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Title: Sociolinguistic situation of Manado Malay in comparison with the indigenous languages in North Sulawesi.

This presentation aims to shed a light on the sociolinguistic situation and vitality of Manado Malay in North Sulawesi, Indonesia, by comparing it with one of the indigenous languages in the region. There are eleven minority languages in North Sulawesi Province. Manado Malay, which is categorized as a Trade Malay, has been adopted as a lingua franca of the region with so many minority languages.

While each ethnic group is reported to have population between 10,000 and 40,000, the fluent speakers of each ethnic language are above mid-fifties and are estimated to be around 1,000 to 6,000 people each. Younger generation, especially people under thirties, adopted Manado Malay as their first language, and as a result, indigenous languages are in clear danger of extinction. On the other hand, Manado Malay, has a strong vitality. During Soeharto era, regional variations in language and culture are admitted but ethnic identification has been discouraged. Presumably because of this, people in North Sulawesi Peninsula (Minahasa area) identify themselves as Minahasan people. Manado Malay, which is the mother tongue of younger generation and common language of the region, has become a symbol of the unity of so called 'Minahasan people'. There are many popular songs sung in Manado Malay, and it is sometimes used in advertisement, slogan and education (especially in SD). Recently two Manado Malay - Indonesian dictionaries have been published.

I would like to present the analysis of the sociolinguistic data which was obtained by distributing questionnaire to the speakers of one of the indigenous language, Bantik. It contains questions concerning language attitude and linguistic register. Older generation use Bantik toward people of the same age group within primary relation (cf. Dorian 1981), but use Bahasa Manado or the mixed code (Bantik and Manado Malay) towards younger generation. Middle-aged people use Bantik only toward older generation, and use the mixed code toward people of the same age group, but people in their twenties and under use only Manado Malay. While the linguistic register of Bantik and Manado Malay differ radically according to the age group, language attitude does not differ much. People of all the generation love Bantik the best and hope that the language continues to be used. It is suspected, however, the language attitude too will change and loyalty toward Manado Malay should arise in future if the current language shift continues in the situation where Manado Malay has a strong vitality.

References: Dorian, Nancy. (1981) *Language Death: the Life Cycle of a Scottish Gaelic Dialect*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.