

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The final chapter of this paper provides a summary and a conclusion regarding the findings and discussions. It also includes suggestions for further studies that could be developed out of this study.

#### 5.1. Conclusions

This research examines the language shift phenomena among the second generations of Minangnese in North Bandung. Based on the findings and discussion, the second generations of Minangnese experience language shift as most of them no longer use the Minangnese language and perform poorly in that language. Furthermore, this research also reveals the second generations' language use in six domains and the contributing factors to the shift.

According to the statistics of language use and language tests in Minangnese, the second generations tend to use other languages and lack in their mother tongue proficiency. The statistics present the gap between 73% of children using other languages and the 4% of children who only use Minangnese language. This implies that the second generations prefer to speak other languages than Minangnese in their daily lives. Also, their Minangnese language proficiency is tested through Minangnese and Indonesia translation poems. The test is evaluated by a Minangnese language expert. According to the expert's evaluation, the second generation's average score is 66.125, in which some of them are unable to translate the poems. The number is significantly lower than that of their parents' average, which is 89.4. The result indicates that the second generation performs poorly compared to the first generation, their parents. Hence, these data support the language shift to occur among Minangnese second generations.

The data of language use are compiled from six domains of language use data set in the community, home, self-expression, neighborhood, school/workplace, and public place. Among the six domains, only 12.5% of the Minangnese second generations use

Minangnese language in two domains: home and community. This percentage implies that the second generations only use Minangnese when speaking with a fellow Minangnese. They tend to speak other languages in the rest of the domains (self-expression, neighborhood, school/workplace, and public place) as there is no Minangnese addressee. In summary, the Minangnese language is only used in two of the six domains of language use by 12.5% of the second generation.

This study also highlights some contributing factors to the language shift among the Minangnese second generations; which are demographic, intergroup social dependency, and attitude. First, the demography of participants is related to the location where these second generations settle is in the West Java province's capital city, Bandung. The city has a populous population in which numerous ethnic groups live, which accelerates the language shift to progress. Next, the intergroup social dependency requires the second generation to use languages other than the Minangnese language. The status of minority groups makes the second generations have no choice but interact with the majority group with the languages that it understood. Lastly, the attitude towards the Minangnese language is not practiced. While the second generations admit that they highly value the Minangnese language, they do not learn and frequently-speak the language; their parents do not teach them, and most of them have no intention to learn intensively or master the language. Thus, these factors are the reasons for Minangnese second-generation to select the other language instead of their mother language.

In conclusion, the second generations of Minangnese shift their language to other languages in daily contexts to interact with their community. Their poor performance and minimum use in the Minangnese language, combined with the social, demographic, and attitude towards their mother tongue, contribute to the language shift among the second generation of the Minangnese in North Bandung. Overall, the findings indicate that language shift among migrant minorities tends to occur and progress faster as the community lives among majority society which has bigger

impacts on them. Therefore, this study provides an opportunity for the language policy makers to consider some steps to maintain minority language.

## **5.2. Suggestions**

This research has several limitations and suggestions to evaluate and develop for future researchers who want to continue this research or other similar research field. First, this research has a limited geographic scale. The study was conducted in the Northern part of Bandung city, where it mainly focused on the Cidadap district. It is suggested for future researchers to cover a larger area in Bandung or other areas in West Java province where numerous ethnic groups settle.

The second suggestion is the participant's quantity as this research limits the number of participants. It is highly advised to employ a quantitative method to gain accurate data, especially in the sociolinguistics field. In the case of language shift, it will be better to observe all generations to see the shift's course. Following the participants' quantity, it is also suggested to elaborate more methods to prove the language shift.