible to get a picture of the shift taking place. So it needs to analyze the relation between the second and the third generation in using the language use domain to find out the pattern of language shift that happens in Bandar Selamat.

The last subdivision is concerned with attitudes toward and stereotype of language in contact. By identifying the attitudes and stereotype language in contact will result the reason for shifting the language. According to Holmes (2001) the dominant language is associated with status, prestige, and social success.

In the case of habitual language use, its primary concerns to language maintenance and language use are not interference phenomena. Rather there are degrees of maintenance or displacement in conjunction with several sources and domains of variance in language behavior. The variety a speaker may choose at given point of time, depends on the medium (reading, writing, speaking), the interlocutor (male, female, or young and old), the situation (formal, informal, or intimate) and the domain.

Factors that Influence Language Shift

There are several factors associated to language shift. However, the most fundamental is bilingualism. According to Fasold (1984) bilingualism can ultimately lead to language shift in a society and is often marked by intergenerations switching of the language.

Besides bilingualism, many factors are also responsible for language shift. They are migration, social factor, economic factor, demographic factor, and the attitude and values factor. Those are factors described in the following sub points.

Bilingualism

According to Weinreich (1968) “The practice of alternatively using two languages will be called bilingualism”. Mackey in Chin & Wiggelsworth (2007) also consider bilingualism as the alternatively use of two or more language by the same individual. While Lado (1984) stated that bilingualism is the ability to speak two languages with equal or nearly as good. It can be concluded those definitions that bilingualism is the use of two languages equally in order to communicate with other people alternatively.

Bilingualism is always a necessary precursor of language shift. As Downes (2005) states that a number of factors are involved in whether or not bilingualism leads to language shift. It is similar with Fishman in Downes (1986) states that language shift occurs because interacting languages in cultures are unequal power and therefore, the weaker ones physically and demographically dislocated. In the same manner, Romaine (2000) argues if two languages compete for use in the same domain and the speakers are unable to establish the compartmentalization necessary for survival of the low variety then language shift maybe unavoidable.

Bilingualism does not always mean language competence. The two languages are used freely. Bilinguals may choose the language they like. However, this situation cannot be performed for a long period. A certain language is gradually like in so each acts, which are associated with majority language for instance in religion and education domain. In addition, vernacular language is often used in speech acts, which are associated with minority language for instance in family and friendship domain. If this separation happens continuously the bilingualism with diglossia will happen.

Migration

The potential factor for language shift to occur in vernacular language is related to rural-urban migration that encourages the use of language of the wider society and the consequent loss in proficiency in the original mother tongue. As Holmes (2001) states migrants are virtually monolingual in their mother tongue, their children become bilingual, but the grandchildren turn monolingual in the language of the host country. It means that the old generations are usually monolinguals, they only know one language that is their mother tongue and they can also speak another language that is used in particular country where they moved. But the third generation usually can only speak one language of a particular language where their parents moved and stayed.

Holmes (2001) also stated that migrants use their host’s language in limited domains and reserve the home domain for their mother tongue, but soon the host language gradually infiltrates their homes through their children. Children encounter the host

languages first on TV but are compelled to using it for survival at school. Then this language turns to be the code for communicating with their siblings and friends. Most families eventually shift from using their mother tongue at home to using the host's country language. There is a pressure from the wider society to speak the dominant language. For speaking majority language has been regarded as a sign of successful assimilation in the new environment. Those phenomena actually happen in the big city such as Medan, Jakarta, etc where the migrants from different ethnics come to move and stay.

Economic and social

The economic and social factors 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 the most obvious economic reason for learning another language. Due to the economic value of Indonesian language as the official language much emphasis is placed on encouraging people to master Indonesian language.

Furthermore, Holmes (2001) also states that rapid shift occurs when people are anxious to get fit in a society where knowledge of the second language is a prerequisite for success. People need a language to communicate and interact with others. They choose the dominant language and the language, which they are fluency to use. By speaking the language, they can build a successful communication and assimilation with others.

