

THE IMPLICATION AND APPLICATION OF SIMALUNGUN LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE ON LEARNING ENGLISH

Febri Asmita Saragih

Email: febriasmita@gmail.com

Abstrak

Penulisan tesis ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pemeliharaan bahasa Simalungun dalam belajar bahasa Inggris. Dalam penulisan ini, untuk memecahkan masalah, digunakan beberapa teori, yaitu Lado (1964:23), Saragih (2012:5), Oriyama (2010:95), Kelly (2000:47), Jones (1958:15), Roach (2002), Kelly (2000:47), Unesco (2003:15), dan Holmes (2001: 21). Sumber data dikumpulkan dari sumber-sumber pertama berupa penelitian kepustakaan. Studi pustaka dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan kata ganti personal dari buku Simalungun dan buku bahasa Inggris, seperti kamus dan ensiklopedi. Sumber kedua adalah penutur Simalungun asli. Penulis mewawancarai penutur yang menjadi subjek penelitian yang terdiri atas beragam usia, jenis kelamin, latar belakang. Penulis mendengar bunyi 'd' diucapkan 't' dalam kata dan terjadi penghilangan bunyi u, r, dan a. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa pemeliharaan bahasa pada pelafalan bahasa Simalungun terjadi pada pelafalan konsonan 'd' yang dilafalkan 't' yang memiliki implikasi dan aplikasi dalam bahasa Inggris. Setelah menganalisis data, penulis berupaya memberikan jawaban yang berhubungan dengan masalah. Penulis berharap dapat membantu pembaca untuk mengetahui implikasi dan aplikasi pemeliharaan bahasa Simalungun dalam belajar bahasa Inggris dan juga dapat membuat bunyi dari bahasa Simalungun sebagai kemudahan dalam belajar bahasa Inggris untuk memngembangkan pelafalan dari vokal dan konsonan.

Keywords: *language, maintenance, pronunciation*

Introduction

Language is a communication tool that is used by human to do interaction in daily life. Language is very important for human because it is a tool to combine many race in the world. In community also need language so that interaction in community fluent, that is communication. Lado (1964: 11) says” Language is intimately tied to man’s feelings and activity. It is bound up with nationality, religion, and the feeling of self. It is used for work, worship, and play by everyone, be he beggar or banker, savage or civilized”.

Lado (1964: 23) says” A language is part of the culture of a people and the chief means by which the members of a society communicate”.

A language, therefore, is both a component of culture and a central network through which the other components are expressed

Language is the primary instrument of communication in our lives. In our social activities, we use language to communicate with other people. For various purpose and reason, every individual uses spoken and written language in to convey his feeling , option , and idea. Language is the most fundamental means of communication, because it lays a very important role in human interrelation. We can communicate with the other expressing our ideas or feeling by the use of signs, sounds, and gestures to teach language is to teach communication in an act of communication we are

in influenced by enviromental cues as well as by our own Intention (Rivers 1971:190)

Simalungun comes from North Sumatra. North Sumatra is a provinsi which located in Sumatra island, Indonesia and capital of in Medan. By geografis, Simalungun is divided into two location, they are Simalungun Atas and Simalungun Bawah. Simalungun atas (Raya, Purba, Silou dan Silimakuta) and Simalungun Bawah (Bandar, Siantar, Panei and Tanah Jawa). Simalungun has plateau until along the length of Toba Lake and some mountains next to north west of Toba Lake. Temporary location of Simalungun Bawah is famous lowland with its soil fertility for the effort of plantation , agriculture and rice field.

