Degradation Of Sasakneseness Language In Lombok Tourism, Indonesia

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Abstract

Sasaknese tribe in Lombok Tourism area is a speaker of languages that master two languages (Bilingualism), namely Sasaknese language and Indonesian. As a tourism area, bilingualism speakers are contaminated by the presence of alkaline travelers who come from outside the island of Lombok and International. This research was focused on finding out the degradation of Sasaknese language in the family area, service, and the tourism area of Lombok in Gili Indah consisting of Gili Terawangan, Gili Air, and Gili Meno. The qualitative descriptive approach used in this study to obtain verbal data from the results of interviews and the questionnaires. The collected data was analyzed using the Constant Comparative Method, which were data reduction, categorization, synthesis, and work hypothesis. The results of this study showed that the degradation of Sasaknese language was caused by the tendency of choice of the people language dominated by Indonesian and the language of the Sasaknese people. The use of Sasaknese language in the service area and tourism suffered a significant setback and not even used at all in the tourism area. Therefore, the use of Indonesian in tourism areas was safe in the service area, which was 72.7%. This data shows the Sasaknese tribe tends to use Indonesian mainly in the service of correspondence administration. The difference in the tourism area, precisely the use of the traveler's language (English) was 80.3%. This percentage shows the degradation of Sasaknese language was very concerning in the tourism area due to contamination of the traveler's English language.

Keywords: degradation language; Sasaknese; bilingualism; tourism.

Introduction

Social interaction that occurs in society is not spared from a person's important role in mastering the language. Language as an object of research never runs out to be investigated because in language research, the point of view can create a research object (Kridalaksana, 2002). That's what makes linguistic research so diverse and rife. It's just that linguistic research in Southeast Asia focuses more on the study of sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics. Zen research results (2017) on "Mapping bilingualism research span 2003-2016" Research on linguistics in Southeast Asia span of years, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, tends to focus on sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic studies. Research on Bilingualism on aspects of language policy and trilingual acquisition has not been done so much. Bilingualism is very important to look at the choices, attitudes, and vitality of language that are done in order to mitigate the consequences of language interference.

Studies of bilingualism describe language policy, language attitudes, identity, and language choices. The choice of language becomes a marker of one's identity in maintaining tribal and

nationality. A person living in a border area has a tendency to use their own ethnic language, even prone to language shifts and is more likely to use the majority language, (Norsimah et al, 2014; Mohammad, 2016; Sinayah, 2017). Language shifts as a result of bilingualism not only occur in border areas, but also occur in the world of education in South Africa. In research on mother tongue shifts, social changes and language changes in South Africa due to English hegemony in various social statuses, students' language choices in schools tended according to their respective social classes (Kamwangamalu, 2003; Dyers, 2008). Students who are classified as poor prefer to maintain their mother tongue in school and in their association. Another case with students whose social class is higher, they tend to choose English over their mother tongue in interacting.

This language choice case not only occurs in various countries, but also occurs in Indonesia which is known as a country that has 652 regional languages based on the results of language inventory from 1991 to 2017 (Ismadi, 2018). The existence of regional languages in Indonesia is the first mother language mastered by every Indonesian citizen. For this reason, Indonesian society is known as bilingualism (bilingual) and multilingual (multi-lingual) society. Bilingual (Indonesian-area) and multi-lingual (regional-Indonesian-other languages) has an impact on the shift of one of the languages. This is due to the commitment of the language community to the participation of identity, attitudes, and language choices in social interaction.

Indonesian people's choice of language tends not to show the identity of national language dignity. Commitment in maintaining the preferred attitude of the language community is seen in the economic aspect (Safitri, et al, 2016). Economic actors in Indonesia tend to label their products with foreign names rather than using Indonesian. This trend is certainly more contrary to law number 24 of 2009 on the use of Indonesian. The attitude of people's language that has not been dignified Indonesian in their own country will have an impact on the shift and degradation and even extinction of Sasakneseness and Indonesian languages.

