

Bahasa Indonesia Retention amongst Indonesian Japanese Descendants Society in Medan City (Sociolinguistic Study)

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Abstract

This research discusses about the frequency of Bahasa Indonesia use, the retention attitude toward the language, the supporting systems as well as the obstacles in retaining Bahasa Indonesia amongst Indonesian Japanese descendents. The data have been sourced through 20 Informants in Medan City. The research has utilized qualitative method in order to identify the existence of Indonesian- Japanese descendants and analyze their retention attitude toward Bahasa Indonesia. The Sociolinguistic theory has been applied to overview the shift and the changing that create an attitude in retaining Bahasa Indonesia amongst Indonesian- Japanese descendants. Meanwhile the Intergeneration theory applied to overview the use of a language through generations. The second generation uttered Bahasa Indonesia for 106 times or 53% while the use of Japanese language was 94 times or 47%. The third generation uttered Bahasa Indonesia for 246 times or 82% and uttered Japanese language for 54 times or 18%.

Keywords: Language Retention, Local wisdom, Sociolinguistics

Introduction

The phenomena of language shift and language retention are intertwined language entities. The language is shifting when the society no longer speaks the mother tongue. So is in Bahasa Indonesia. Amongst Indonesian-Japanese descendant society in Medan city, the frequency of use of Bahasa Indonesia in their daily activities will affect their attitude in retaining the language. Hence, there is urgency to cognise the retention attitude of Bahasa Indonesia through local wisdoms of Indonesian – Japanese descendants from the first to the third generation. Through the local wisdom, their compassion, love and nationalism in preserving and retaining Bahasa Indonesia, could be favoured and generated. Strategy is needed to avoid the language shift. This is meant to preserve the attitude of language retention amongst the speakers. Language retention is eventually an allegiance toward a particular language to continually use the mother tongue (Bahasa Indonesia) within the fusion of another foreign language, which in this case is Japanese.

Based on the problems of the attitude in retaining the language amongst Indonesian Japanese descendants, this research will discuss the frequency of Bahasa Indonesia use amongst Indonesian- Japanese descendants, their language retention attitude in accordance with the local wisdoms and other supporting systems as well as the obstacles in retaining Bahasa Indonesia.

1.1 Theoretical Framework

1.1.1 Sociolinguistic Theory

Sociolinguistic is the subfield of linguistic which studies of social factors of its role in language use and its role in interaction (G, E. Booij, J.G. Kersten dan H.J. Verkuyl. 1975:139). The language use in social interaction means bilingual and multilingual society will experience a language shift, change and retention. The change of a language as a code is in line with its dynamic natures and as the result of its interaction with other codes. Language shift deals with the mobility of the speakers as the consequence of the migration. Language retention deals with the attitude or the assessment toward a particular language to continuously use the language amongst other languages.

1.1.2 Interactional Theory

Interactional theory believes that social factors are the most important things. This theory can be traced on the works of Goffman (1961, 1963), Garfinkel (1967), Gumperz (1967), Bloom and Gumperz (1967) and other researchers conducted by those experts (Siregar, 1998:16). This theory puts the importance on direct observation on the proper use of a language.

1.1.3 Intergeneration Theory

Almost all of language shifts occur through generations (Intergeneration). In the other words, some individuals or even generations leave their mother tongue and change it with other languages. Language condition in a family will experience intergeneration phase at one point. Intergeneration phase is a language process includes three generations: first generation (G1) speaks language A as the first language. Second generation speaks Language B better than language A, and third generation (G3) speaks only language B and no longer speaks Language A (Sumarsono, 1993).

1.1.4 Dell Hymes's Eight Component of Speech Theory "SPEAKING"

Hymes (1972) on his writing titled Models of Interaction of language and Social Life, states that there are eight influential components in choosing the code in speaking. These components are Component of Speech which covers: 1) setting, 2) participants, 3) ends, 4) act sequence, 5) keys, 6) instruments, 7) Norms, and 8) Genres which eventually the acronym of SPEAKING. In this research, speaker variables eventually distinguish the finding of the research are: Residence, Age, Education Level, Occupation and Mobility.

1.2 Literature Review

1.2.1 The Principle of Language Retention

The efforts of language retention are not easy ones. This has caused by the language contact which is accessible and effortless due to high mobility of the society. Hence a proper planning is needed to counter the problem. The planning covers the policy of preserving, nurturing and developing the language in accordance with the language function in that area (Holmes, 1995: 129).

In Indonesia, Bahasa Indonesia is the national language and is the symbol of Indonesia's sovereignty and is a unification tool of language, culture and ethnic diversity background in Indonesia. It is as well an official language, medium language in education, unification tool of language in the national level for the importance of conduct and planning in national development, science and technology. (Halim in Wijana, 2006:30). Hence, the society must speak Bahasa Indonesia as their identity. The Indonesian Japanese descendants are no exception. They must speak Bahasa Indonesia as the signifier of their identity. As Japanese descendants live in Indonesia, they shall speak Bahasa Indonesia within the family and society. This aims to preserve and retain Indonesian signature and show the allegiance to Indonesia.

1.2.2 Language Retention Attitude

Language shift and language retention are two language phenomena that always intertwined and more likely to compete lack of awareness to speak Bahasa Indonesia positively than eventually fades the identity, either in social role and communication tool. (Amanda: 2014) The retention factor in Bahasa Indonesia is the allegiance toward the use of Bahasa Indonesia as the mother tongue. Bahasa Indonesia is spoken frequently within the family. Wienrich in Aslinda and Syafyaha (2010:103) explains that language allegiance means any efforts to promote the language to be the official language in a language society. The most important thing in retaining the language is to be allegiant. The obstacles in retaining the language are economy, marriage, ethnic diversity, urbanisation and transmigration. According to Chaer and Agustine (2004:12) language shift is related to the use of the language by the speaker or the language society that shifts to another language society.