The inferences are people use a dominant language as a means of communication in a larger context and situation for working and for socializing. The people need a lingua franca to unite the diversity of the vernacular.

This factor much influenced the Mandailingnese people to learn Indonesian language. Many of Mandailingnese parents want to prepare their children in order to get fit in a society which requires them to be able to speak Indonesian language fluently. Indonesian language is chosen in order to fitting in easily in wider society with different background of ethnics. Besides, when the children are grown and want to get success in getting the successful job, such as teachers, lawyers, and doctors, they have to major Indonesian language because these professions require them to speak Indonesian language.

Political

According to Romaine (2000), many factors are responsible for language shift, for example, government policies concerning language and education. Indonesia has many vernaculars language, but the government has ruled that Indonesian language to be the official and national language as well to unite the people from different vernacular languages. All the institutional are using Indonesian language, such as schools, TV programs, radio, newspaper, government administrations, court, etc.

The role and status of Indonesian language of legislation, political campaign, national and local government, court proceedings and the military in Indonesia makes Indonesian language become the majority language that used in almost society in Bandar Selamat which equally to Mandailingnese language.

As it has been mentioned in order to obtain a good job, then an individual should be a professional one. In addition, this is achieved primarily through the educational process. The education policy may also include the promotion of the cultural characteristics related

to a particular language and deemphasize on cultural aspects of the natives including in some cases the prohibition of vernacular use on school grounds. Furthermore, Myers-Scotton (2006) states when a younger generation is exposed to a more dominant language in the nation than L1 (through schooling and school peers), it is hard to stop a shift to that second language by the next generation.

Demographic

According to Holmes (2001), there are three demographic factors which are relevant in accounting for the speed of language shift. Firstly, urban tends to make language shift faster. Improved roads, buses, TV, Telephone, internets are agent of language shift. TV programs are entirely in Indonesian language, and almost all programs of foreign origin are dubbed into Indonesian or have Indonesian language subtitles. Indonesian language dominates radio broadcasting, although there are a small number of specialist program in English and in some vernaculars. Indonesian language tends to be most used in the modern environment of major urban areas. Rapidly, modern societies are undergoing language shift from a vernacular language (or languages) to an official language.

Secondly, size of community speakers, where there are a large number of speakers of the minority language, language shift is lowest. The larger group is the more social pressure to speak the ethnic language. Shift tends to occur faster in some groups than in others.

Thirdly, intermarriage between groups can accelerate language shift towards the language of the partner who speak the language of the majority, unless multilingualism is the norm in society. This is also supported by Romaine (2000) that extend of exogamous marriage is a factor of language shift. Mothers tend to influence language change either by accelerating it towards the language of the majority or by slowing it down if her/his native language is that of the minority.

Attitudes and Values

Attitudes and values are also crucial factors influencing the language shift. Holmes (2001) points out three main aspects contribute to language shift:

- a. Not highly valued of the language
- b. The language is not seen as the symbol of ethnic identity.
- c. The status of a language.

Those three aspects contribute and are related to each other in accordance to language shift.

Vernacular language is an important marker of ethnic identity. Ethnic identity is the way in which the expression through a particular language. Attachment to language is as strong as people regard of themselves as a social group, which is influenced largely by how the larger society regards them. A negative ethnic identity contributes to the low prestige of the ethnic group. It makes the ethnic group is not highly valued their language because of the status of minority language. If a language has an international status or maybe national status, the ethnic group will respect it well. However, if the group describes its language as useless and silly then the group usually had no need to learn. Finally, the ethnic group does not use its minority language in varieties domains. It shifts into a high prestige language.

This is also about the loyalty. The loyalties of mother tongue's users extremely affect the existence of mother tongue in communication. The higher the loyalty of the mother tongue users, the more existence of mother tongue which means mother tongue is difficult to be shift in the society because of language is maintain. Vice versa, the lower the loyalty of the mother tongue's users, the more potential language shift occurs.