The Simalungun language is one language that grow and develop in people of simalungun, and so do other tribe that remaining in region simalungun. We can not digress from language and Simalungun culture for we still stay in region of the Simalungun people so that look existence the language and Simalungun culture in front of Indonesia republic state (Sinalsal 2008)

Saragih (2012:5) says” Simalungun language is at risk now with different levels of language extinction based on different area”. Simalungun is one of tribe that develop in region Sumatera Utara – East Indonesia that told from century IV when kindom of Raja Nagur. The situation that happened in Simalungun is not of excise to maintain existence and also forming of Simalungun language,at the time the Simalungun language didn’t be known the people who lived in Simalungun, specially when entry of outsider to region of Simalungun, and so do people simalungun submerged until less excisionly maintain this language, making the language more and more lost. (Sinalsal 2008 : 2). Damanik (2009:11) stated that there are two factors that affected the Simalungun language, first external factors which is related to globalization and the second, internal factor which is affected by the language speakers, now majority of the Simalungunese shift from Simalungun language into Indonesia language

as Janse said that a language is potentially endangered if the generation start preferring a dominant language and the learn the obsolescing language imperfectly.

When two or more languages are in contact, three alternatives will occur, firstly the language maybe maintained without change, secondly there may be shift of some words in the language, and thirdly, one of the languages may be leading than the others language that is called as language loss or death. Since 1928, Indonesian language was used as National Language of Indonesia which pledged by the youth of Indonesia. Then in 1948 it was used as national language of Indonesia and official language. The situation effects the young Indonesian to be multilingual. They use Indonesia as unity language than local. Language regeneration stop in the future instead of Simalungun language, which is seldom practices by the generation. Base on Oriyama (2010:95) said that multilingual and multicultural caused the language potentially endanger than the dominant language and culture will be applied in the community they live. Beside that parents also influence the children language, as Nazaruddin (2011: 60) said that parent role influence children language, the existences of the language is in endangered level since there is no effort of transmitting the language to children.

Language attitude of Simalungun language is mainly supportive to maintain of Simalungun language. they may see it as essential to their community and identity and they may use it without promoting it. They may be ashamed of it and, therefore not promote it. Or they may see it as a nuisance and actively avoid using it. Members of speech community are not usually neutral towards their own language. When attitudes towards their language are very positive, the language may be seen as a key symbol of group identity.

The Simalungun language is daily language in Simalungun area. In the context of life, Simalungunese has been not almost used the simalungun language in daily life, such as in

family and society. It is caused by the condition or the simalungunese. Number of simalungunese are always increase and increasingly the world. The people are in simalungun area have been dominated by several of tribes, so, the Simalungun language increasingly marginalized. This is caused a work placement in Simalungun, new comer comes from different tribe, many people married with other tribe, many generations moved to another place so that the using of Simalungun language is decrease. As well as Simalungunese moved elsewhere looking for work, school, etc

In family, many the parents didn't use Simalungun language in communication with their children but used the Indonesian language. it is caused parents is often spoken Indonesian language in daily life.

Based the researcher observation, using the simalungun language is getting lost which the generations have been seldom to used simalungun language in daily life. The parents didn't care and didn't teach their children about simalungun language. The effects increase this world so that the children teach international language and they are prever than Simalungun language. Therefore, at this moment the Simalungun language is almost extinct this there is not the maintenance of Simalungun language.

This condition shows maintaining Simalungun language is a must to protect one of many vernaculars language in Indonesia from extinction. There are three reasons to protect and maintain Simalungun language, first stated in Indonesian Constitutively that is UUD 1945 the government must be responsible to maintain vernaculars as the national culture. Secondly, vernacular is national wealth, because the death of vernaculars have on the death of culture. And thirdly, vernacular contributes to enrich the Vocabularies of Indonesian language.

Furthermore it is important to conduct a study on Simalungun language maintenance, in order to maintain Indonesian language from being endangered. In maintaining Simalungun

language there are many ways potentially done as a solution, some of them by opening short course for people who wants to know about Simalungun language, than to build up self confidence to speak Simalungun language by unionizing a Simalungun language community. And one of common intra marriage in Simalungun culture is with the closer family. Intra marriage has big effect in maintaining Simalungun language, because the children can learn Simalungun language directly from their parents.

The maintenance of Simalungun language has influence on learning English. When the simalungunese speak Simalungun language, there is the similarity between Simalungun language with English which in pronunciation so that when learning English, the Simalungunese is easier learning english because they have been ever or usual on pronounced English sound.