Meanwhile, regional languages in Indonesia are also experiencing major degradation in the public domain as found by Wagiati research (2017); Aritonang (2016); and Sarwo (2016). The results of the study showed the regional languages of Bengkulu, Sundanese, and Tolondo are degraded and vulnerable to extinction. This phenomenon is caused by language speakers who tend to choose languages outside their regional languages in certain areas. Mapping the vitality of the language in various regions of Indonesia needs to be done by regional language participation in Indonesia (Hwai, 2017). The study of language in Indonesia focuses more on vitality, while the study of language degradation in the tourism area has not received significant attention. The specifications of tourism attractions have not received much attention to see the vitality and degradation of regional languages and Indonesian.

Tourism areas are objects that should get attention in the study of regional language vitality and national languages (Indonesian). This object is very likely to be a shift in language, weakening the identity of the language community, and language degradation caused by the hegemony of the traveler's language (foreign language) in tourism interactions. This phenomenon of tourism language hegemony occurs in the tourism area of Lombok, Indonesia. The language of the traveler (foreign language) becomes the choice of the language of the tour guide community in welcoming the arrival of travelers. As a result of the choice of the traveler's language as tourism language has an impact on the degradation of the use of Sasakneseness language as the ethnic language of Lombok and Indonesian as the national language.

Therefore, this study focused on the degradation of Sasaknese ethnic language in the tourism area of Lombok Indonesia. The degradation of this language is focused on the impact in the area of family, service, and tourism (public). This research was conducted in Gili Indah village, which consists of three Gili, namely Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno, and Gili Air. These three Gili become national and international

recommendation tourism destinations.

Bilingualism a Source of Language Degradation

Bilingualism is the mastery of two or more languages by speakers. Languages spoken by speakers are the mother tongue (B_1) and the language of the language (B_2). Mastery of a second language (B_2) or a third language (B_3) cannot be obtained pragmatically, but must be obtained through intensive learning and the existence of an environment of use of B_2 and B_3 that stimulates the ability to master the language. Mastery of B_2 and B_3 obtained through learning in school focuses on lexical and grammatical mastery in equipping structural language mastery. Thaler (2008) in his research on "Pragmatic Competence: study of the process of mitigation of German and French" shows the competence of students in mastering German and French equipped with lexical and grammatical mastery, so that when faced with interaction with native Speakers of German, they fail in understanding the language of native speakers pragmatically. The failure impacted students' understanding of everyday communication with native German speakers.

Bilingualism in this study was studied through theories related to the use and choice of language, especially about the area, diglosia, and attitudes of language. Diglosia refers to a language situation in which each language or variety of languages, whether in a bilingual, bilingual, or multilingual society, has different roles and functions according to their designation (Jaafar, 2016). The division or separation of functions is usually associated with what is termed the (High) and (Low) language varieties. The High language variety is associated with languages or languages that are valued and recognized in society have high value (highly valued), while the variety of Low languages is valued to have a lower value (less valued). The areas of informal language use such as family, neighbors, and closeness are considered to be the areas where the High language is used, while the area of religion, education, government, and the work environment are considered the area of using

formal language (this includes the T language region).

In a society that is diglosia of each language has its own function which is used by members of the community to express its will according to social norms in the language society concerned. The use of each language or variety of languages is determined by the behavior, attitudes, and values that exist in the community regarding each language or variety of languages used. The difference in attitudes and views towards each language is due to the fact that in a language or various languages, each language or variety of languages is considered to have its own 'limitations'. Not all languages or language varieties can represent every language situation. However, the use of each language is often still determined again by the 'rules' of who speaks to whom (role relationship), where, language purpose, language about, and others. The 'regulation' of the use of language in communication is determined by factors that are non-linguistic (extra linguistic). In sociolinguistics these factors can be referred to as components of speech. What needs to be watched out for in the use and choice of languages associated with the concept of diglosia is that if the language area usage that were previously represented by the variety of Low languages have been entered or replaced by the High language variety (diglossia leakage) then it should be suspected that there will begin a shift in language.

In sociolinguistics, the term area cannot be separated from bilingualism and language because of the demands of the obligation of choice of language or the right variety of languages in accordance with socio-cultural norms in the speech community concerned. In bilingual societies that each suitable language is associated with different areas of use. Fishman (1991) proposed this concept to explain the behavior of the use of language in bilingual societies and at the same time to see patterns of shifting and language participation in the community. Based on the concept of the area also, from a number of languages in a person's language repertoire, it can be seen which languages are always used in intragroup interactions and

which languages are always used for interaction between groups (So, 2017; Mereleen, 2020; Vaishali, 2021).

