

THE PRESERVATION OF DAYAK SUANG ENSILAT LANGUAGE IN DUSUN NANGA ENTIBAB DESA NANGA DANGKAN KECAMATAN SILAT HULU KABUPATEN KAPUAS HULU

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Abstract: The preservation of the Dayak Suang Ensilat language in the Dusun Nanga Entibab on the family environment is still maintained, besides it is also seen in the language use in the workplace environment, shop / market environment, youth environment, parents' environment, church environment, traditional ceremonies and environment the village used the Dayak Suang Ensilat language when communicating. The researcher found that there were three factors that influenced the dayak language of suang ensilat, which were still maintained, namely, the factors of loyalty, pride and population.

Keywords: *Preservation, Dayak Suang Ensilat.*

INTRODUCTION

“Bahasa merupakan salah satu alat yang menjadi kebutuhan manusia yang selalu digunakan setiap harinya sebagai perantara antar manusia dalam berkomunikasi. Bahasa berfungsi sebagai alat interaksi sosial (Chaer, 2012: 31)”.

With the existence of language, someone can express ideas, thoughts, and feelings to others between others so that interactions between communities occur. If without language, communication will not work well. Kaelan (2012: 17) said that in people life, language not only functions as a communication tool, but also accompanies people thought processes in an effort to understand the outside world, both objectively and imaginatively.

In general everyone can speak, starting from local languages, national languages, to international languages. Before a common language, a language that can be understood by a group of people in a country usually has a local language, to connect communication between their communities.

As social beings, peoples cannot live alone. Peoples always need interaction with other peoples in their lives. Inter-people interaction, called social relations, to realize good social relations peoples need tools to communicate. Today, people can exchange information very easily. Peoples can exchange any information without face to face with other peoples.

“Seseorang dari suatu suku dapat berkomunikasi dengan orang lain dari suku yang berbeda dengan lancar” (Wahyuni, 2015: 2).

This makes the language that is used as a communication tool affected and raises the possibility that the local languages in each tribes are not original anymore.

Various social reasons have caused many people to abandon their language and no longer use their language, but people have used other languages. So from the statement it is necessary to

maintain a language so that it can still be used by the speaking community and can introduce the language to the wider community.

This problem was chosen as the title of the preservation of Dayak Suang Ensilat language in Dusun Nanga Entibab, Desa Nanga Dangkan, Kecamatan Silat Hulu, Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu.

Researchers chose the Dayak language of Suang Ensilat as research material because researchers wanted to see how the preservation of the Dayak language of Suang Ensilat found in Desa Nanga Entibab with a population of about 202 families, and the influence of the main factors of the Suang Ensilat Dayak language suffered a setback, and needed to be maintained.

Thus, the results of the data obtained can explain the preservation of the Dayak Suang Ensilat language that is often used. In this research, the Dayak Suang Ensilat language studied was the Dayak Suang Ensilat language used by the Suang Ensilat community in Dusun Nanga Entibab, Desa Nanga Dangkan, Kecamatan Silat Hulu. In the researchers view, the Dayak Suang Ensilat language in Dusun Nanga Entibab, Desa Nanga Dangkan has been contaminated by Malay Language, so that the preservation of the language needs to be carried out by the local community in preserving a language, even though peoples still cannot live alone without other people around him.

The preservation of a language occurs in a community that still continues to use the original language or local language. The success or failure of a language depends on the community using the language in relation to the social, political, economic and cultural development of the community.

In this research, researchers only focused on the preservation of the Dayak Suang Ensilat language used in the community of Dusun Nanga Entibab, Desa Nanga Dangkan, Kecamatan Silat Hulu, Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu.

The preservation is very important for the speaker community so that the language does not experience setbacks and extinction.

METHOD

The research method used in this research was a qualitative research method. The research form used was descriptive method. In this research, researchers took the research site in Dusun Nanga Entibab, Desa Nanga Dangkan, Kecamatan Silat Hulu, Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu. The research time used by researchers to retrieve data in the field relating to language preservation in Dayak Suang Ensilat in Dusun Nanga Entibab, Desa Nanga Dangkan, Kecamatan Silat Hulu, Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu, was approximately two weeks. The population in this research was all of the Dayak Suang Ensilat community found in Dusun Nanga Entibab, Desa Nanga Dangkan, Kecamatan Silat Hulu, Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu, with a population of 728 people. In determining

the sample, the researcher chose 80 respondents who would be randomly collected. researchers took 80 people from each house as representatives to provide data that researchers needed. In this research, the research variable was the preservation of the Dayak Suang Ensilat language. Data collection techniques used by researchers in this research were interview and observation techniques. In this ressearch, researchers conducted interviews by visiting the houses of the Dusun Nanga Entibab community randomly, researchers chose one parent as a representative from one family head to become the research informant. In this study, researchers used non-participant observation which meant researchers were not directly involved with the activities of the people being observed. Data collection tools in this research were interview guide and observation sheet

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Preservation of Dayak Suang Ensilat Language in Dusun Nanga Entibab, Desa Nanga Dangkan Kecamatan Silat Hulu Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu

A. Family Environment

Based on the research results obtained, the people who used Dayak Suang Ensilat language when interacting between parents and children was 66 families, then those who used mixed languages between Dayak Suang Ensilat language and Indonesian language was 3 families, who used a mixed languages between Dayak Suang Ensilat languages Indonesian and Malay languages was 4 families, which use mixed languages between Dayak Suang Ensilat language and the Malay language was 4 families, which use mixed languages between Dayak Suang Ensilat languages, Chinese and Indonesian languages was 2 families while those using mixed languages between the Dayak Suang Ensilat language, Indonesian and Javanese was 1 family that used it. The preservation of the Dayak Suang Ensilat language used in the family environment, especially at the interaction between husband and wife, was more dominant in using the Dayak Suang Ensilat language because both of them mastered the Dayak Suang Ensilat language. As for those who are indeed husband and wife who come from other tribes, in the end they understood the Dayak Suang Ensilat language.