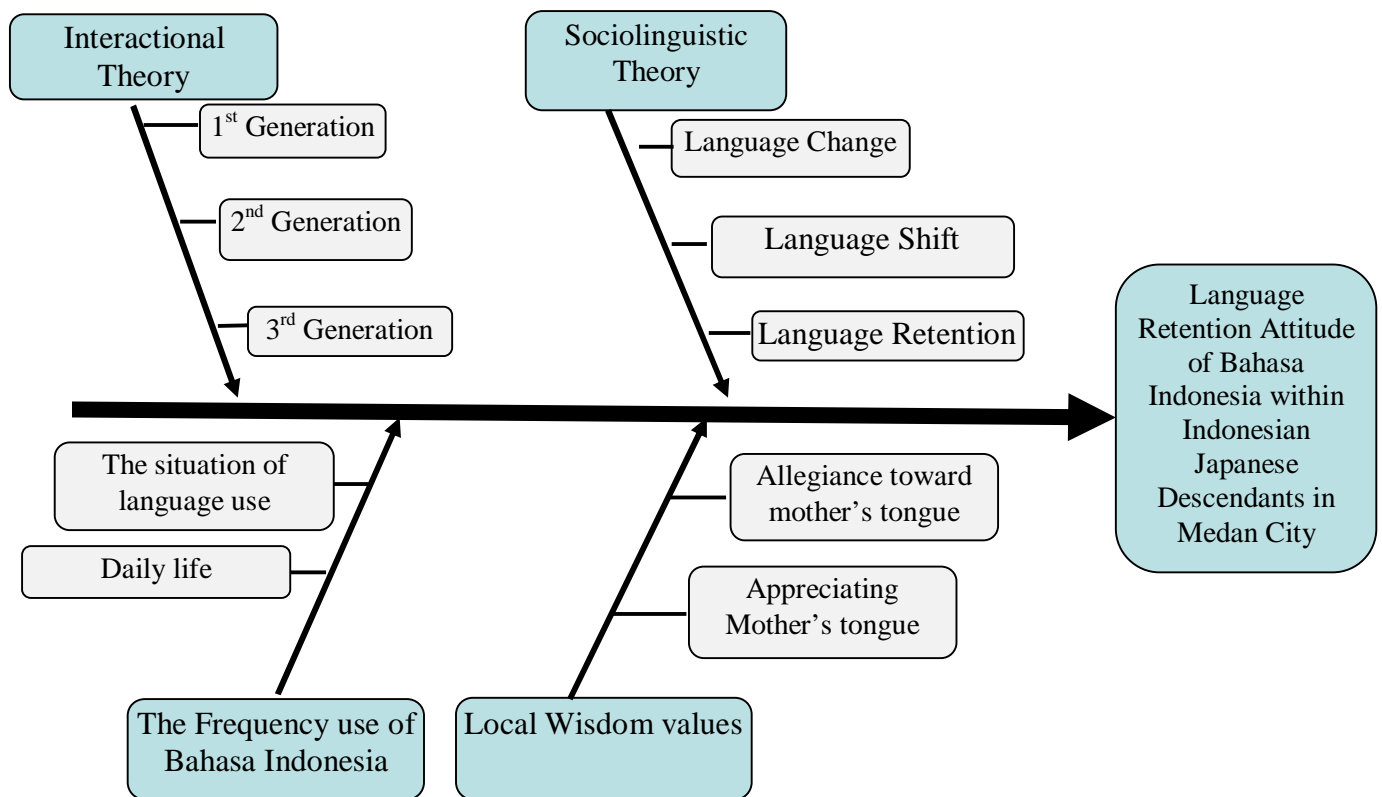
1.2.3 Values of Local Wisdom in Language Retention

Values are idealistic and abstract. Values are not facts retrieved by the senses. Human behaviours or something possesses the values that can be retrieved by the senses because those values are not the real facts. Value is objective if that doesn't rely on the subject or the awareness that assesses; vice versa, value is subjective if its existence, meaning and validity rely on the reaction of the subject that assesses without considering the nature of psychology and physical (Risieri F., 2007: 20).

Wisdom is taken from the word ‘wise’. According to Official Bahasa Indonesia Dictionary, wisdom means sage; intelligent; knowledgeable (Department of Education and Culture, 1990:48). Local, according to Official Bahasa Indonesia Dictionary means spatial; occurs in one place only and scattered (Department of Education and Culture, 1990: 530). Hence, Local Wisdom means any perspicaciousness; collective knowledge applies in one place only. Local wisdom is the life views, knowledge and life strategies embodied in activities conducted by the society to answer various problems in fulfilling all the necessities. In foreign language, this is renowned as local wisdom or local knowledge or local genius. The value is the benchmark of virtue for the people to behave within the society. The continuity, existence and acknowledgment of this local wisdom will be mirrored within the prevailing values in certain society. The values of local wisdom also can be discovered in the use of the language. One of the languages is Bahasa Indonesia. The values of local wisdom in the society could be the allegiance of using Bahasa Indonesia anytime and anywhere and of possessing the attitude of language retention particularly for Bahasa Indonesia.

II. Methodology Research

2.1 Fishbone Diagram



This research applies qualitative research. The location of the research has taken place in Medan City. The data of Indonesian Japanese descendants has been sourced from The Consulate General of Japan in Medan City and The office of Japanese-Indonesian Friendship Society. After the data is obtained, the researchers contacted the listed society as the informants of the research. The decision to determine the informants is virtually based on their domicile in Medan city. The composition of the informants consists of 20 Indonesian Japanese descendants society, from the first to the third generation.