The use of language exist institutional contexts called areas, which are more suitable for the use of certain varieties or languages than other varieties or languages. [Who "uses variety" here? One area is a group of speech situations. Situations where the people involved in a conversation are family members, such as conversations between husband and wife, mother and child, brother and sister, including into the family sphere. Social situations that belong to the family are usually found in the household environment (Fhisman, 1991, Abu Rabia, 2019; Emmorey, 2016).

Vitality and Language Choice of Sasaknese Tribe of Lombok Tourism

Here, the social status of the participants was less important than in other areas, and the relationship of participants' roles was determined by their respective positions as family members in a conversation, such as parents-children, fathers, grandparents, brothers, and others. The number of domains varies according to the needs and situation of the language of the people studied so that the number of domains can be any number. Dyers (2008) used five fields only in his research on Puerto Ricans in New York City, namely, family, religion, education, and work. Meanwhile, there are also those who use seven areas, for example, namely family, family, family, reliance, constancy, transactions, education, government, and the work environment (Bialystok, 2017; Soh, 2020).

Language vitality is one of the indicators of language participation found in languages that experience interference. One of the models of language vitality put forward by Fishman's Graded is the Intergenerational Disruption Scales (GIDS) Fishman (1991), the broader GIDS reviewed by Lewis & Simons (2009) and UNESCO's Ad Hoc Expert Group on Endangered Languages (2003). In contrast to previously studied concepts of vitality and language vitality studies, the studies of Avoird, Broeder, and Extra (2001), Pluddemann et al. (2004), and Ekstra, Yagmur, and Avoird (2004)

have added more indicators, such as language skills, language choice, language dominance, and language preferences to measure language vitality. Although each vitality model has various indicators for measuring the vitality of a language, it should be noted that in applying concepts of both ethno linguistic vitality and language vitality, the initial focus is on an endangered minority of immigrants, natives, and languages. This is seen in the study of the assessment of vitality between Italian and English in Canada (Bourhis & Sachdev, 1984), the vitality of Turkish and English among Turkish immigrants in Australia (Yagmur, Bot & Korzilius, 1999), the vitality of English, Bengali, and Sylheti among Bangladeshi immigrants in the UK (Lawson & Sachdev, 2004), the vitality of sihan in Sarawak, Malaysia (Mohamed & Hashim, 2012), vitality of The Malaysian language as an identity (Ying, 2015).

The diverse research on vitality is essentially focused on the dominance, shift and language choices of the community. One of the issues of language vitality that is of concern to this research is the choice of Sasaknese language in the tourism area of Lombok. Lombok Island is one of the tourism destinations in Indonesia, which is part of West Nusa Tenggara province. Tourism potential owned by Lombok Island is one of the efforts in order to explore regional sources of income that aim at improving the welfare of the community, the Local Government places the Tourism sector as the second mainstay sector after the Agricultural sector in the broadest sense (Dikbudpar NTB, 2002).

As one of the tourism destinations of Lombok Island has great potential to be developed. The tourism potential owned by Lombok Island is its cultural and natural tourism that strongly supports the development of tourism development in Lombok. As a natural condition that is still original is a scorching power for tourism that comes to visit this area. So that it can increase income for the region specifically and is an advantage for Indonesia in general.

The inhabitants of Lombok Island (especially the Sasaknese tribe) use Sasaknese as the main language in everyday conversation.

Sasaknese (number of speakers + 2.5 million people) is a language with a number of dialects. Different dialects can be found in each village, village, or sub-district. The name of the region where the distribution of a dialect is used as a dialect name: Pejanggik Dialect (Meno-Meni Dialect), Selaparang Dialect (Ngeno-Ngene Dialect), Pujut Dialect (Meriak-Meriku Dialect), and Petung Bayan Dialect (Kuto-Kute Dialect) (Wilian, 2010).