According to the research results proved that the use of the Dayak Suang Ensilat language reached 68 families, a mixed language of Dayak Suang Ensilat language and Indonesia reached 6 families, a mixed language of Dayak Suang Ensilat language and Chinese reaching 3 families, Indonesian 1 family, a mixed language of Dayak Suang Ensilat languages, Chinese and Indonesia language was one family while the Dayak Suang Ensilat language and Java did not exist. So it can be concluded that the Dayak Suang Ensilat language was more dominantly used when interacting between husband / wife.

B. Work-Place

The language used in Dusun Nanga Entibab community, especially in the workplace when interacting is more dominant using Dayak Suang Ensilat language was 68 people, As for the factors that led to the use of the Dayak Suang Ensilat language, that was, because interaction of fellow Dayak Suang Ensilat people who understood each other with the Dayak Suang Ensilat language. While mixed language use between the Dayak Suang Ensilat language and Indonesian was 5 peoples used it, this happened` because the five informants whose work is as traders.

The factors of Dayak Suang Ensilat language and Indonesian are used in the workplace because people who are shopping not only people from Dusun Nanga Entibab, but also people who came from outside Dusun Nanga Entibab and did not understand the Dayak Suang Ensilat language. While those who used Indonesian when at workplace was 6 people. The reason for the 6 people used Indonesian at workplace because of their work as teachers. While those who use mixed language between Dayak Suang Ensilat language and Malay language was 1 person. So it can be concluded that the use of the Dayak Suang Ensilat language was more dominantly used because the interlocutor was also from the ethnic Dayak Suang Ensilat. So besides the family environment, the Dayak Suang Ensilat language was still used in the workplace environment.

C. At Shop / Market

The language use in the shop / market environment was more dominant using the Dayak Suang Ensilat language when interact each other. People who chose Dayak Suang Ensilat language when there were in the shop / market environment reached 57 speakers. This happened because many people were shopping in Dusun Danga Nanga Entibab. The mixed languages between Dayak Suang Ensilat Language and Indonesian language reached 11 speakers, a mixed languages between Dayak Suang Ensilat language and Malay language 9 speakers, and a mixed languages between Dayak Suang Ensilat language, Malay and Indonesian languages was 3 speakers. It can be concluded that the preservation of Dayak Suang Ensilat language occurred because of more dominant interaction by the indigenous Dayak Suang Ensilat. So it can be concluded that the Dayak Suang Ensilat language beside in the family environment is still selected and used when the community interacts at the shop / market.

D. At Worship Place (Church)

The selection of the Dayak Suang Ensilat language especially in Dayak Suang Ensilat community in a worship place (church) was more dominant using the Dayak Suang Ensilat language. This happened because of environmental factors that always used the Dayak Suang

Ensilat language when interacted or communicated so that the Dayak Suang Ensilat language was the main language when communicated in a worship place (church).

The selection of the Dayak Suang Ensilat language used in a worship place (church) reached 79 speakers and only 1 speaker used a mixed language between Dayak Suang Ensilat language and Indonesian when interacting. So it can be concluded that the Dayak Suang Ensilat language is still used even though it was not in the family environment.

E. At Traditional Ceremony

The use of language in the traditional ceremonial environment activities was more dominant using the Dayak Suang Ensilat language compared to other languages. This happened because the majority of the people used the Dayak Suang Ensilat language.

F. At Village Environment

From the sample researched were 80 samples, only 1 informant used mixed language between the Dayak Suang Ensilat language and Indonesian. In conclusion, in the church environment, the traditional ceremonial environment, and the village environment did not have different ethnicities. Therefore the more dominant Dayak Suang Ensilat language was used.

2. Influence Factor on Dayak Suang Ensilat Language Still Maintained

Based on the research results obtained, there were several factors that influence the Dayak language of Suang Ensilat, which is still maintained, namely: the speaker community loyalty to Dayak Suang Ensilat language as the main communication tool in the Dayak Suang Ensilat community in Nanga Entibab. Another reason, the Dayak Suang Ensilat language was a daily language that is always used when interacting in society and the community is comfortable with the existence of the Suang Ensilat Dayak language as a tool for communication between people.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis results that has been conducted from the preservation of the Dayak Suang Ensilat language, Dusun Nanga Entibab, Desa Nanga Dangkan, Kecamatan Silat Hulu, Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu, it can be concluded that the preservation of the Dayak Suang Ensilat language in the Dusun Nanga Entibab on the family environment is still maintained, besides it is also seen in the language use in the workplace environment, shop / market environment, youth environment, parents' environment, church environment, traditional ceremonies and environment the village used the Dayak Suang Ensilat language when communicating.

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