The Effect of Language Shift

When all the people who speak a language die, the language of its speakers' culture, art, and history also die. The language shift leads to the death of another language in its totally, leaving no speakers of the language, or death of another language in a specific community only. Holmes (2001) argues when all the people who speak a language die, the language dies with them. Many minority language shifts to the language of the majority in two to three generations, but that does not constitute the death of their ethnic language because it continues to be spoken by the majority in their old country of origin.

In the case of Indonesian's vernaculars, the language shifts result some vernacular being endangered or the lost of mother tongue, because language shift cause reduction of the number of the speakers. At a colloquium in Germany in February 2000, linguists distinguished the following stages of language endangerment:

1. Critically endangered. Very few of the speakers all 70 years old and older, great-great grandparents age.
2. Severely endangered. Speakers are only 40 years old and older, grandparent age.
3. Endangered. Speakers are only 20 years old and older, parents' age.
4. Eroding. Speakers are some children and older people. Other children do not speak it.
5. Stable but threatened. All children and older people are speakers, but few in numbers.
6. Safe, not endangered. Language expected to be learned by all children and all other in ethnic group.

Reason for Language Shift.

In order to understand the reasons of one shift into a dominant language, it is better to understand firstly the role of language as a mean of communication in the society and a role of language in nationalism.

The role of language in the society is language as social behavior. Holmes (2001) states that people shift or choose a certain language in communicating by considering social factors. Firstly is the participant, who is speaking and who are they speaking to. Secondly is the setting or social context of the interaction where they are speaking. Thirdly is what the topic and what is the functions.

When language shift occurs, it is usually shift towards the language of the dominant. As what Holmes (2001) stated that the dominant language is associated with status, prestige and social success. It is used in the glamour context in the wider society, for formal speeches on ceremonial occasions, by newsreader on Television and Radio, and by those whom young people admire pop stars, fashion models, and disc jockey. It is scarcely surprising that many young minority group speakers should see its advantages and abandon their own language.

The role of language in nationalism, according to Garvin & Mathiot in Ammon (1989), the function of the language in nationalism is as unifying and separatist function. The first function refers to a feeling of members of a nationality that they are united and identified each other by using the same language. For instance, the status of Indonesian language as official language and national language has made it as the lingua franca among varieties of people in Indonesia. Holmes (2001) describes that a lingua franca means a language serving as a regular means of communication between different linguistics groups in multilingual speech community. The status of national language is reinforced by universal education, as well as by conscriptions, economic mobility, and other forces that mix up populations. Whereas the separatist function refers to the feelings of the members of a nationality that they are different and separate among the others who speak other language.

METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative method is used when the researcher wants to describe the condition and situation of something in detail based on the facts (Moleong, 2000:11). For the specific, the researcher conducted to describe all the data collected about Mandailingnese language shift. The subjects of the study were five Mandailingnese families. The families were divided into two groups, they are parents groups as the second generation and children group as the third generation. Questionnaires were administered to the subjects. The questionnaires covered two major areas; they are (1) factors influence Mandailingnese language shift, and (2) language use.

The data about the factors of Mandailingnese language shift and the reason of shifting into Indonesian language were analyzed based on Miles and Huberman's data analysis model; they are reduction, data display and verification. On the other hand, the data of language use were analyzed based on Spradley's data analysis. They were analyzed based on five domains; they are family domains, friendship domain, religion domain, workplace domain and educational domain. However, in the family domain, it focused on the interaction of nuclear family, interaction between husband to his wife, and parents (second generation) to their children (third generation).

DISCUSSIONS

Factors that influence Mandailingnese language shift in Bandar Selamat

After they had been analyzed, there were seven factors, which influence Mandailingnese language shift in Bandar Selamat, they are bilingualism factor, economic factor, social factor, political factor, demographic factor, value and attitude factor and the lack of Mandailingnese language speaking competence. While for the migration seems do not influence language shift in Bandar Selamat. Factor that influences language shift in Bandar Selamat are elaborated as the following:

Bilingualism

Bilingualism factor is one of the factors, which affects Mandailingnese language shift in the second and the third generation.