Table 1, Dialects of Sasakneseness

Dialect Name	Speaking Areas
Dialek Pejanggik (Dialek Meno-Meni)	Lombok Barat Lombok Tengah Lombok Timur
Selaparang (Dialek Ngeno-Ngene) Dialect	Lombok Timur
Pujut (Dialek Meriak-Meriku) Dialect	Lombok Selatan
Suralaga (Dialek Nggeto Nggete) Dialect	Lombok Timur
Kuto-Kute (Petung-Bayan) Dialect	Lombok Utara

In Lombok, in addition to Sasaknese, the regional language of the largest ethnic group (because it is a native of Lombok), it is also spoken several other languages. Balinese, the language of the second largest ethnic group (mostly from the former Kingdom of Karangasem), settled mainly in Lombok Barat, Lombok Utara, and Mataram City. Sumbawa speakers live mainly in Lombok Timur and some in Lombok Barat and Lombok Tengah. In Mataram city there are several other ethnic groups, namely speakers of Bima or Mbojo, Sumbawa or Samawa, Javanese, Sundanese, Minang, and others. They generally stay scattered, not clustered.

Methods

Research Design
This research was a qualitative descriptive approach, which described various phenomenon of language degradation in tourism areas. This research was conducted in the Gili Indah of tourist area consisting of Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno, and Gili Air, North Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia.

Data and Sources
The verbal data were collected through interviews and questionnaires. The interview technique uses free interviews, where researchers are directly involved in respondents' activities focusing on asking questions with the indicators of language degradation in the realm of family, officialdom, and tourism (public).

Research Instrument
The data were collected using a questionnaire consisting of 24 questions and three choices adapted from research conducted by Avoird (2001), Pluddemann et al. (2004), Extra (2004), and Ying (2015). The question revolves around the realm of family consisting of eight questions, the realm of service eight questions, and the realm of tourism (public) eight questions answered by 50 respondents.

Data Analysis
Data were analyzed using the Constant Comparative Method developed by Glaser and Strauss (Moleong, 2012; Mahsun, 2014; Valian, 2015). This method compares the data based on data categorization through the stages of data reduction, categorization, synthesis, and working hypotheses. Thus, the data collected from interviews and questionnaires were classified into categorization to obtain the causes of language degradation dealing with the realm of family, service, and tourism.

Results and Discussion

Degradation of Family Language
The degradation of Sasaknese language can be seen in the dominance of people's language choices. Language choice is an important aspect that should be considered in the participation of the existence of the use of language and see the degradation of a language. The context of language degradation, namely in bilingualism (bilingual) and multilingual

communities. Indonesian bilingualism society is certainly a problem of the language community in addressing the use of regional languages and national languages (Indonesian). As a result of the bilingualism of Indonesian society, interference and shift of one of these languages became a phenomenon that received attention from various observers and language researchers.

The results of research conducted by Wagiati and Sugeng Riyanto (2017) on "Vitality of Sundanese Language in Bandung Regency" concluded that the use of Sundanese language in the family area is still in the safe category. Meanwhile Aritonang (2016) and Zirnstein (2019) in their research on the vitality of talondo language concluded that the Talondo language of West Sulawesi is degraded when viewed from the aspects of gender, age, education, and work. The research provides information about the vitality of regional languages in Indonesia is very vulnerable to shifts caused by interference of national languages and foreign languages.

Research on the vitality of the language in Indonesia still focuses on regional objects in general; there are still not many who examine more intensively the problem of language vitality in tourism areas. Tourism areas in Lombok need to be studied the vitality of regional and national languages caused by the negative impact of national and international favorite tourism destinations. One of the focuses of the research objects that were sampled was in Gili Indah which consists of three islands, namely Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno, and Gili Air.

Gili Indah residents live in the contamination of the language and culture of the traveler's language. The languages of travelers are very diverse, ranging from regional languages if they are domestic travelers and other foreign languages if they are international travelers. Contamination of travelers' language has an impact on the vitality and shift in the existence of Sasaknese and Indonesian regional languages that are always used in the interaction of fellow citizens. Here is the recapitulation of the questionnaire that has been answered by the respondent.