In Simalungun language, there is sound which the last letter has changing in pronunciation. The sound is letter 'd' is pronounced 't'. For example, sorod is pronounced /sɔrɔd/, bagod /bagɔd/. And in english also there is sound which the last letter has changing in pronunciation. The sound is letter 'd' is pronounced 't'. For example, barked /bɑ:kt/, stopped/stɔpt/. Then, there is missing pronunciation in speech sound. For example, magouan/mɑgɔan/. This is example of Simalungun language maintenance. While in English, aunt /ɑ:nt/.

Theoretical

1. UNESCO (2003:15) says "Language maintenance is supporting the stable use, in speaking and in writing (where orthographies exist), of the non-dominant language in a region or state with both multilingualism and a dominant language (lingua franca), such as Maori in New Zealand".
2. Anne Pauwels (2004:719) says" language maintenance is often done through the identification of domains and situations in which the language is no longer used or is

gradually making way for the use of another language”.

3. Fishman (1989:177) says “language maintenance is the pursuit of linguistic continuity between generations. Fasal (1992:25) defines “ language maintenance as the retention use and proficiency in the language”. When two or more language in contact, three alternative will occur, 1)the language maybe maintain without any change ,2) there may be shift of some from in the language, 3)one of the language may be leading to from none use , called language loss.
4. Nahir (1984:315) says” language maintenance defines as the preservative of the use of groups’ native language as a first or even as a second language”.
5. Language is purely human and non – instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols (Sapir 1921: 17)

Method

The methods used in this study are:

1. The research library, the research by research by collecting, studying and analyzing books and articles and other materials related to the title.
2. Collecting the data by interview using tape recorder.

Esterbeg (2002) says” interview is a meeting of two persons to exchanges information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic”. (Sugiyono, 2013:317)

Susan Stainback (1988) says “interviewing provide the researcher a means to gain a deeper understanding of how the participant interpret a situation or phenomenon than can be gained through observation alone. (Sugiyono, 2013:318)

The next, Esterbeg (2002) says” interviewing is at the heart of social research. If you look through almost any sociological journal, you

will find that much social research is based on interview, either standardized or more in depth”. (Sugiyono, 2013:318)

Discussion

According to Roach (2002) said that English Sound of the consonant ‘d’ is pronounced ‘t. There are words of Simalungun pronunciation occurs in consonant, they are Sogod /sɔgɔt/, Sorod /Sɔrɔt/, Sibahud /sibahɔt/, Marorod /marɔrɔt/, saud /saut /, Lingod /lingɔt/, Sukod /sukɔt/, manabad /manabat /, morbad /mɔrbat/, bod /bɔt/, sabad /sabat/, maporad /mapɔrat/, abad /abat/, botad /bɔtat/, sopad /sɔpat/, manarad /manarat/, paragad /paragat/, pod-pod /pɔtpɔt/, sarad /sarat/, hirpud /hirpɔt/, hid-hid /hithit/, raod-raod /raɔt- raɔt/, simagod /simagɔt/, marapod /marapɔt/, rikod /rikɔt/, sardad /sardat/. The missing pronunciation of Simalungun pronunciation, it has some words such as Pailahon /pələhon/. In pronunciation /u/, such as magouan /mɑgɔan and lombang /lɔmbang/. In pronunciation /r/, such as burbur /bɔ:bur/, gorbas /gɔ:bas/, turbung / tɔ:bung/. In pronunciation /a/ agembit /‘gəmbit/ and agepe /‘gəpə/. Then, missing pronunciation of English pronunciation , in pronunciation /u/ such as aunt /a:nt /, in pronunciation /r/, such as card /ka:d/, in pronunciation /ɑ/ bread /bred/.

