

THE FACTORS OF MALAY DIALECT USE BY ENTIKONG MALAY, IN ENTIKONG SUBDISTRICT, WEST KALIMANTAN

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Abstrak: Keberagaman bahasa yang terbentuk dari multikultur pada masyarakat, menyebabkan adanya pergeseran penggunaan bahasa dan mempengaruhi penggunaan bahasa lokal pada masyarakat Melayu Entikong. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi penggunaan bahasa pada ranah keluarga di Entikong. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Kecamatan Entikong, Kalimantan Barat. Metode yang digunakan adalah survey lapangan dengan memberikan questioner pada 100 responden, yang terdiri dari masing-masing 25 anak-anak, remaja, dewasa, dan orang tua. Kemudian, merekam percakapan dan wawancara kepada beberapa responden mengenai penggunaan bahasa pada anggota keluarga di rumah. Sampel penelitian menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* pada masyarakat Melayu di Kecamatan Entikong dan pengambilan sampel menggunakan formula Slovin. Data dianalisa menggunakan metode pendeskripsian kuantitatif dan kualitatif dengan identifikasi, klasifikasi, analisis, dan deskripsi. Hasil dari penelitian tersebut menunjukkan bahwa faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan bahasa penutur di rumah adalah faktor sosiokultur, pernikahan beda suku, tujuan sosial dan pendidikan, dan penguasaan bahasa.

Kata Kunci: dialek melayu entikong, pemilihan bahasa, pemertahanan bahasa.

Abstract: The diversity of language shaped by the multiculture in the society, cause the shifting of language use and affect the local language use in Entikong Malay society. Therefore, this present research aimed to find what kind of factors affect the language use in family domain in Entikong. This research was conducted in Entikong sub-district, West Kalimantan. The method use was field survey by giving a questioner to 100 persons, consist of 25 each children, adolescence, adult, and old respondents. Then, recording conversation and interviewing some respondents about the use of language with family members at home. The sample was selected using purposive sampling method in Entikong sub-district Malay and sample taking used by Slovin's formula. The data was analyzed by quantitative and qualitative describing with identifying, classifying. The result shows that the factors affect the speakers use language at home are socio-cultural factor, intermarriage or interethnic marriage, social and educational need, and communicative competence.

Keywords: entikong malay dialect, language choice, language maintenance.

Language is an important part of social interaction. It is a media for society to interact each other in the social process. The societies use language, which identify themselves in the social process because it is a system of sign and symbol of their identity (Kramsch, 1998). Language use is a complex thing that it relates to the factors in the society, as Fishman (1972) who speaks what language to whom and when. It shows that the use of appropriate language in certain situation is important in communication. This case is generally happens in multilingual society.

The multilingualism indicated by the language diversity and multiculturalism. The society consists of some ethnics with each language. For example in a border area like Entikong sub district, in West Kalimantan. There are many cultures and languages for instance Dayaknese, Malay, and migrants who are Javanese, Buginese, Madurese, Batakese, Sundanese, Padang people and so on. Yet the diversity is not a big problem in Indonesia as a multilingual and multicultural country because Bahasa is chosen as united language in Indonesia. Likewise, Entikong society, they communicate use Bahasa to the

migrants who do not know the native language but the problem is that the natives begin to use Bahasa to their children at home. Indirectly, the existence of the migrations in Entikong can affect the local people especially the native language. According to Grimes (2001) in Yusriadi, that migration can also be a cause the language shift. Therefore, It can affect the vitality of local language in this case is Malay language in Entikong.

As Muhammad *et al.* (2012), the vitality of language refers to the ability of a language to live and grow. Home is the first place for new generation to get the acquisition process of their language. If the local language is decreasing in use, it will treat the language to live and grow to the further generation. It is showed by there are some Malay dialect vocabularies do not use anymore. For example, *sareh, beborol, nyeronang, ngemuta', ngemocut, baju berunyut, koncong, cilai, keboku', rotong, buling, ngerebudus, belopa', mensuang*. Most of teenagers and children do not know these vocabularies. Moreover, some of adults even thought they concede that they know but very rare even never to use them. They consider those vocabularies are old words. Some of

these words substitute or prefer to use with another word, like *sareh* becomes *parah* (awful), *beborol* (cutting hair) becomes *begunting* or *notak ramut* and *koncong* (a type of hair style) becomes *cepat*, *keboku'* becomes *tesodak* (choked on). It shows that there is shifting even though not for entire that language. It worried that the increasing of bahasa use at home will give bad impact to the vitality of Malay language in Entikong. Based on the phenomena above, it needs to know the factors affect the language use in the family domain.

