

Lampungic Maintenance in Urban Areas: The Differences Based on Students Responses

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Abstract

Lampungic is a local language used in Lampung province. Besides Lampungic, Lampung province also has many speakers who speak other languages such as Bali language, Basemah language, Bugis language, Java Language, and Sunda language. While the Lampungic has four dialects, namely *Abung*, *Pesisir*, *Pubian*, and *Komering* dialects. The *Abung* dialect is spread across the districts of North Lampung, Way Kanan, Central Lampung, Metro City, and East Lampung. The *Pesisir* Dialect is located in the districts of Pringsewu, Tanggamus, South Lampung, West Lampung, Tulang Bawang, West Pesisir, Bandar Lampung City, and Pesawaran District. The *Pubian* dialect is spread in the areas of South Lampung, Central Lampung, and North Lampung. While the *Komering* dialect is in the speech community of the North Lampung region. This study is using descriptive quantitative method. The quantitative used to get the different results in Lampungic used in Bandar Lampung city (the city close to the government center) and Metro City (the city far from the government center). The quantitative data result got from SPSS with Mann Whitney formula. The descriptive is used to describe the data count result based on respondents' answers. Respondents were the students from primary school until university who speaks Lampungic and leave in Bandar Lampung and Metro cities. The result shows that language maintenance has no differences between Bandar Lampung and Metro cities.

Keywords: *Lampungic, Urban Area, Students' Response*

1. INTRODUCTION

Lampungic is one of the regional languages lived and is used by the people of Lampung even though other ethnic groups use the national language (Amisani et al., 1985). Lampungic was designated as the regional language of Lampung province on March 18, 1964 (Museum Lampung). This stipulation, set forth in government regulation number 3/1964, later became law number 14 of 1964 (Sofia, 2015). Hadikusuma (1989) states that a language indicates a nation. When a

speaker pronounces the sounds of a typical language of a region, the interlocutor will easily recognize the origin of the speaker's area.

Based on the book *Language and Language Map in Indonesia* (Penyusun, 2013), in Lampung province, there are six other languages besides Lampungic that are used by the speech community in Lampung province, namely, Balinese, Basemah, Bugis, Javanese, and Sundanese. While the Lampungic has four dialects, namely *Abung*, *Pesisir*, *Pubian*

and Komerling (Penyusun, 2013). The Abung dialect is spread across the districts of North Lampung, Way Kanan, Central Lampung, Metro City, and East Lampung. The Coastal Dialect is located in the districts of Pringsewu, Tanggamus, South Lampung, West Lampung, Tulang Bawang, West Coast, Bandar Lampung City, and Pesawaran District. The Pubian dialect is spread in the areas of South Lampung, Central Lampung, and North Lampung. While the Komerling dialect is in the speech community of the North Lampung region. Based on the data above, it can be said that the majority of languages other than Lampung regional languages are also spread throughout the province of Lampung. This is evidence that there is a diversity of languages spoken by the people living in the province of Lampung.

One of the causes of language diversity in Lampung Province is the existence of a government program, namely the transmigration program. Documentation obtained from the Lampung museum explains that the transmigration of residents in Lampung province occurred in 1904-1943. In that year, many residents migrated from Java to Lampung (Gedong Tataan, Kota Agung and Sukadana) for forced labor. However, at that time it was not yet known as transmigration, it was only in 1952 after Indonesia's independence that the government named the program transmigration (Dahlan, 2014; Hartati et al., 2020; Kristian, 2019; Septianasari, 2016).

In transmigration events, residents also bring their local language as a means of communication. (Pauwels, 2016) states

'the mobility of people or individuals, families, groups and entire communities do most language contact.' Thus, human mobility, according to Pauwels, is the cause of language contact. Language will increasingly experience language contact if there is a person's mobility from one region to another. A person will bring the local language along with his migration. For example, the capital city of Lampung province, namely the city of Bandar Lampung. In this area, there are many migrants who live and live for a long period of time. This causes the diversity of tribes and languages that inhabit the city of Bandar Lampung.