Table 1. Bilingualism Factor

Regional Dialect of mandailingnese User	Bilingualism Factors	Percentage
Second generation	Alternatively use Mandailingnese Language and Indonesian language in daily activity.	100
	Use Indonesian language in formal situation	100
	Use Indonesian language in formal situation	0
	Use totally Mandailingnese Language	60
	Use Mandailingnese Language and Indonesian language in family	40
Third generation	Alternatively use Mandailingnese Language and Indonesian language in daily activity	100
	Use Indonesian language in formal situation	100
	Use totally Indonesian language in family	80
	Use totally Mandailingnese Language	0
	Use Mandailingnese Language and Indonesian language in family	20

From the data display above, it can be seen that the subject of the second generation mostly use Mandailingnese language and Indonesian language in daily activity. All of them use Indonesian language in formal situation. About 40% of the subject of the second generation totally speak Indonesian Language at home, mostly in intra-marriage families.

Economic Factor

Economic factor is also a significant factor, which affects Mandailingnese language shift in the second generation. It can be seen in the table below:

Table 2. Economic Factor

Regional Dialect of Mandailingnese Users	Economics Factor		
	Aviliation	Language Use in Workplace	Language that plays important role in her/his job
Second generation	Entrepreneur 20%	Indonesian language	Indonesian language
	Farmer 40%		
	Housewife 40%		
Third generation	Students 30%	Indonesian language	Indonesian language
	Private employer 50%		
	Jobless 20%		

Economic factor is a significant factor, which affect Mandailingnese language shift in the second generation. Most of the subjects of the second generation are civil officers. They involve with many people in their daily life to serve public. They meet with different people every day and interact with them. As the civil servants, they have to serve their colleagues or public with a good communication. There is only one language that they think can unite them, that is Indonesia language.

Social Factor

Social factor is one of crucial factors, which affects Mandailingnese language shift in the second the second and third generation. All the subjects of the second and third generation assume that Indonesian language make them easily interacting with their friends.

Table 3. Social Factor

Regional Dialect of Mandailingnese Users	Social Factor	Percentage
Second generation	Use Indonesian Language when gather with friends	50
	Use Indonesian Language and Mandailingnese Language when gather with friends.	50
Third generation	Use Indonesian Language when gather with friends	80
	Use Indonesian Language and Mandailingnese Language when gather with friends	20

There is 50 % of second generation agree that Indonesian Language make them easily to interact with the people surround them while all the subjects in third generation agree that Indonesia language make them easily to interact with the people surrounding. For instance, subject 1 of second generation, she speaks Indonesian language while gathering with her friends. She speaks it because not all of her friends can speak Mandailingnese language, some of her friends come from different ethnic.

Political Factor

Political factor is one of factors, which influences Mandailingnese language shift in the second and third generation. This factor is experienced by all of the subjects of the second and third generation.

Table 4. Political Factor

Regional Dialect of Mandailingnese Users	Political Factor	Percentage
Second generation	Indonesian language is as medium of communication at school	80
	Speak Indonesia language in all public service in Bandar Selamat	
	Indonesian language is as medium of communication at school	

Third generation	Indonesia language is medium of teaching / instruction at school	100
	Speak Indonesia language in all public service in Bandar Selamat	

Most of the subject of the second and third generation experience can be seen in the subject 4. The second generation states that Indonesia language is the official language that she must use when she was at school. It is used as the medium of instruction at school. Moreover, she assumes that Indonesian language is also an official language. She used to speak it when she is in the public service such as hospital, government offices, store, market, etc.

Demographic Factor

There are three points of demographic factor that concern in this study. They are (a). the frequency of language use in Bandar Selamat, (b). decreasing of speaking competence because of television, radio, internet, etc, (c). intercultural marriage.