METHODOLOGY

Location and Type of research

The location of the research is Entikong sub-district in Sanggau regency, West Kalimantan. This research use qualitative method.

Technique of data collection

The writer uses observation technique in collecting the data. According to Yount (2006:159) in Budiawan *et al.* (2012) state, that observation means looking at something without influencing it and simultaneously recording it for later analysis. In addition, the writer also employ participant observation technique that is the process enabling researchers to learn about the activities

of the people under study in the natural setting through observing and participating in those activities. Besides that, the writer uses taking note, recording, and interviewing technique in collecting the data.

Technique of data analysis

Techniques of data analysis in this present research are finding and classifying the language use by data source. Then the writer is going to analyze the data source from questionnaire, interview and conversation recording to know the factors of language use in family domain in Entikong Malay.

FINDINGS

Finding the vitality of Malay dialect and the factors affect the language use in family domain in Entikong, the writer collect the data from questionnaire, direct interview and conversation recording. The writer classified the data collected based on the age, that are children (3-12), adolescence (13-20), adult (21-59), and old (>60). The finding data are described in the appendix (table 1).

Children

Based on the table above shows that the children are 48% of 25 children still use Malay dialect. Then, 24% use Bahasa and 28% use Malay and Bahasa

(mix) language in family domain. Their parents in using language affect this period of age. Therefore, it is important to describe the parent's ethnic in the family. It can see in the appendix (table 2).

It shows that the children use Malay dialect at home or family domain with family members are 12 children. Then, they use Bahasa are 6 and use Malay dialect and Bahasa are 7. It means that the using of Bahasa, Malay and Bahasa (mix) are more than Malay dialect by children in family domain; they are 12 compare 13 children. Besides that, the total of the children's parents who are Malay couple is 11 and intermarriage is 14 couples that can affect the percentage of using Malay dialect in family domain.

Teenager

The teenager is 76% uses Malay, 0% uses Bahasa and 24% uses Bahasa and Malay (mix) in family domain. In this period of age, it is same with the children period that the parents still affect the teenagers' language use. The percentages of language use towards 25 teenagers above consist of some kinds of parents' marriage (see table 3).

The majority of the teenager respondents in this research are from Malay couple and the use of Malay

dialect dominated. The total of Malay dialect speaker of the respondents is 19, use Bahasa is 0, and use Malay and Bahasa (mix) is 6 respondents.

Adult

Moreover, the Adult is 48% uses Malay, 0% uses Bahasa, 52% uses mix (Malay and Bahasa). The 25 respondents of adult consist of 25 marriage persons. This period is not same with children and adolescence that the parent's ethnic is necessarily to know so that affect the language use at home. While in this period, the respondents not only are as son or daughter but also as parent who takes role and independent in language use at home. Based on the questionnaire, all of the respondents communicate with their parent and brother or sister use Malay dialect. The describing the respondent language use at home consists of Malay couple and Interethnic marriage can see in the table 4.

12 respondents of interethnic marriage consist of 9 respondents use Malay dialect and Bahasa (mix) and 3 use Malay. More over, 13 respondents of Malay couple consist of 4 respondents use Malay dialect and Bahasa (mix) and 9 respondents use Malay dialect. Therefore, there are 13 respondents use Malay dialect and

Bahasa (mix), 0 respondent use Bahasa, and 12 respondents use Malay dialect.

Older

Then, the Older is 88% use Malay dialect, 0% uses Bahasa, and 12% uses Bahasa and Malay (mix). It shows that the Malay dialect use in older respondents dominate even though there is still the respondents use Malay dialect and Bahasa (mix) at home. All respondents have Malay couple and use Malay dialect to their couple. They also use Malay dialect to their son/ daughter. 25 respondents consist of 22 respondents use Malay dialect, 0 respondent use Bahasa, and 3 respondents use Malay dialect and Bahasa (mix). 3 respondents who use Malay dialect and Bahasa (mix) are use it to their son/ daughter in law from other ethnic, 2 of the 3 respondents use mix to their grand son/ daughter, 1 use Malay dialect.