2.2 Technique of Collecting Data

Data collected in this research has taken from two sources: primary data and secondary data. Primary data has obtained from the interview and recording technique. According to Sudaryanto (1993:135) the objective of the interview and recording technique is to harvest information required in the research. The instruments used are tape recorder and camera to grab the real time situation and to document the whole interview.

The next technique used is writing technique. According to sudaryanto (1993: 135) the objective of writing technique is to compose every single information or data obtained from the recording and the interview. Obtained data then will be written in the data card or in the computer.

2.3 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the next step is analyzing it. According to Miles, Huberman and Saldana (1992: 14) there are three types of activity in analyzing the data:

1. Data Reduction.

Data obtained from the primary and secondary sources are composed, summarized and analyzed meticulously. Eventually the data is classified based on Indonesian Japanese descendants from the first to the third generation.

2. Data Showcase

Data showcase in this research is obtained from the informants, displayed orderly from the first to the third generation of Indonesian Japanese descendants.

3. Verification of Conclusion

After reducing and presenting the data, then the verification of the conclusion is conducted. The conclusion which is the result of the data reduction must be appropriate and correct. In order to prove that, data verification is conducted.

2.4 Method and Technique of Presenting the Data.

The methods used in presenting the result of data analysis in this research are formal and informal methodology. According to Sudaryanto (1993:145) informal method is explaining the analysis by using words and sentences in the form of discourse. Presenting through the formal method is by using symbols or any markers such as plus (+), minus (-) symbols and diagrams as well. The method of presenting the data in this research is informal method.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 Result of the Research

The result of this research used 20 samples as the informants of Indonesian Japanese descendants of Medan City from the first to the third generation. Taken from the questionnaire filled by the informants and data derived from consulate general of Japan in Medan city and Japanese-Indonesian Friendship Society, it is found that first generation of Indonesian- Japanese descendants is no longer exists. Therefore, the data used in this research is obtained from the second and the third generation only. The second generation respondents are 8 people and the third generation respondents are 12 people. Questionnaire distributed to the informants consists of 38 multiple choice questions; hence informants direct to answer provided questions. The questionnaire model is used to find out the frequency of Bahasa Indonesia use amongst Indonesian – Japanese descendants of the first and the third generation.

The interview has been conducted to the informants by providing seven questions. The first five questions with local wisdoms connection were used to find out the attitude of language retention amongst the three generation of Indonesian – Japanese descendants. The rest two questions were used to find out the supporting factors and the obstacles in retaining Bahasa Indonesia within the three generations of Indonesian Japanese descendants. Furthermore, the questionnaire data has been collected and analyzed by using three types of data analysis activities (Miles, Huberman dan Saldana, 1992:14) :

1. Data Reduction

The data obtained from the primary source is the result of questionnaires and informant of 20 informants, which have been recorded, collected and summarized meticulously. The data has been classified based on generations, and it is found out that the first generation of Indonesian Japanese Descendants is no longer exist, hence the reduction data were applied into the second and third generation only. .

2. Data Provision

Data provision in this research is obtained from informants and is being presented orderly begins with the first generation of Indonesian Japanese descendants to the third generation.

3. Verification of conclusion

After having the data reduction and data provision, verification of conclusion was being conducted. Some conclusions of the data are: The frequency of Bahasa Indonesia use within the society of the three generations of Indonesia Japanese descendants.

First Generation : The first generation of Indonesian – Japanese Descendants in Medan City is not found.

Second Generation: The frequency of Bahasa Indonesia use is 106 times or 53% and the frequency of Japanese Language use is 94 times or 47%.

Third Generation: The Frequency of Bahasa Indonesia use is 246 times or 82% and the frequency of Japanese language use is 54 times or 18%.

Obtained from the result of the interview about the attitude of language retention within the society of the second generations of Indonesian Japanese descendants in Medan city, it is found that Bahasa Indonesia is easy to understand and to pronounce. The structure, alphabet and the pattern of the sentence are also highly understandable. It is also revealed that they love to use Bahasa Indonesia in their daily speaking. The third generation also shows their fondness toward Bahasa Indonesia, their comprehension of Bahasa Indonesia is remarkable. The attitude of retaining Bahasa Indonesia is very obvious amongst them by using it in various environments such as at work, in the society and within the family.

The supporting factors in retaining Bahasa Indonesia within the society of the second generation of Indonesian Japanese descendants are the family and the society where they reside and also their fondness toward the use of Bahasa Indonesia. The obstacles in retaining Bahasa Indonesia within the society of the second generation of Indonesian Japanese are economy, jobs and marriage.

The supporting factors in retaining Bahasa Indonesia within the society of the third generation of Indonesian Japanese descendants are the family, friends, the society where they reside and the education which medium language Bahasa Indonesia. The obstacles are not found within the third generation.

3.2 The Frequency of Bahasa Indonesia use within the Indonesian Japanese Descendants society in Medan City.

The data of questionnaire collected from the Indonesian Japanese descendants in Medan city reveals that the frequency of Bahasa Indonesia use within the Indonesian Japanese descendants society varies based on generations. Based on table 2.2, it is shown that the frequency of Bahasa Indonesia use within the second generation of Indonesian Japanese is 106 times or 53% and the frequency of Japanese Language use is 94 times or 47%.