Based on the description above, the Lampungic is a language that does not grow alone in its native region. The Lampungic grows in a multi-ethnic society that is also multi-lingual. However, Sudirman et al. (2005) also explained that the dominant Lampungic is used in households, tribal groups and traditional ceremonial activities located in villages. Then what about in urban communities? In fact, the Lampungic has also experienced language contact since the days of the Sriwijaya kingdom and the independence of the Republic of Indonesia (Sudirman et al., 2005). However, if you look at the efforts of the government and other supporters, the Lampungic is still preserved so that it can continue to survive. Thus, it is important to conduct research on how to maintain the Lampung regional language in urban areas close to the center of the provincial government and other administrative cities. The results of this study are expected to provide an overview, how durable the Lampung regional language is

in the domains of gender, education and age, and employment in urban areas through native language speakers. This is based on the many opportunities for the maintenance of the Lampungic through native speakers. In addition, this study can also see how the Lampungic becomes the identity of the speakers so that it becomes the identity of the Lampung people through the language choice.

2. METHOD

The method in this sociolinguistic study analyzed the relationship between language and society. This method is one of the procedures for collecting and analyzing research data in understanding the research gap (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011). As a research method, sociolinguistic research can be carried out using quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative methods are used to explain how the results of distributing questionnaires are distributed to respondents and then analyzed using SPSS version 22 for windows. This is intended to find differences in the use of language by region and the relationship between domains and language maintenance. This study adapts and simplifies the (Cohn & Ravindranath, 2014) instrument.

The research variable is the relationship between language use and related domains (social factors). Singarimbun & Effendi, (1982) explain, things related to variables can be

explained empirically, these concepts must be operationalized by turning them into variables so that these concepts have value. Singarimbun & Effendi, (1982) continued that in social research there are two types of variables, namely categorical variables and continuous variables. Furthermore, categorical variables are divided into two, namely variables that divide the main respondents into two categories (dichotomy) and divide the main respondents into several categories (polytomies).

According to Asim Gunarwan, (2002) dichotomous variables are used to categorize gender, employment status, marital status and others. While the polytomy variable is used to categorize the type of education, type of work, and various religions. Furthermore, Asim Gunarwan, (2002) explains that continuous variables are variables whose values are a scale, both ordinal and ratio so that the continuous variable is in the form of a gradation. Examples of these variables are age, amount of income, level of effectiveness, intensity of opening social media and others.

Based on the explanation above, research on the Lampungic maintenance in urban areas uses descriptive quantitative research. Quantitative methods were used to examine the data using the Mann Whitney formula. These variables distinguished respondents based on gender, age, type of education, occupation, and area of residence. More clearly will be presented in the following table.

Table 1. Variables that differentiate respondents

Gender	Ages	Education Stages	City areas
M/F	≥ 6 until ≤ 60	Primary School until University	City who close to government center and city who far from government center

The respondents were taken from two cities in Lampung province they were Bandar Lampung city (the city who close to government center) and Metro City (the city who far from government center). The total number of respondents was 2018 students. They were the students from Primary School until University Students.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Lampung is the southernmost province on the island of Sumatra, Indonesia. The capital city of the province of Lampung is Bandar Lampung. Lampung Province has 2 cities and 13 regencies. The cities in question are Bandar Lampung City, and Metro City. Geographically, Lampung Province is located in the following position: East-West between: $103^{\circ} 40' - 105^{\circ} 50'$ East and North-South between: $6^{\circ} 45' - 3^{\circ} 45'$ South Latitude and in Semaka Bay is Kota Agung (Tanggamus Regency), there are fishing ports such as Labuhan Maringgai and Ketapang in the Java Sea. In addition, along the Tulang Bawang River, to visit the city of Menggala, and there is Krui Harbor in the Indonesian Ocean. Below is the picture of Lampung Province



Source: *Statistic Center of Lampung Province*, (2020).

Based on the results of initial observations, the researchers concluded that the multilingual people of Lampung are people who live in urban areas. This is marked by the maintenance of the Lampung regional language which is side by side with other regional languages in Lampung Province. In urban areas, speakers are mostly found to speak Indonesian, Lampung, Javanese, Palembang, Minang, Chinese, Ogan, Semende, Komerling and others. So that speakers of Lampungic when dealing with speakers of other languages tend to use Indonesian as their language choice.

Observation points, hereinafter abbreviated as TP, can be in the form of provinces, cities, villages, even the neighborhood associations of (Lauder, 1990). The observation point that became the research location was an urban area in the province of Lampung. Based on regional categories according to BPS, there are two urban areas in Lampung province. Those areas are Bandar Lampung City and Metro City. These two cities become the research observation points. At this point of observation, the research questionnaire distributed.