DISCUSSION

Based on the data, consists of recording conversation and interview with some respondents. It can explain that there are factors that affect the respondent in family in using language at home. The factors are the socio-cultural factor, the intermarriage or interethnic marriage, the social and

educational purpose, and the lack of language ability.

The first factor is the socio-cultural factor. The society of Entikong is a heterogeneous. Generally, the majority ethnic in Entikong sub-district is Dayaknese. Besides that, Entikong consists of five villages; they are Entikong, Nekan, Pala Pasang, Semanget, and Suruh Tembawang village. Then, the majority of Malay ethnic is in Entikong village. The heterogeneous endangers the variety of language that use in that society. Commonly, language use among the different ethnic in society use Bahasa, especially speak to ethnics from the outside of Kalimantan. Entikong Malay dialect uses when the settler is considered understand the dialect.

Generally, Dayaknese is the majority ethnic in Entikong sub district, but Dayak language is not the dominant use in the society. Dayaknese often uses Malay dialect when they are speaking with Malay, and they speak Dayak language only with the Dayaknese. Besides that, Malay who is can speak Dayak language very rarely to use Dayak language when speaking with Dayaknese.

It influenced by Malay dialect used in Sanggau district that is as the regional

government. On other hand, Entikong Malay dialect has power so that can affect the use in the society. It appears the assumption that Entikong Malay dialect is more popular and often in the use. Besides that, it showed by almost of Dayaknese can speak Entikong Malay dialect, but rarely Malay can speak Dayak language. It means Dayaknese has positive attitude toward Entikong Malay dialect. More over, the Entikong Malay dialect use by Dayaknese is the solidarity reflection of Dayaknese to Entikong Malay. The fact is Dayaknese and Malay live together for long time affect their closeness.

The opposite that Entikong Malay does not speak Dayak language even they can speak it but they choose to use Malay to Dayaknese. It means the Entikong Malay has positive attitude toward their language when they communicate to Dayaknese. Nevertheless, the influence of the migration's increase in Entikong sub-district stimulates Entikong Malay to speak Bahasa as the understandable language among the different language background. It pushes the Entikong Malay to assume that Bahasa ability is important to socialize. Therefore, they prepare their children to speak Bahasa

so that it gives effect in language use in family domain.

The second is the intermarriage or interethnic marriage. There are many families in Entikong do interethnic marriage between Malay as local ethnic and other ethnics. The migration wave from Java, Sumatera, Sulawesi, NTB to Entikong shape the multiethnic in Entikong society. It cannot be avoided that the interethnic marriage happens. The couple of interethnic marriage tends to use Bahasa as the accommodation to communicate and finally they speak Bahasa or mix language to their children at home. Based on the statement of a respondent (rec.7) states that if there is a local marry another ethnic in family member, she or he tends to use mix and the children tend to do the same. Despite, there are some families from interethnic still use Malay dialect because they have known to use Malay dialect. Commonly, the intermarriage or interethnic marriage choose to use Bahasa as the accommodation in communicate at home, if the spouse cannot understand each language, because Bahasa is a national language as the united language in Indonesia. As Jaspaert *et al* (1988) in Fase *et al* (n.d) state that:

“Members of two groups can choose to communicate in a third language. Of course, this option implies the availability of a third language to both groups. As a solution to the coordination problem that arises after migration of a group, this seems to be an exceptional choice.”

The couple from interethnic marriage in Entikong uses the strategies’ speaker based on Borbely (2005). Some respondents use the speaker’s decision and others use the partner’s decision. It showed from the data that some spouses, for example Javanese, he speaks Bahasa to Malay people (family member at home) and the Malay use Malay dialect.

The partner knows that the speaker understands Malay dialect. The Javanese does not use Malay dialect even though he can and understand that dialect. Another case that the speaker uses the partner’s decision when speak to spouse or brother/ daughter in law who use Bahasa. The Malay use Bahasa to the partner even though the partner understand and know Malay dialect (rec. 5).