This shows that the second generation uses Bahasa Indonesia more frequent than Japanese language. Within the second generation, the use of Bahasa Indonesia has experienced intergeneration process. According to Sumarsono (1994), the second generation masters the B language as the second language better than language A. This can be proven by the use of Bahasa Indonesia spoken by the second generation that speaks Bahasa Indonesia better than Japanese language. The frequency of Bahasa Indonesia use amongst the third generation of Indonesian Japanese descendants is 298 times or 99% while the use of Japanese language is only 1%. This explains that the third generation uses Bahasa Indonesia almost 100% dan the Japanese language. Within this generation, most of the individuals leave their mother tongue unspoken and replace it with the new language for their entire life. According to Sumarsono (1993), the third generation has set language B as their first language and spoken no more of language A. This can be proven by the use of Bahasa Indonesia spoken within the third generation which almost reaches 100%, this implies that Bahasa Indonesia has become their first language and apparently left language A (Japanese Language) as the use of mother tongue in their daily speaking.

3.3 The Retention Attitude of Bahasa Indonesia within the Indonesian Japanese Descendants society in Medan City

The recorded result of the interview of Indonesian- Japanese descendants in Medan city based on table 2.3 shows that the retention attitude of Bahasa Indonesia within the third generation has generated 2 types of attitude. First of all, the high frequency of Bahasa Indonesia use is due to the nature and the clarity of Bahasa Indonesia which for them is highly understandable either the structure, pronunciation, words, and alphabets. Second of all, the fondness toward the use of Bahasa Indonesia is heavily influenced by its everyday use in life.

The third generation concludes one attitude in retaining the language that is by using it in the family, at work and in the society. This is due to the nature of Bahasa Indonesia which is very simple and easy to understand. The retention attitude of Bahasa Indonesia within the second and third generation of Indonesian Japanese has always been related to the local wisdoms, which for them Bahasa Indonesia is a very comprehensive language. This shows that the allegiance of the second and third generation in using Bahasa Indonesia is very strong. Besides that, the second and the third generation are very appreciative toward Bahasa Indonesia that eventually becomes the medium of instruction within the Indonesian Japanese descendants' society in Medan City.

3.4 The supporting and obstacle factors of the Bahasa Indonesia retention within the society of Indonesian Japanese descendants in Medan City

The recorded result of the interview of Indonesian- Japanese descendants in Medan city, based on table 2.4 shows that the supporting factors of Bahasa Indonesia retention within the second generation is the family, the residents and the society speak Bahasa Indonesia frequently and widely, so that the fondness and eagerness of the second generation to speak Bahasa Indonesia is even stronger and frequent. Meanwhile, the obstacles in retaining Bahasa Indonesia in the second generation are economic, work and marriage. The economic factor triggers the second generation to seek the job in Japan that requires them to speak Japanese language more than Bahasa Indonesia which eventually jeopardizes the existence of Bahasa Indonesia. The work place factors of the second generation who works in Japan requires them to speak Japanese during the working time which costs the less frequent of Bahasa Indonesia use. The marriage factor amongst Indonesia Japanese descendants highlights the issue of the frequent use of Japanese language amongst parents and children. This causes Bahasa Indonesia is being unspoken.

In the third generation, the supporting factor in Bahasa Indonesia retention is the frequent use of Bahasa Indonesia from childhood to adult amongst family members, friends and the society. This has led to the creation of allegiance toward Bahasa Indonesia. The obstacle in retaining Bahasa Indonesia within the third generation is not found. This shows that the third generation speaks Bahasa Indonesia 100% in their daily life either within the family or in the society. The result of the questionnaire data collected from the Indonesian Japanese descendant society in Medan City regarding the frequency of Bahasa Indonesia use is different in each generation. .

The frequency of Bahasa Indonesia use within the second generation of Indonesian Japanese is 106 times or 53% while the use of Japanese language is 94 times or 47%. This implies that the second generation speaks Bahasa Indonesia more than Japanese language. The use of Bahasa Indonesia in the second generation has experienced an intergeneration. According to Sumarsono (1993), the second generation masters the language B as the second language better than Language A. This can be proven by the frequent use of Language B or Bahasa Indonesia than language A or Japanese language.

The frequency of Bahasa Indonesia use amongst the third generation of Indonesian Japanese descendants is 298 times or 99% while the use of Japanese language is only 1%. This explains that the third generation speaks Bahasa Indonesia almost 100% dan the Japanese language. Within this generation, most of the individuals leave their mother tongue unspoken and replace it with the new language for their entire life. According to Sumarsono (1993), the third generation has set language B as their first language and spoken no more of language A. This can be proven by the use of Bahasa Indonesia spoken within the third generation which almost reaches 100%, this implies that Bahasa Indonesia has become their first language and apparently left language A (Japanese Language) as the use of mother tongue in their daily speaking.

The language retention attitude of Bahasa Indonesia within the second generation of Indonesian Japanese descendant society can be concluded into two attitudes. First is the use of Bahasa Indonesia for easy comprehension of its pronunciation, sentence pattern, words, alphabet and etc. The second is the loving attitude toward Bahasa Indonesia. They speak Bahasa Indonesia as their medium language in daily life. The third generation concluded one attitude, which is the use of Bahasa Indonesia at workplace, in the family and society. This is due to the simplicity and comprehension of Bahasa Indonesia.

The retention attitude of Bahasa Indonesia within the second and third generation of Indonesian Japanese has always been related to the local wisdoms, which for them Bahasa Indonesia is a very comprehensive language. This shows that the allegiance of the second and third generation in using Bahasa Indonesia is very strong. Besides that, the second and the third generation are very appreciative toward Bahasa Indonesia that eventually becomes the medium of instruction within the Indonesian Japanese descendants' society in Medan City.

The supporting factors in retaining Bahasa Indonesia within the society of the second generation of Indonesian Japanese descendants are the family and the society where they reside and also their fondness toward the use of Bahasa Indonesia. The obstacles in retaining Bahasa Indonesia within the society of the second and third generation of Indonesian Japanese are economy, jobs and marriage.

