LANGUAGE SHIFT AND LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS OF *ALL THE PRETTY HORSES* NOVEL BY CORMAC MCCARTHY

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment as the Requirements for the Sarjana Bachelor of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities

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Surabaya, January 24th 2018

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ABSTRACT

Irana, Safna. 2019. Language Shift and Language Maintenance Used by the Main Characters of All the Pretty Horses Novel By Cormac McCharty, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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This thesis discussed about the factors caused language shift and the factors supporting to language maintenance used by the main characters of All The Pretty Horses novel. All The Pretty Horses novel became the primary data of this research but the writer just focused on the utterances of two main characters of the novel. The writer used two theories of language shift and language maintenance. The first theory is Holmes (2001) who stated that there are five factors caused language shift such as social, economic, demographic, political, and attitude and value. The second theory is Giles, Bouhis and Taylor (1977) who stated that there are three factors caused language maintenance according to such as status (social, economic, and language), demographic factor, and institutional support. The method that is used in this thesis is qualitative content analysis.

The result of discussions showed that language shift and language maintenance occurred in All The Pretty Horses Novel used by the main characters. The writer found that there were three factors caused language shift such as social factor, economic factor, and demographic factor and there were two factors supported language maintenance such as status and demographic factor. In conclusion, social factor became the significant influence on language shift and status became the significant influence on language maintenance.

Key Words : Language shift, Language maintenance, All the pretty horses.

INTISARI

Irana, Safna. 2019. Language Shift and Language Maintenance Used by the Main Characters of All the Pretty Horses Novel By Cormac McCharty, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Tesis ini membahas tentang faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan terjadinya pergeseran bahasa dan faktor-faktor yang mendukung pemertahanan bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dari novel ALL The Pretty Horses. Novel All The Pretty Horses menjadi data utama penelitian ini tapi penulis hanya berfokus pada ucapan dua karakter utama dari novel tersebut. Penulis menggunakan dua teori tentang pergeseran bahasa dan pemertahanan bahasa. Teori pertama dari Holmes (2001) yang menyatakan bahwa ada lima faktor yang menyebabkan pergeseran bahasa seperti sosial, ekonomi, demografi, politik, dan sikap serta nilai. Teori kedua dari Giles, Bourhis, Taylor (1977) yang menyatakan bahwa ada tiga faktor yang menyebabkan pemertahanan bahas seperti status (sosial, ekonomi, dan bahasa), faktor demografis, dan dukungan kelembagaan. Metode yang digunakan dalam tesis ini adalah analisi konten kualitatif.

Hasil dari diskusi menunjukkan bahwa pergeseran bahasa dan pemertahanan bahasa ditemukan di novel All The Pretty Horses yang diutarakan oleh dua karakter utama. Penulis menemukan bahwa terdapat tiga faktor yang menyebabkan pergeseran bahasa seperti faktor sosial, faktor ekonomi, dan faktor demografis dan ada dua faktor yang menyebabkan pemertahanan bahasa yaitu status dan faktor demografis. Kesimpulannya, faktor sosial menjadi pengaruh yang signifikan pada pergeseran bahasa dan status menjadi pengaruh yang signifikan pada pemertahanan bahasa.

Kata kunci: Pergeseran Bahasa, Pemertahanan Bahasa, All The Pretty Horses

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Human immigration has taken place at all times throughout human history due to a variety of reasons i.e. political, economic, or religious. When immigrants move from their country, they take their language to the host country but the lack of opportunities for using the mother tongue may lead to a shift of ability in the latter. This shift of language ability which extends over several generations, results in the phenomenon of language shift (or transfer), in which the habitual use of one language by a minority group is replaced by the habitual use of another (Buda, 2006). On the other hand, most ethnic groups believe that their language is the best medium for preserving and expressing their traditions (Spolsky, 1998:57). Despite their settlement in the new country, someimmigrants tend to preserve their native languages for a variety of social, historical, religious and psychological reasons and they work hard to keeptheir language from shift because it is considered part of their identity.

Language shift and maintenance have been a research topic within linguistics forapproximately half a century, but there is still no clear and universal definition (Knooihuizen,2006:1). Fishman (1966:424) noted that the study of language maintenance and language shift is concerned first with the relationship between change and stability in habitual language use, and second, with ongoing psychological, social or cultural processes occurring in the situations of language contact. Therefore, investigating language maintenance is often done through

theidentification of domains and situations in which the language is no longer used or isgradually replaced by another language. Thus, the term language maintenance is used to describe "a situation in which a speaker, a group of speakers, or a speech community continue to use their language in some or all spheres of life despite the pressure from the dominant or majority language" (Pauwels, 2004:719).

The notion of a language shift has been examined by many scholars, such as Fishman, 1966 and 1980; Weinreich, 1964; Mackey, 2004; Clyne, 2003, etc. Two important aspects ofthis notion have been identified. First, language shift involves "changing patterns of languageuse", i.e., a change in the distribution of languages or their varieties in different domains (Knooihuizen, 2006:6; Fishman, 1989:225). Second, language shift happened in an ethno linguistic group, and should be studied within its wide social and cultural context. although "psycholinguistic studies at the level of individual speakers are of relevance as well" (Knooihuizen, 2006:2).