Based the data, the words of Simalungun pronunciation and English pronunciation of /d/ is in final position is pronounced /t/ and the words also is regular verbs. The missing pronunciation of Simalungun pronunciation, it has some words such as Pailahon /pələhon/. In pronunciation /u/,such as Magouan / mɑgɔan and Loumbang /lɔmbang/. In pronunciation /r/, such as Burbur / bɔ:bur /, Gorbas /gɔ:bas /, Turbung /tɔ:bung. In pronunciation /a/ agembit /‘gəmbit/ and Agepe /‘gəpə/. Then, missing pronunciation of english pronunciation, in pronunciation /u/ such as aunt /a:nt/. In pronunciation /r/, such as card /ka:d/, in pronunciation /ɑ/ bread /bred/.

Finding

From the data analysis that the application of language maintenance of simalungun

pronunciation that occurs in consonant has implication and application on learning English.

There is a sound changing in the last letter which consonant sound, ' d ' is pronounced /t/ in Simalungun language. The words are sogod /sɔgɔt/, sorod /Sɔrɔt/, sibahud /sibahɔt/, marorod /marɔrɔt/, saud /sau /, Lingod /lingɔt/, sukod /sukɔt/, manabad /manabat/, Morbad /mɔrbat/, bod /bɔt/, sabad /sabat/, Maporad /mapɔrat/, abad /abat/, botad /bɔtat/, sopad /sɔpat/, manarad /manarat/, paragad /paragat/, pod-pod /pɔtpɔt/, sarad /sarat/, hirpud /hirpɔt/, hid-hid /hithit/, raod-raod /raɔt-raɔt/, simagod /simagɔt/, marapod /marapɔt/, Rikod /rikɔt/, dan sardad /sardat/.

From the analysis the pronunciation of /d/ to be /t/ in English Pronunciation , there is a sound changing in the last letter which presented another consonant, ' d ' is pronounced /t/ in English language such as Clapped /klæpt/, brushed /brʌʃt/, laughed /lɑ:ft/ ,Wished /wɪʃt/, kissed /kɪst/, helped /helpɪt/, washed /wɒʃt/, watched /wɒʃt/, looked /lɒkt/, parked /pɑ:kt/, helped /helpɪt/, liked /laɪkt/, fixed /fɪkst/, danced /dɑ:nst/, breathed /bri:ðt/, raked /reɪkt/, faxed /fækst/, hoped /həʊpt/, popped /pɒp/, talked /tɑkt/, frothed /frawθt /, laughed /læft/, kissed /kɪst/, reached /riyɪt/, missed /mist/, walked /wɔ:kt/.

From the analysis the sound of missing pronunciation in Simalungun language, there is a miss sound of the word the Simalungun language and English language. The sounds of simalungun language in pronunciation /i/, such as Pailahon /pələhon/. In pronunciation /u/, such as Magouan /magɔan and lombang/ lombang/. In pronunciation /r/, such as Burbur /bɔ:bur/, orbas /gɔ:bas/, Turbung /tɔ:bung/. In pronunciation /a/ agembit /'gəmbɪt and agepe /'gəpə/. Then, the sounds is not presented of English language, in pronunciation /u/ such as aunt /a:nt /. In pronunciation /r/, such as card /ka:d/, in pronunciation /a/, bread /bred/.

Conclusion

After the writer finished the research, the writer conclude there are words of Simalungun

pronunciation occurs in consonant, they are Sogod /sɔgɔt/, Sorod /Sɔrɔt/, Sibahud /sibahɔt/, Marorod /marɔrɔt/, saud /sau /, Lingod /lingɔt/, Sukod /sukɔt/, Manabad /manabat/, morbad /mɔrbat/, bod /bɔt/, sabad /sabat/, maporad /mapɔrat/, abad /abat/, botad /bɔtat/, sopad /sɔpat/, manarad /manarat/, paragad /paragat/, pod-pod /pɔtpɔt/, Sarad /sarat/, hirpud /hirpɔt/, hid-hid /hithit/, raod-raod/ raɔt-raɔt/, simagod /simagɔt/, Marapod /marapɔt/, rikod /rikɔt/, sardad /sardat/.

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Suggestion

After the writer finished this research paper, the writer hopes it can help the readers to know the implication and application of simalungun maintenance on learning English. also can make sounds of Simalungun language as ease on learning English to develop pronunciation of vowel and English consonant.

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