The economic factor hinders the second generation to maintain and speak the language, this is due to their reason to go to Japan to find a job and have a better life. The consequence is they rarely to speak Bahasa Indonesia.

The environment factor hinders the second generation to maintain and speak the language because their workplace is at Japanese companies and this requires them speaking Japanese language more often than Bahasa Indonesia and this eventually leads to their inability to speak Bahasa Indonesia fluently.

The marriage factor also contributes to the obstacle in maintaining the use of Bahasa Indonesia. There are Indonesian Japanese descendants who married with Japanese or other Japanese descendants in the second generation. This leads to the frequency use of Bahasa Indonesia where most of the time they speak Japanese rather than Bahasa Indonesia.

The supporting factors in retaining Bahasa Indonesia within the society of the third generation of Indonesian Japanese descendants are the family, friends, the society where they reside and the education which medium language Bahasa Indonesia. The obstacles are not found within the third generation. This shows that the third generation speaks Bahasa Indonesia 100% in their daily life, either within the family or in the society.

IV. Conclusions and Suggestions

4.1 Conclusion

The result of the research of language retaining in Bahasa Indonesia amongst the Indonesian and Japanese descendants society in Medan city concluded that the frequency of Bahasa Indonesia in the first generation of Indonesian Japanese descendants is not found since there is no more first generation of Indonesian Japanese descendants in Medan city. The second generation spoke Bahasa Indonesia for 106 times or 53% while the use of Japanese language was 94 times or 47%. The third generation spoke Bahasa Indonesia for 246 times or 82% and spoke Japanese language for 54 times or 18%.

The retaining attitude of Bahasa Indonesia amongst the second generation of Indonesian Japanese descendants in Medan city consists of two. First is the use of Bahasa Indonesia for its clarity and comprehension. Bahasa Indonesia is easy to understand in terms of its pronunciation, sentence pattern, alphabet, words and etc. Second is the use of Bahasa Indonesia for their fondness and allegiance toward the language as the medium in daily life. Amongst the third generation it is found that their retaining attitude toward the language is by using Bahasa Indonesia within the family, at work and in the society.

The supporting factors of Bahasa Indonesia retention amongst the second generation of Indonesian Japanese descendants society are the family where Bahasa Indonesia is widely spoken at home and at the surrounding societies. This eventually creates the fondness and the allegiance toward the use of Bahasa Indonesia. Meanwhile the obstacle factors are economic, workplace and marriages. Amongst the third generation, the supporting factors of Bahasa Indonesia retention are the use of the language as the medium language in daily life since childhood up to adulthood, Bahasa Indonesia is also widely spoken at home, workplace, and in the society. Meanwhile there are no obstacles in Bahasa Indonesia retention found amongst the third generation.

5.2 Suggestions

Bahasa Indonesia is the national language and is the identity of the nation and is the symbol of Indonesia's sovereignty and as the unification language that must be maintained and preserved. Therefore, as one of the efforts in retaining the language, it is advisable for other researchers to analyze the retention in Bahasa Indonesia amongst the Indonesian Japanese descendants or amongst any other mixed nationalities with deeper study and concentration to discover more supporting and obstacle factors of language retention.

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Attachments

. Table 2.1 Informants Data of Indonesian Japanese descendants society in Medan city

Number	Sex	Age	Job	Generation	Education	Birth of Place	Speaker	Lenght of Stay in Japan	Status
1	Male	56	Self Employed	2	Senior High School	Indonesia	Indonesia	More than 20 years	Married
2	Female	52	Teacher	2	University	Indonesia	Indonesia	-	Married
3	Female	65	Teacher	2	Senior High School	Japan	Indonesia	More than 10 years	Married
4	Female	58	Teacher	2	University	Indonesia	Indonesia	More than 10 years	Married
5	Female	60	Housewife	2	Senior High School	Indonesia	Indoneisa	More than 10 years	Married
6	Female	68	Housewife	2	Senior High School	Indoneisa	Indonesia	More than 10 years	Married
7	Female	63	Housewife	2	Senior High School	Japan	Indonesia	More than 10 years	Married
8	Male	70	Self Employed	2	Senior High School	Japan	Indonesia	More than 10 years	Married
9	Female	21	Student University	3	Senior High School	Indonesia	Indonesia	-	Single
10	Female	25	Student University	3	Senior High School	Japan	Indonesia	10 years	Married
11	Female	21	Mahasiwa	3	Senior High School	Japan	Indonesia	10 years	Single
12	Male	22	Student University	3	Senior High School	Japan	Indonesia	10 years	Single
13	Male	28	Self Employed	3	Senior High School	Indonesia	Indonesia	10 years	Married
14	Female	30	Self Employed	3	Senior High School	Indonesia	Indonesia	-	Married
15	Female	33	Self Employed	3	University	Indonesia	Indonesia	10 years	Married
16	Male	31	Self Employed	3	University	Indonesia	Indonesia	More than 10 years	Married
17	Male	28	Student University	3	Senior High School	Indonesia	Indonesia	-	Single
18	Male	23	Student University	3	Senior High School	Indonesia	Indonesia	2 years	Single
19	Female	22	Student University	3	Senior High School	Indonesia	Indonesia	3 years	Single
20	Female	21	Student University	3	Senior High School	Indonesia	Indonesia	3 years	Single

Table 2.2 The Frequency of Bahasa Indonesia Use amongst Indonesian Japanese Descendants Society in Medan City