Even though languages are spoken by individuals, it is in speech communities thatlanguages either survive or die (Bonvillain, 1993:113). Therefore, it is important to understandthat language shift or maintenance "occur as a result of choices made by individuals in aspeech community in accordance with their own motivations, expectations and goals whichthey may or may not share with other members" (Coulmas, 2005:168). Members ofminority communities may individually choose to shift from their language to a new one andfinally abandon the old ethnic tongue (Coulmas, 2005:168). Thus, taken

together, choices ofindividuals "make a collective impact on the future of a speech community and its language." (Coulmas, 2005:168).

Community languages can be maintained through several domains based on the speakers' choices and preferences. These language domains include home/family, friends, neighbours, community, religion, education, and the media, as suggested by Fishman (1991:258). However, some of these languages have been maintained in several domains other than the home. The language maintenance domains were found to be very significant, not just for the maintenance and activation of community languages, but also to reverse these languages in case of any unexpected shift. As argued by Holmes (2013:65), the minority language is more likely to be maintained and preserved by its speakers if it used in multiple domains.

Related to the previous studies, most of them have been done the research about language shift and language maintenance by using questionnaire and interview to collect the data. Such as Wihardja (2007) is about language shift and maintenance among Pontianak Chinese who migrated to Jakarta in order to study at Bina Nusantara University. Hussein (2012) is about language maintenance and language shift among the young Tigrinya speaking Eritrean immigrants in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Another previous study that has been done as well and has the similarity was conducted by KhrystynaHudyma (2012). This study was aimed at examining possible correlations between socio-cultural and demographic factors and Ukrainian language maintenance in the province of Saskatchewan. Sinan, Ibrahim

and Yaprak (2015) has done the research that focuses on language shift only. This study explores language shift and interregional migration among Turkey's Kurdish-origin population using census data as well as TDHS data. While Kloss (1966) has done the research that only focuses on language maintenance. He discussed the factors that cause language maintenance among ethnic groups.

All the previous studies above did not use movie or novel as the object of the research. Thus the writer chooses a novel as the primary source of this present study to make it dissimilar with previous study. The writer chooses *All The Pretty Horse* novel by Cormac McCarthy for this present study. *All the pretty horses*, the first novel in Cormac McCarthy's "Border Trilogy", centers on Jhon Grady Cole, a 16-year-old cowboyto choose his way of life but too young to realize this choice in the face of familial and institutional resistance. When Jhon's mother sells the family ranch, Jhon and his best friend, Lacey Rawlins, leave for Mexico. Along the way they cross paths with even younger character Blevins, a meeting that will dramatically alter each of the boys' lives in different ways.

The writer combines two theories in analyzing the object in this present study. The firs theory is from Holmes (2001:58-62) about language shift and its factors. The factors that cause language shift such as, (a) Social factor; (b) Economic factor; (c) Political factor; (d) Demographic factor; (e) Attitude and value. About what factor leads to language shift, Holmes (2008:60) explained that there is no single factor of language shift that can stand alone. It means that one factor has relation with the other factor.

The second theory, Giles, Bourhis and Taylor (1977:307) is used by the writer to support language maintenance theory. The factors that helpto maintain the local language such as, (a) Status; (b) Demographic factor; (c) Institutional support.

By the conclusion, the writer justfocuses on language shift by its factors and language maintenance by its factors used by two main charactersthat set out for mexico. They left their country to get a better job and new experience. Although they left their country, they still use their local language. Thus, it can give the best analysis about the factors that cause language shift and language maintenance found in *All The Pretty Horses* novel.

1.2Problems of the Study

- a. Do language shift and language maintenance occur among the main characters of *All The Pretty Horses* novel?
- b. Why do the main characters shift their language?
- c. Why do the main characters still maintain their local language?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

- a. To know that the main characters of *All The Pretty Horses* Novelshift and maintain their language
- b. To explain the factors that influence them to shift their language
- c. To explainthe factors are involved in the maintenance oftheir local language

1.4 Significance of the Study

In this present study, the writer expects to achieve some theoretically and practically significances either for the writer or the readers. Theoritically, the readers can enrich or add wider knowledge relating tolanguage shift and language maintenance along with the factors of both of them. In addition, the writer expects that the readers will also aware about the factors that can shift alanguage in the communication and the efforts how to maintain the local language. Practically, the writer hopes that the readers can have a better understanding in analyzing a novelby using language shift and language maintenance.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The writer combines two topics in this present of study. language shift and its factors that combines with language maintenance and its factors. The first topic is language shift which has some factors caused language shift such as sosial factor, economic factor, political factor, demographic factor, and attitude and value (Holmes, 2001:58-62). The second topic is language maintenance which has the factors helping to maintain the local language such as status (social, economic, and language), demographic factor, and institutional support (Giles, Bouhir, and Taylor, 1977:307). The writer just focuses on the two main characters who leave their country to Mexico.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Language is what the members of a particular society speak (Wardaugh, 2006:1).