The language maintenance research was traced from a language choice questionnaire based on the distribution of 218 questionnaires derived from data from respondents who live in two administrative city locations they were Bandar Lampung city (the city who close to government center) and Metro City (the

city who far from government center), which are close to the higher education environment. The number of respondents is the result of the population of 6 schools and 2 universities. Respondents were given a questionnaire on the use of the language used in communicating with their speech partners in the family realm. Speech partners refer to the people involved in communicating with the respondent, with the father, with the mother with children, brothers or sisters, relatives or relatives. In addition, to other people who live together and the environment in which to study.

The following are the results of the crosstabulation test with the respondent's data in Bandar Lampung city (the city who close to government center) and Metro City (the city who far from government center).

Table 2. *The Respondents Crosstabulation*

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
School	218	100,0%	0	0,0%	2	100,0%
Stages *					1	
Language Choice					8	

The table above is the result of crosstabulation processing with a total sample of 218 respondents. All of these respondents answered the questionnaire

given. After getting the output table above, then look at the output on the calculation for the education group with the first questionnaire table.

Table 3. *The Data Input on Respondents' Education Stages with Language Choice (Metro City)*

		Language Choice					Total
		Lampungic	Java Language	Sunda Language	Bahasa Indonesia	Other Language	
Education Stages	PS	6	1	0	2	0	9
	JHS	4	0	0	3	1	8
	SHS	9	1	1	3	0	14
	U	36	3	3	8	1	51
Total		55	5	4	16	2	82

Based on table 3, the respondent's data is classified based on the respondent's education from Metro city. The input to the crosstabulation is from the results of the first table questions from the questionnaire. The results of this table shown that in the Metro city area, respondents use Lampungic, Javanese language, Sundanese language, Indonesian language and there are other languages. Based on the table, Primary School (PS), Junior High School (JHS),

Senior High School (SHS) and University (U) respondents, choose to use Lampungic were 6, 4, 9, and 36 respondents. The respondents' total number were 82 respondents. After the crosstabulation test, the questionnaire was calculated using the questionnaire calculation method that had been carried out by Hidayatul Astar & Syahidin Badru (2003) and Suharsih (2015). The method of calculating the questionnaire in the form of classification is as follows:

Table 4. *The percentage result classification calculation of questionnaire*

Maintenance Percentage in %	Classification
80-100	Good
66-79	Very Good
56-65	Satisfying
45-55	Poor
1-44	Very Poor
0	None

The next stage is to test the differences in the use of the Lampungic on different respondents in cities close to the Bandar Lampung city (the city who close to government center) and Metro City (the city who far from government center). This is driven by the assumption that there

are differences in the retention of the Lampungic among respondents in two different locations. Assumptions are formulated on the hypothesis:

H0: there is no difference in maintaining the Lampungic in urban communities

close to the government center and far from government center;
 H1: there are differences in maintaining the Lampungic in urban communities close to the government center and far from government center.

The next step is to test the hypothesis, the results of which will be presented in the table below:

Table 5. *Output value of Bandar Lampung City and metro City*

	City	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
Lampungic speaker	Bandar Lampung	136	114,46	15566,00
	Metro	82	101,28	8305,00
	Total	218		

Table 6. *Statistic Result*

	Lampungic Speaker
Mann-Whitney U	4902,000
Wilcoxon W	8305,000
Z	-1,952
<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</i>	,051
a. Grouping Variable: City	

The statistical results above shown the *Asymp. Sig* value of 0.05. The results of the *Mann Whitney* test above, produce the *Asymp Sig. (2-tailed)* criteria > 0.05, which is 0.051. This means that the H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected.

4. CONCLUSION

The results at these two urban locations were statistically tested to obtain the *Asymp. Sig* value. Based on the statistical test table above, the *Asymp. Sig* value is 0.051. This value indicates the *Asymp. Sig* value is greater than 0.50. This shows that there is no difference in the maintenance of the Lampungic in respondents who live in urban areas close to the center of government and far from

government center. It can be assumed, in these two regions, respondents who live in these two cities have the same language selection that still persists. It can be concluded that the distance between an administrative area and a city in Lampung still maintains the Lampungic. The location of an area in Lampung does not distinguish the level of language maintenance.

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