No	Generatio	Question	Bahasa Indonesi	Japanes	Local languag	Other foreign language	No	Generatio	Question	Bahasa Indonesi	Japanes	Local Languag	Other foreign language
1	2	No. 14		✓			2	2	No. 14		✓		
		No. 15	✓						No. 15	✓			
		No. 16		✓					No. 16		✓		
		No. 17	✓						No. 17	✓			
		No. 18	✓						No. 18	✓			
		No. 19		✓					No. 19		✓		
		No. 20		✓					No. 20		✓		
		No. 21		✓					No. 21	✓			
		No. 22	✓						No. 22	✓	-		
		No. 23	✓						No. 23	✓			
		No. 24	✓						No. 24	✓			
		No. 25		✓					No. 25		✓ -		
		No. 26	✓						No. 26	✓			
		No. 27		✓					No. 27	✓			
		No. 28	✓						No. 28	✓			
		No. 29		✓					No. 29		✓		
No. 30	✓				No. 30	✓							
No. 31		✓			No. 31	✓							

		No. 32	✓							No. 32	✓				
		No. 33	✓							No. 33	✓				
		No. 34		✓						No. 34		✓			
		No. 35	-✓							No. 35	✓				
		No. 36		✓						No. 36		✓			
		No. 37	✓							No. 37	✓				
		No. 38		✓						No. 38		✓			
Total			13	12					Total		16	9			
3	2	No. 14		✓					4	2	No. 14		✓		
		No. 15	✓								No. 15	✓			
		No. 16		✓							No. 16		✓		
		No. 17	✓								No. 17	✓			
		No. 18		✓							No. 18	✓			
		No. 19		✓							No. 19		✓		
		No. 20		✓							No. 20		✓		
		No. 21		✓							No. 21		✓		
		No. 22		✓							No. 22		✓		
		No. 23	✓								No. 23	✓			
		No. 24	✓								No. 24	✓			
		No. 25		✓							No. 25		✓		
		No. 26	✓								No. 26	✓			
		No. 27		✓							No. 27		✓		
		No. 28	✓								No. 28	✓			
		No. 29		✓							No. 29		✓		
		No. 30	✓								No. 30	✓			
		No. 31		✓							No. 31		✓		
		No. 32	✓								No. 32	✓			
		No. 33	✓								No. 33	✓			
		No. 34		✓							No. 34		✓		
		No. 35	✓								No. 35	✓			
		No. 36		✓							No. 36		✓		
		No. 37	✓								No. 37	✓			
		No. 38		✓							No. 38		✓		
Total			11	14					Total		12	13			
5	2	No. 14		✓					6	2	No. 14		✓		
		No. 15	✓								No. 15	✓			
		No. 16	✓								No. 16	✓			
		No. 17	✓								No. 17	✓			
		No. 18	✓								No. 18	✓			
		No. 19		✓							No. 19		✓		
		No. 20		✓							No. 20		✓		
		No. 21		✓							No. 21		✓		
		No. 22	✓								No. 22	✓			
		No. 23	✓								No. 23	✓			
		No. 24	✓								No. 24	✓			
		No. 25	✓								No. 25	✓			
		No. 26	✓								No. 26	✓			
		No. 27		✓							No. 27		✓		
		No. 28	✓								No. 28	✓			
		No. 29	✓								No. 29	✓			
		No. 30	✓								No. 30	✓			
		No. 31		✓							No. 31		✓		
		No. 32	✓								No. 32	✓			
		No. 33	✓								No. 33	✓			
		No. 34		✓							No. 34		✓		
		No. 35	✓								No. 35	✓			
		No. 36		✓							No. 36		✓		
		No. 37	✓								No. 37	✓			
		No. 38		✓							No. 38		✓		
Total			16	9					Total		15	10			
7	2	No. 14		✓					8	2	No. 14		✓		
		No. 15	✓								No. 15	✓			
		No. 16		✓							No. 16		✓		
		No. 17	✓								No. 17	✓			
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		No. 19		✓							No. 19		✓		
		No. 20		✓							No. 20		✓		
		No. 21		✓							No. 21		✓		
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		No. 35	✓							No. 35	✓				
		No. 36		✓						No. 36		✓			
		No. 37	✓							No. 37	✓				
		No. 38		✓						No. 38		✓			
Total			11	14					Total		12	26			
9	3	No. 14	✓						10	3	No. 14	✓			
		No. 15	✓								No. 15	✓			
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		No. 35	✓								No. 35	✓			
		No. 36	✓								No. 36	✓			
		No. 37	✓								No. 37	✓			
		No. 38	✓								No. 38	✓			
Total			22	3					Total		22	16			
11	3	No. 14	✓						12	3	No. 14	✓			
		No. 15	✓								No. 15	✓			
		No. 16	✓								No. 16	✓			
		No. 17	✓								No. 17	✓			
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		No. 19		✓							No. 19	✓			
		No. 20	✓								No. 20	✓			
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		No. 35	✓								No. 35	✓			
		No. 36	✓								No. 36	✓			
		No. 37	✓								No. 37	✓			
		No. 38		✓							No. 38		✓		
Total			23	2					Total		21	17			
13	3	No. 14	✓						14	3	No. 14	✓			
		No. 15	✓								No. 15	✓			