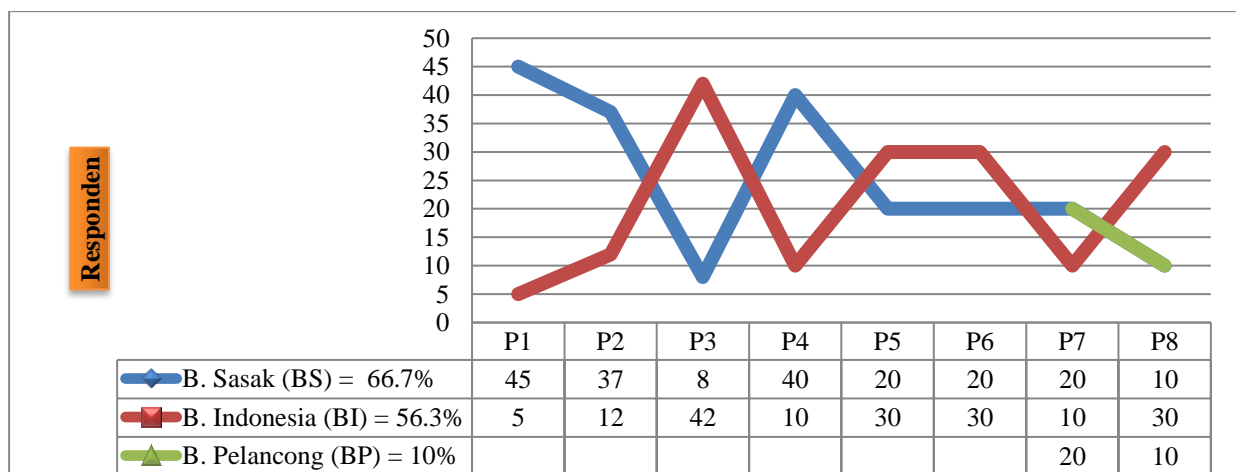|	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8
B. Sasak (BS) = 66.7%	45	37	8	40	20	20	20	10
B. Indonesia (BI) = 56.3%	5	12	42	10	30	30	10	30
B. Pelancong (BP) = 10%							20	10

figure 1: Family Domain Language Options

The table showed the respondents' answers consisting of eight questions about the choice of language used in the family area. The family area question, namely respondents talking to grandparents, grandmothers, parents, children, and siblings at home and outside the home. The vitality of Sasaknese language choice is very strong when talking to Grandparents at home and the center of the crowd, almost all respondents or 45 respondents chose Sasaknese as the language of interaction in the family area. While the choice of Indonesian strong in the family area when interacting in formal places such as village offices, schools and sub-districts. This choice of language is because most

of the elderly generations use Sasaknese language in any context, while Indonesian they understand more than as a communication language. Only 5 people choose Indonesian in communicating at home with grandparents because they are not ethnic Sasaknese, but Javanese.

The choice of language in the family area becomes an important part in maintaining the vitality of the main language in the tourism area. The vitality of Sasaknese language and Indonesian in the family area is still relatively safe, because the average elderly community and parents between the age of 30 years and above prefer Sasaknese and Indonesian. Unlike the case with people under the age of 30 years, some of them are more likely to choose English in communicating with each other's age. This choice is due to interference from the routine of the environment outside of school.

Therefore, it can be concluded, the choice of Sasaknese people's language in the tourism area of Lombok consists of three language choices, namely Sasaknese, Indonesian, and traveler's language (English, Arabic, and others). The vitality of language choices in the family sphere is seen from the results of questionnaires and interviews that

have been answered by 50 respondents, more likely to choose the Sasaknese language in communicating at the family level which is at a percentage of 66.7%, Indonesian 56.3%, and the language of travelers 10%. This vitality shows that Sasaknese and Indonesian language is still safe and has not become a marginalized language.

Choice of Language Domain of The Ministry
Degradation of Sasaknese language in the area of service can be seen from the dominance of people's language choices in communicating. The area of service is the context of the interaction of Sasaknese people in schools, hotels, and in the government office of Gili Indah area both conducted orally and expressly. Respondents were faced with eight questions related to the choice of language used when communicating with teachers in schools, government office and hotel employees, administrative services for travelers, and formal meetings such as meetings, seminars, and socialization. Here is the data from the recapitulation of respondents' answers to questions that have been presented by researchers in table 2.