Another factor that affects the language use in family domain is the social and educational need. This reason revealed by some respondents of Malay couple. It is special case for the native

couple use Bahasa or mix language at home. The case can be affected by the diversity in the native neighborhood that has shaped by the arrival of migration in Entikong. Based on the data, shows that some Malay parents teach and familiarize their children use Bahasa at home (rec. 10, line 27; rec. 9, line 3; rec. 8, line 12; rec. 6, line 4; rec. 3, line 7).

The communication between Malay parent and children at home is changeable. When the parent either mother or father speak to the children use Bahasa, and sometimes the children response by Malay dialect, Bahasa, even mix (Malay dialect and Bahasa) (rec. 10, line 41, 30; rec. 3, line 23), and response with the same language when their children about 2-4 years old (rec. 3, line 23; rec. 10, line 30). After their children go to school, they can accommodate their communication with parents. They can make a decision to use language, either speaker’s decision or partner’s decision. The case affected by the playmate as well, when their peers are most of Malay, particularly they are in schoolchildren, they tend to use Malay dialect fluently then Bahasa. According to Chambers (1995: 159) states that:

“Classmates and close friends are linguistically more influential than

teachers and parents. Although the family circle normally provides the first speech models for infants, within a few years, it is replaced by a more significant one, the circle of friends.”

In addition, the same opinion stated by de Houwer (1999) and Lanza (1992) in Samudio (2006) that:

“The linguistic development of children can be influenced by the language choice of a number of individuals, including someone other than the parent, such as an influential adult or another interlocutor outside the home.”

It shows that peers give big effect in language use of children. In this case, give effect to children and adolescence. Based on the data that there are some parents give statement that they speak Bahasa to their children since the children are infant or in the acquisition period so that the children can master Bahasa and do not face the problem to communicate or socialize with Bahasa speaker in society. Then, the interview shows that one of the reasons of the Malay couples or parents teach their children Bahasa at home is social need (rec. 3, line 13; rec.8, line 10; rec.9, line 10; rec.10, line 35, 27).

In addition, the data show that some parents state that they use Bahasa to their children at home to make them easy in understanding their teacher’s

explanation, can communicate and respond to their teacher at school (rec. 8, line 8, 16, 18; rec. 10, line 45). Besides that, the reason of the parents in use Bahasa to their children at home is affected by the perceived advantages as Otsuma (1991) in Buda’s article. The parents perceive that if their children usually and familiar with Bahasa, they will easy to communicate with their teachers, can respond them well, and can receive the subject’s explanation which delivered by Bahasa.

The last is the lack of language ability. In communication, the ability of a certain language is a part of factors of Malay people language use in Entikong. This case commonly happens between respondent and the settler from other ethnics. The problem accures, if the Malay lack in Bahasa or they fell uncomfortable and unusual to use Bahasa, so they choose to use Malay dialect to the other ethnic settler. Moreover, the respondents cannot use Malay dialect because s (he) does not fluent and unusual to use Malay dialect (rec.1, line 36 & the last line).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The factors of language use in Entikong sub-district in family domain are the intermarriage or interethnic

marriage, the social and educational purpose, and the lack of language master. The intermarriage or interethnic marriage is a big effect in language use in Entikong Malay dialect. Because of that, home that a place to maintain mother tongue can face the constraint. The different spouse background make the parent choose Bahasa or mix language to communicate even to their children. Then, the factor of social and educational purpose show that the parents use or teach Bahasa and sometimes mix language to their children aim to make them can and easy in socialize with the other ethnic peers, and easy to communicate to their teacher at school and understand what their teacher explain with Bahasa in the class. More over, the factor of lack of language ability that some respondents use Malay dialect because they cannot speak Bahasa fluently or use another because cannot speak Entikong Malay.

Based on the conclusion above, the writer suggests that the use of Bahasa is a positive choice in communicating in Entikong society, especially for the settler from other ethnics and the native who cannot speak each other languages. The most important thing that the mother tongue or Malay dialect in Entikong still use

especially at home by parent to their children. The language has to teach to generation.

Moreover, this present research merely took 100 respondents as the sample, and the error range is 10% based on Slovin's taking sample technique, so the writer hopes the next research can take more respondents than this and minimalizes the error range of the sample. Besides that, the writer hopes that there are researches about the efforts to maintain the language in West Kalimantan, especially Malay dialect.

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