Table 5. Demographic Factor

Regional Dialect of Mandailingneses Users	Demographic Factor	Percentage
Second Generation	Seldom speak Mandailingnese language in Bandar Selamata	30
	Decreasing of speaking Mandailingnese language because of TV, Radio, and Internet.	50
	Intercultural Marriage	20
Third Generation	Seldom speak Mandailingnese language in Perbaungan	50
	Decreasing of speaking Mandailingnese language because of TV, Radio, and Internet	30
	Intercultural Marriage	20

The data displayed above describe that demographic factor influence all of the subjects of the second and the third generation to shift into Indonesian language, nevertheless, the case is different in every single subject. For instance, the subject 4 of the second generation speaks Mandailingnese language rarely in Bandar Selamat because many people around him talk in Indonesian language. His competence in speaking Mandailingnese language decreased because of Television, internet and radio. Moreover, he rarely speaks Mandailingnese language. He uses Indonesian language more frequently than Mandailingnese language. The subject 2 of the second generation also the same with the 4 ones, but in this case, eventhough he is rarely uses Mandailingnese language but he is fluent in spoken it because he mastered Mandailingnese language since he was child. Subject 4 of the second generation said that the quantity of Mandailingnese language decrease because everybody around him speak Indonesian language. His ability decreased because of television, internet and radio because he rarely uses Mandailingnese language.

Value and Attitude

Value and Attitude on a language is crucial to indicate whether the language shifts or maintains. The second generation of Mandailingnese in Bandar Selamat still has high value and Attitude of Mandailingnese language. However, the third generation has experienced a change. They still have a positive value but they have a negative language attitude or their loyalty of using Mandailingnese language reduces. It can be seen in the following table below:

Table 6. Value and Attitude Factor

Regional Dialect of Mandailingnese Users	Value and attitude factor	percentage
Second Generation	It is not seen Mandailingnese Language as the symbol of Identity	20
	Negative language attitude	40
	Not Highly Valued	20
Third Generation	It is not seen Mandailingnese Language as the symbol of Identity	20
	Negative language attitude	40
	Not Highly Valued	40

The subject 1,3,4,5 of the second generation has a positive value on Mandailingnese language. They assume that Mandailingnese language is the symbol of Identity of a Mandailingnese. They argues that Mandailingnese have to maintain the language. Their loyalty to the use of Mandaiingnese language decreased because most of the society used Indonesian language in communication.

Mandailingnese Language Speaking Competence

Other factor that influences Mandailingnese language shifts is Mandailingnese language speaking competence. Some of the subjects argue that they shift into Indonesian Language because of the lack of Mandailingnese language speaking competence. It is presented in the following table below:

Table 7. Fluency of Speaking

Regional Dialect of Mandailingnese Users	Shift into Indonesian Language because of the lack of fluency of Mandailingnese language speaking competence
Second Generation	20%
Third Generation	80%

Most of the subjects in the second generation do not shift into Indonesian language due to the lack of speaking competence, for example the subject 3 and 5 admit that their Mandailingnese language speaking competence is as fluently as Indonesia language.

In the contrary, the subject of the third generation mostly shifted into Indonesian language because that some of them are not fluent in speaking Mandailingnese language anymore. That is why the subjects of the third generation in Bandar Selamat are no longer

use Mandailingnese language to communicate. They feel comfortable when they speak Indonesian language because they understand and speak Indonesian language well rather than Mandailingnese language. They say that their surrounding use Indonesian language that is why they are also comfortable to use Indonesian language rather than Mandailingnese language.

Findings

Based on the data analysis, some research findings are specified below:

1. **Bilingualism, economic factor, social factor, political factor, demographic factor** are the significant factors which influence the second generation of Mandailingnese in Bandar Selamat shift into Indonesian language. Unlike the second generation, **bilingual and economic factor** are not significant factors for the third generation which influence them to shift from Mandailingnese language to Indonesian language since most of the subjects of the third generation are monolinguals.
2. The Mandailingnese shift into Indonesian language because of the status of Indonesian language and the social status.

Conclusions

The study which was concerned on Mandailingnese language shift was aimed to describe the factors influence Mandailingnese language shift. Based on the analysis, the conclusion is drawn as the following: "In general, Mandailingnese Language shift in Bandar Selamat is influenced by bilingualism factors, economic factors, social factor, political factor, demographic factor, value and attitude factor, and the lack of Mandailingnese language competence factor. However, there are few different factors between the second and the third generation.

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