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		No. 17	✓							No. 17	✓								
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		No. 36	✓							No. 36	✓								
		No. 37	✓							No. 37	✓								
		No. 38		✓						No. 38		✓							
	Total		24	1					Total		21	17							
15	3	No. 14		✓					16	3	No. 14		✓						
		No. 15	✓								No. 15	✓							
		No. 16	✓								No. 16		✓						
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		No. 37	✓								No. 37	✓							
		No. 38		✓							No. 38		✓						
	Total		14						Total		15	23							
17	3	No. 14	✓						18	3	No. 14	✓							
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		No. 17	✓								No. 17	✓							
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		No. 21	✓								No. 21	✓							
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		No. 35	✓							No. 35	✓				
		No. 36	✓							No. 36	✓				
		No. 37	✓							No. 37	✓				
		No. 38		✓						No. 38		✓			
Total			22	3					Total		22	3			
19	3	No. 14	✓						20	3	No. 14	*			
		No. 15	✓								No. 15	*			
		No. 16	✓								No. 16	*			
		No. 17	✓								No. 17	*			
		No. 18	✓								No. 18	*			
		No. 19	✓								No. 19		*		
		No. 20		✓							No. 20		✓		
		No. 21	✓								No. 21	✓			
		No. 22	✓								No. 22	✓			
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		No. 26	✓								No. 26	✓			
		No. 27	✓								No. 27	✓			
		No. 28		✓							No. 28	✓			
		No. 29	✓								No. 29	✓			
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		No. 36	✓								No. 36	✓			
		No. 37	✓								No. 37	✓			
		No. 38	✓								No. 38		✓		
Total			21	4					Total		20	5			

Table 2.3 The Data of Attitude in Bahasa Indonesia Retention Amongst Indonesian Japanese Descendants Society in Medan City.

No.	Generation	Questions	Answers
1	2	Q.1	Because the language is easy to understand
		Q.2	Because i was born in Indonesia and grown up in Indonesia.
		Q.3	I like to speak both languages in daily life. Because these languages are spoken at home
		Q.4	Both of them are not difficult, i need more practices to speak both languages
		Q.5	I try to use Bahasa Indonesia fluently
2	2	Q.1	The structure pattern of Bahasa Indonesia is easy to understand
		Q.2	My job as Japanese teacher in one the high schools in medan city
		Q.3	I love to speak Bahasa Indonesia and Japanese because my mother is Indonesian so i speak it often
		Q.4	Japanese is more difficult. Because the the pattern is different with Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.5	Teaching the correct use of Bahasa Indonesia to my children
3	2	Q.1	Bahasa Indonesia is softer in intonation.
		Q.2	My job as Japanese language teacher in medan city so i have to be able to speak Bahasa Indonesia correctly as well.
		Q.3	I use both languages very often.
		Q.4	Both of the languages are not difficult. It depends on how we get used to them.
		Q.5	I try to use correct Bahasa Indonesia in my daily life.
4	2	Q.1	The structure pattern of Bahasa Indonesia is easier.
		Q.2	The place where i reside speaks Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.3	I use both languages because at work i use both of them.
		Q.4	Both of the languages are not difficult. I think it depends on how we get used to using them. .
		Q.5	Speaking Bahasa Indonesia in the society correctly.
5	2	Q.1	The pattern structure of Bahasa Indonesia is easy to understand
		Q.2	The people where i live speak Bahasa Indonesia
		Q.3	I use both languages Bahasa Indonesia and japaese because my works requires doing so.
		Q.4	Both of them are not difficult. It depends on how we get used to using them.
		Q.5	Keep learning Bahasa Indonesia correctly.
6	2	Q.1	The pattern structure of Bahasa Indonesia that is easy to understand. .
		Q.2	My job as a Japanese teacher in one of the high schools in Medan city.
		Q.3	I love using both languages Bahasa Indonesia and Japanese because my mother is an Indonesia so it is more frequent to me to speak Bahasa Indonesia.

		Q.4	Japanese is more difficult. Because the sentence pattern is different with Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.5	Teaching the correct use of Bahasa Indonesia to my children.
7	2	Q.1	The structure is simple and easy to understand. .
		Q.2	My family and friends speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.3	I often use them both
		Q.4	Both of the languages are not difficult, it depends on how we get used to using them.
		Q.5	Trying my best to use Bahasa Indonesia in my daily life.
8	2	Q.1	The sound of the language is easier to be pronounced and spoken.
		Q.2	The people where i live speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.3	I love using both languages because i love to speak Bahasa Indonesia and Japanese because i love to interact with them.
		Q.4	Both of them are not difficult, if we get used to using both of them.
		Q.5	Using Bahasa Indonesia in our daily life.
9	3	Q.1	Bahasa Indonesia is easy to understand, there are many slang vocabularies and doesn't affect the dialect of foreign language.
		Q.2	I was born in Indonesia, and iam Indonesian citizen.
		Q.3	I love speaking Bahasa Indonesia because my Japanese is not fluent yet.
		Q.4	Japnese language is more difficult so that i speak Bahasa Indonesia more.
		Q.5	I always speak Bahasa Indonesia at home, school and in the society.
10	3	Q.1	Bahasa Indonesia is more simple and easy to understand.
		Q.2	Because I live in Indonesia, i have to learn Bahasa Indonesia correctly.
		Q.3	I love speaking Bahasa Indonesia because my friends speak Bahasa Indonesia as well.
		Q.4	Japnese language is more difficult than Bahasa Indonesia due to its complicated structure.
		Q.5	I speak Bahasa Indonesia in a formal or informal situation.
11	3	Q.1	The sentence structure of Bahasa Indonesia is not complicated.
		Q.2	Because i live in Indonesia and i love Indonesia
		Q.3	I speak Bahasa Indonesia because since i was a child my mother speaks Bahasa Indonesia and it's not difficult.
		Q.4	Japanese is more difficult. Because it has so many letters.
		Q.5	I try to speak Bahasa Indonesia correctly everytime.
12	3	Q.1	The use of Bahasa Indonesia is not that difficult
		Q.2	Since i was 7, i moved to Indonesia and i have had formal education in Indonesia.
		Q.3	I prefer to speak Bahasa Indonesia because i have been living here for quiet sometime.
		Q.4	Japanese language is more difficult because there are no Japanese people around my place.
		Q.5	I always speak Bahasa Indonesia correctly when i communicate with Indonesian or Japanese descendants.
13	3	Q.1	Bahasa Indonesia is not difficult and very easy to understand.
		Q.2	Because since i was a child, i have been living her in Indonesia.
		Q.3	I prefer to use Bahasa Indonesia because i have been speaking the language since i was a kid until now.
		Q.4	Japanese is more difficult. I realized haven't learned Japanese language much.
		Q.5	I always speak Bahasa Indonesia every time.
14	3	Q.1	Bahasa Indonesia has structure that is easy to understand.
		Q.2	My job requires me to speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.3	I speak Bahasa Indonesia because my collegues at work speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.4	Japanese language, because it has kanji letters.
		Q.5	Introducing Bahasa Indonesia to non Bahasa Indonesia speaker's friends.
15	3	Q.1	Its easy to remember, understand and comprehend.
		Q.2	Because my husband is an Indonesian
		Q.3	I love speaking both languages because i have many Indonesian friends as well Japanese friends.
		Q.4	Both of the languages are not difficult because i speak these languages almost everyday. Bagi saya keduanya tidak sulit. Karena sering saya gunakan tiap hari.
		Q.5	I try to speak Bahasa Indonesia within the family and society..
16	3	Q.1	The pattern of the sentence is simpler.
		Q.2	Because i have many Indonesian fiends.
		Q.3	I love speaking both languages, because i have friends fom both countries.
		Q.4	Both languages are not difficult. It depends on how we get used to speaking the languages.
		Q.5	I always speak Bahasa Indonesia at home and in the society.
17	3	Q.1	The pronunciation of Bahasa Indonesia and its sentence is easy to understand.
		Q.2	My friends at home, school and at college all speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.3	I love speaking Bahasa Indonesia because i get used to speaking it
		Q.4	Japanese language is more difficult because we didn't get used to speak it since i was a child.
		Q.5	I always speak Bahasa Indonesia whenever and wherever.
18	3	Q.1	The words are simple and easy to pronounce.
		Q.2	All of my families and friends speak Bahasa Indonesia.