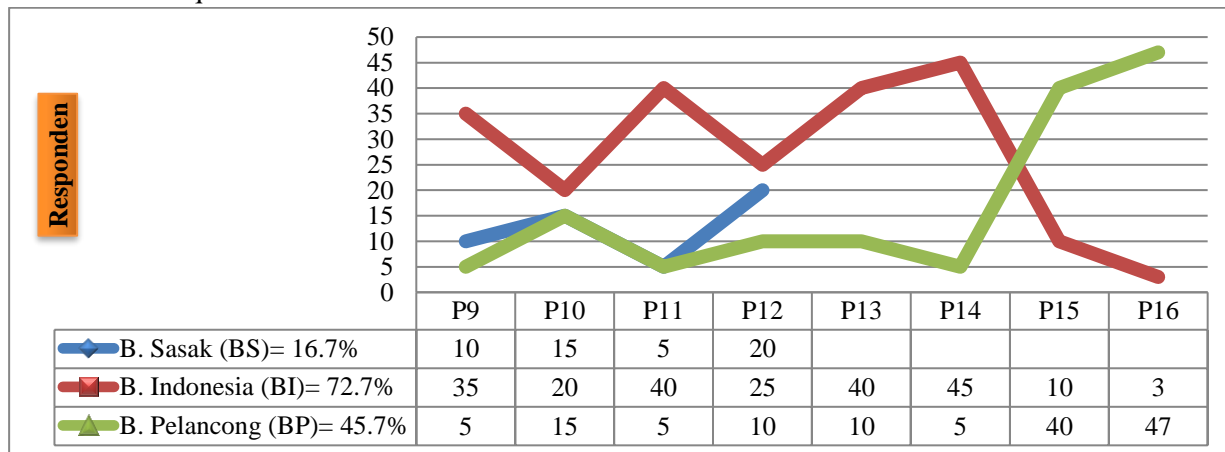|	P9	P10	P11	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16
B. Sasak (BS)= 16.7%	10	15	5	20				
B. Indonesia (BI)= 72.7%	35	20	40	25	40	45	10	3
B. Pelancong (BP)= 45.7%	5	15	5	10	10	5	40	47

figure 2: Choice of Language Domain

Based on table 2 above, the tendency of public choice in the area of service is very different from the area of the family. The vitality of language choices in the family area is more likely to choose Sasaknese language, while in the area of service tends to choose Indonesian. The choice is certainly not separated from various aspects that trigger the

determination of the language used.
The use of Sasaknese language in the field of service is at 16.7%. This figure shows that the public is in communication with teachers and government employees in schools and offices only a few uses Sasaknese language. Sasaknese language is only used by elderly people due to their

habit in communicating regional languages in various contexts. Sasaknese language choice is not used at all in scientific forums, such as seminars, administrative services, socialization. This phenomenon is due to official correspondence from domestic and international travelers.

The choice of the majority of people's languages in this area is Indonesian with a percentage of 72.7% and the language of travelers 45.7%. This percentage shows the vitality of Indonesian very strong on the aspect of correspondence administration services. Unlike the case with Sasaknese language experiencing a decline in vitality compared to the language of travelers. This choice is certainly a mandatory thing to do because in correspondence in Indonesia must use Indonesian. The language power of travelers in this area is almost the same as Indonesian. This vitality poses an Indonesian threat in the dignity

and culture of its use as a national language.

Choice of Language of The Tourism (Public)

The degradation of Sasaknese language in the area of tourism can be seen from the dominance of language choices used by the community in communicating and transacting in tourism areas. The area of tourism in this research focuses on tourism areas outside the area of service and family area. Researchers interviewed and provided questionnaires to indigenous respondents in the region mainly who worked as tour guides. The question focuses on naming items sold in stores, naming the names of hotels and inns, communication with residents and guards of hotels or inns. Here table 3 shows the recapitulation of the results of the distribution of questionnaires that have been answered by respondents.

