

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Of Study

Language is an important part of human life. People use language to interact with others in their daily life. Hord and Ward (2005) cited in Yandra and Refnaldi (2013) People used language to communicate each other. In recent years, there has been many languages growing up in one society. As we know that Indonesia especially in East Nusa Tenggara has many vernaculars of mother tongues. There are Sabunese, Timorese, Sumbanese, Rotenese, and other.

In Mileneal era, the development of language is widest. Each community creates their own language. In order that new language is progress. Takahasi (2000) cited In Olbata (2017) argue that human get new language in their whole life, and get something new for it. The presence of new language in mileneal era is one case that indicate the death of language. The existence of mother tongue is threatened.

The term of extinguish of language in sociolinguistic is Language shift phenomenon. Language shift is phenomenon where a language become minority because of a new language exists in one society. Fishman (1991) cited in Cunliffe (2013) stated that people choose to speak use dominant language in their society than their own language. Unfortunately this case make mother tongue in one society die, especially in young generation in mileneal era. Machmoed (2008) cited in Masruddin (2014) claims that in mileneal era young generation uninterested to use local language. Language is an ethnic identity. The totally of

our ethnic are inseparable from our language. Bernard (1992) and Hale (1998) cited in Indrayani (2011) say that people will lose who they are because of losing their own language.

Generally, Language shift phenomenon occurs in young generation. Many of them decided to use Indonesian language in their daily life than using mother tongue. This case usually determines in young generation that live in urban area. They are rare and almost never speak using their mother tongue. This view is supported by Budiono (2009) cited in Zalwia and friends (2018) say that preference of language that is used in children who live in urban area is identification of foreign language, it is different with children who live in rural area that majority of them using mother tongue.

UabMeto, also known as Meto, Dawan(ese), Timorese or Atoni is the name given to a cluster of closely related Austronesian languages and dialects spoken on the Western part of Timor islands. UabMeto is a nation language of Dawan ethnic group (AtoniMeto) that lived in some region in Timor island. They are Amarasi, Amfoang, Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS), Timor Tengah Utara (TTU), Malaka and the border between Belu and TTU.

Based on data of SL international the speakers of UabMeto are 700.000 (SL International, 2014 in Kabosu 2016). UabMeto have 10 dialects, they are Molo, Amanatun, Amanuban, Amarasi, Amfoang, Biboki, Miomafo, Manlea, Kupang and Manulai (Tarno and friends 1992 in Kabosu 2016). Atonimeto uses

UabMeto as their language to communicate in their daily life formal or informal in their region each other.

UabMeto language is one of local languages that exists in Kupang. In Bakunase II Area especially in zone of Alfa Omega church, Dawanethnic become a majority of other ethnich. Based on census data from Alfa Omega Church there are about1590 young UabMeto that lived in 5 zone. Most of them useUab Meto as their prominent language but most of them is not particulary in young generation. Young generation in Bakunase Area usually used Kupang Malay as their language to comunicated each other. Not only that, in parents circle their rarely used Uab Meto in their daily life. Kupang Malay is dominant language that they used.



*Map of Alfa Omega Church Zona in BakunaseII II area
Source : Alfa Omega Church secretariat (2020)*

based on the explanation above the writer would like to conduct a research under the title “ An Anylisis On Language Shift Phenomenon Of Young UabMeto Speaking Community In Bakunase II Area In Milienal Era”.

1.2 Research Problem

This research was conducted to answer following questions

1. What are the factors that influence language shift phenomenon of young Uab Meto speaking community in Bakunase II area in Milienal Era ?
2. What are the effects of language shift phenomenon towards to young Uab Meto speaking community in Bakunase II area in Milienal Era?

1.3 Aims of study

Based on the reserach problem, this paper will focus to :

1. Find out the factors that influence language shift phenomenon of young Uab Meto speaking community in Bakunase II area in Milienal Era
2. Find out the effects of language shift phenomenon of young Uab Meto speaking community in Bakunase II area in Milienal Era towards to Uab Meto in Bakunase II area

1.4 The Significance of the study

1.4.1 Implications

Through this research , the writer uses the theory about language shift form Holmes (1992) who has claim that language shift come off when poeple choose to use new language and ignore them own language. The aspects that make this research different from the studies above are that the write would like to find out the factors and impact of language shift phenomenon of young UabMeto speaking community in Bakunase II area in Milienal Era using theory by Holmes (1992).

The writer uses theory about the effect of language shift from Ewing (2014) in his research about Language endangerment in Indonesia show that language shift is lead of language endangarment

1.4.2 Application

1. For the readers, to know what are the factors and impact of language shift phenomenon of young UabMeto speaking community in Bakunase II area in Milienal Era towards to UabMeto in Bakunase II area.
2. For the other writer, to guide them conducting other research and
3. To enrich the writer's ability and knowing more details about the language shift phenemonon phenomenon of young UabMeto speaking community in Bakunase II area in Milienal Era towards to UabMeto in Bakunase II area.