		Q.3	I prefer to speak Bahasa Indonesia because i use it everyday.
		Q.4	Japanese is more difficult because i rarely use it.
		Q.5	I always speak Bahasa Indonesia correctly when i communicate with Indonesians or Indonesian with Japanese descendants.
19	3	Q.1	The use of Bahasa Indonesia is not difficult.
		Q.2	All of my families, relatives and friends speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.3	I prefer to speak Bahasa Indonesia because since i was a child i have learnt it.
		Q.4	Japanese language is more difficult and there are no Japanese in my place
		Q.5	I try to speak Bahasa Indonesia correctly.
20	3	Q.1	Bahasa Indonesia is a simple language, the words are easy to understand.
		Q.2	All of my friends i interact with speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.3	I prefer to speak Bahasa Indonesia in my daily life.
		Q.4	Japanese language is more difficult because i haven't learned it much.
		Q.5	To speak Bahasa Indonesia correctly.

Table 2.4 The Data of Supporting and Obstacle Factors in Bahasa Indonesia Retention amongst Indonesian Japanese Descendants Society in Medan City.

No	Generation	Questions	Answers
1	2	Q.6	I have been working in Japan for quite sometime, my family is in Indonesia and i work in the environment where the people speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.7	Sometimes i have to go to Japan to see my relatives, i often use Japanese products such as handphone and computers.
2	2	Q.6	Loving and respecting Bahasa Indonesia as mother tongue.
		Q.7	When gather with Indonesian Japanese descendants society, i often use Japanese language.
3	2	Q.6	Teaching Japanese language to Indonesians so i have to speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.7	Work in the place that requires speaking Japanese.
4	2	Q.6	Some of the families still speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.7	Having married with Japanese descendant, working in a place requires speaking Japanese.
5		Q.6	Neighbourhood speaks Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.7	Speak Bahasa Indonesia when meeting with Indonesia Japanese descendants.
6		Q.6	Many friends speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.7	When meeting with Indonesia Japanese descendants, speaking Japanese language is a must.
7	2	Q.6	All of the family from father's side speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.7	Travelling to Japan for working purpose.
8	2	Q.6	Some of the families speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.7	Doing work which involves Japanese people so that speaking Japanese is a must.
9	3	Q.6	Speaking Bahasa from kindergarten until university level.
		Q.7	There are no obstacle factors.
10	3	Q.6	All of my friends speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.7	There are no obstacle factors.
11	3	Q.6	Since childhood Bahasa Indonesia is the spoken language at home.
		Q.7	There are no obstacle factors.
12	3	Q.6	The environment supports the use of bahas Indonesia
		Q.7	There are no obstacle factors.
13	3	Q.6	Friends at home and at work speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.7	There are no obstacle factors.
14	3	Q.6	Parents never teach Japanese language.
		Q.7	There are no obstacle factors.
15	3	Q.6	Mu husband is Indonesian and can't speak Japanese.
		Q.7	Occasionally speak Japanese within the family to communicate.
16	3	Q.6	Almost all of my friends speak Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.7	Speaking Japanese occasionally within the family.
17	3	Q.6	Bahasa Indonesia is all time medium language in every level of education.
		Q.7	There are no obstacle factors.
18	3	Q.6	Loving Indonesia culture and doing travelling.
		Q.7	There are no obstacle factors.
19	3	Q.6	Reading Indonesian literary works.
		Q.7	There are no obstacle factors.
20	3	Q.6	Corresponding with friends by using Bahasa Indonesia.
		Q.7	There are no obstacle factors.