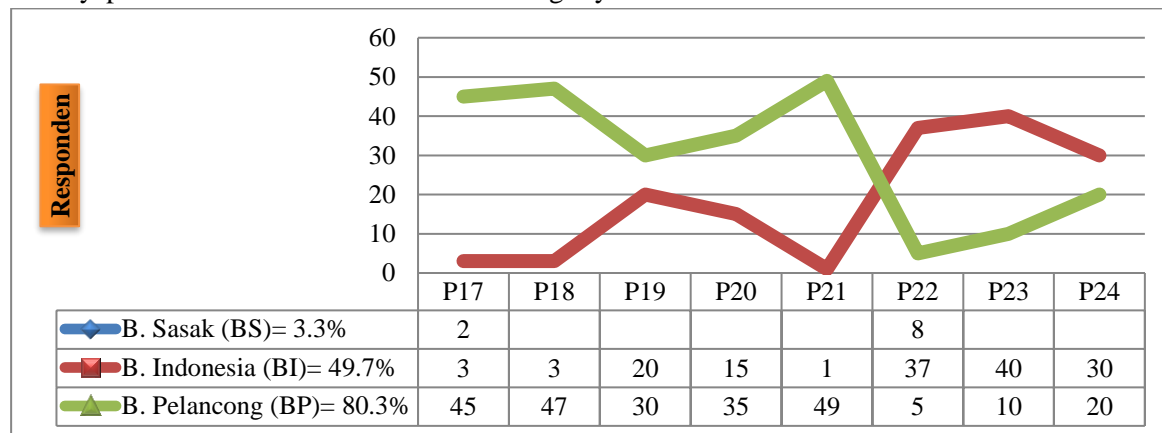|	P17	P18	P19	P20	P21	P22	P23	P24
B. Sasak (BS)= 3.3%	2					8		
B. Indonesia (BI)= 49.7%	3	3	20	15	1	37	40	30
B. Pelancong (BP)= 80.3%	45	47	30	35	49	5	10	20

figure 3: Choice of Language of the Tourism (Public)

The choice of language in this tourism area shows the decline of the vitality of Sasaknese and Indonesian. The indigenous people of Gili Indah tend to use the language of travelers in everyday communication, both as tour guides, traders, lodging selectors, and tour guides. Mastery of the main tourism language foreign languages in this region, as if to be the main destination in the world of education. A number of schools from kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, and high school focus the school's extracurricular activities for English mastery. In addition, many Sasaknese people outside the natives of Gili Indah village came just to practice

their English skills on the Island. This phenomenon has an impact on the vitality of Sasaknese language and Indonesian degrades.

The language of travelers in this tourism area has a vitality of very strong language choice, which is 80.3%. This percentage shows Sasaknese people at the level of naming the type of food sold, naming the name of the hotel, and naming various directions of tourism attractions using English without involving Indonesian and Sasaknese. In addition, tour guides in serving the main travelers international travelers must use English without introducing Indonesian and Sasaknese to certain contexts. The use of this traveler's language is

indeed a common for travelers (Mamat, 2012; Sudana, 2014).

The vitality of choice Indonesian in this area is 49.7%. This presentation shows the choice of language when tour guides communicate with domestic travelers. In fact, peacocks must use mixed language code to introduce them to Sasaknese language. Sasaknese language in this area is at a percentage of 3.3% less than the choice of Indonesian. In this context, the language is almost extinct because the speakers range from one to the eight of the respondents.

Conclusion

Sasaknese language choice in Lombok tourism area consists of three languages, namely Sasaknese, Indonesian, and English. The vitality of Sasaknese language choice is very high in the family area which is 66.7%. This percentage is strong in elderly speakers who are fluent in communicating Sasaknese language and are less accustomed to using Indonesian. The use of Sasaknese language in the area of service and tourism experienced significant degradation and not even used at all in the tourism area.

The vitality of the choice of Indonesian in the tourism area is safe in the area of service which is 72.7%. This data shows that people's language choices tend to use Indonesian primarily in correspondence administration services. Unlike the tourism area, the choice of language is precisely in the language of travelers, namely English. In this area, Indonesian and Sasaknese language are in the category of vulnerability to interference, shift, and extinction of languages.

The vitality of the traveler's language is very strong compared to the Indonesian and Sasaknese language in various fields, which is 80.3%. This percentage indicates that the choice of language in the tourism area has been contaminated by the traveler's English language. Sasaknese speakers prefer English to serve travelers in the region without interfering with language codes.

Thus, the Sasaknese language in the tourism area of Lombok is degraded in the area of family, service, and tourism. The data above shows a significant degradation in the area of tourism dominated by the use of foreign languages. This situation needs to be fostered in the use of Sasaknese, Indonesian, and foreign languages.

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