Language Shiftgenerally refers to the process, by which one language displaces another in the linguistic repertoire of a community (Holmes, 2001:49).

Language Maintenance is the preservation of the use of a language by a speech community under conditions where there is a possibility of shift to another language (Ferguson, 1981:530).

All the Pretty Horses is a novel by American author Cormac McCarthy published by Alfred A. Knopf in 1992. Its romanticism (in contrast to the bleakness of McCarthy's earlier work) brought the writer much public attention. It was a bestseller, and it won both the U.S. National Book Awardand the National Book Critics Circle Award. It is also the first of McCarthy's "Border Trilogy".(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_the_Pretty_Horses_(novel))

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Language Shift

Language shift is a part of sociolinguistics. Holmes said "language shift is shifting the one language to another language, that the one language is not used again or language shift is a shift or displaces of one minority language mother tongue to language of a wider society" (1992:56). Language shift occurs because the choice made by individuals, most importantly in the domestic domain, in accordance with their own motivation, expectation, and goal that they may or may not share with other members of their community (Coulmas, 2005:168).

According to Trudgill (2002:138), a phenomenon which leads to the loss of language varieties, is language shift. Language shift is a process by which a community more or less gradually abandons its original language and via an intermediate stage of bilingualism, adopts another. While Jendra (2010:140) indicated language shift as a form of full amount language change. The concept refers to a situation where a speech community bgins to use a new language entirely, or in other words, discontinues the use of their former language for their communication needs. "When language shift occurs, it is usually shift towards the language of dominant powerful group. A dominant group has little incentive to adopt the language of a minority" (Holmes, 2008:57). "language shift" can be defined as a process in which "the habitual use of one language is being replaced by the habitual use of another" in "bilingual towns, villages, or neighborhoods" (Gal, 1979:1).

2.1.2. Factors in Language Shift

The five factors that support the language shift according to Janet Holmes (2001:58-62) are;

a. Social factor

The minority person shift to another language that is used by dominant people in a wider society, but the main reason is because the people are influenced by dominant language in certain city.

Example: The students from Indonesia study to America, everyday they hear English language in the school, mall, watching TV, act. So, they have been influenced by dominant language.

b. Economic factor

The community of minority goup has an important reason for learning the second language. They usually want to reach the highest carrier in their job.

Example: Someone studies English language, the reason is getting abetter job. Because in this era English language is the International language so they can be easy to get a better job and get a batter financial.

c. Political factor

The economic factor usually followed by political factor. It is the way that is used by the people of minority group to achieve something they want.

Example: Someone learns English language because they want to have a good position in a foreign company. If they can speak English, they will be in a good position easily.

d. Demographic factor

It means the people of minority group in a big country will shift their language faster than the people in a small country, because people in big country receive so much influence from political centers, while people in small country are usually isolated from the centers of political power and they fell that they do not need to find their need outside their groups.

e. Attitude and value

It is generally maintained longer when the language is seen as an important symbol of ethnic identity. Positive attitudes support efforts to use the minority language in a variety of domains, and this help people resist the pressure from the majority group. It means that his attitude towards the language must be good automatically if somebody gives a high value to his language.

About what factors lead to language shift, Holmes (2008:60) explained that the most obvious factor is that the community sees an important reason for learning the second language, and the reasons are often economic, but they may also be political. However, there is no single factor of language shift that can stand alone. It means that one factor has relation with the other factor.

In addition Mesthrie, Swann, Deumert and Leep (2009) stated that cause of shift are generally multiple and interrelated. In their book, Kloss (1966:249) has pointed out that many of the factors may even cut both ways. Thus, none of the following factors on their own can be used to predict the ability of a language to survive:

1. Absence or presence of higher education in the dominated language

- Relatively large or relatively small numbers of speakers of the dominated language
- Greater similarity or greater dissimilarity between groups speaking the dominant and dominated languages respectively
- 4. Positive or hostile attitudes of dominant group to the minority

2.2. Language Maintenance

Language maintenance is concerned with the retention of the minority language by its speakers when it is in a constant contact with the majority language. Language maintenance is defined by Baker (2011:72) as: "relative language stability in the number and distribution of its speakers, its proficient usage by children and adults, and its retention in specific domains (e.g., home, school, religion)". According to Benrabah (2004:59), language maintenance is the continuous use of the mother tongue, regardless of the cultural pressures from a more prestigious or politically more dominant language. Language maintenance is needed to face the threat of a language shift.

Fishman (1966:426), Fasold (1984:213), and Holmes (2001:86) say that language maintenance is the effort of someone to keep using his or her vernacular language in some situations so that his or her language ability will not decrease or be lost. For example: in the case of Grady's language shift, Grady still maintains his vernacular language by using it with his best friend. This makes him still able to use the language.

2.1. Factors of Language Maintenance

Giles, Bourhis and Taylor (1977:307) have constructed a model to systemize the main factors operating. They propose a combination of three main factors.

1. Status

- Economic status is a prominent factor in nerly all studies in language maintenance, where group of minority language speaker have relatively low economic status, there is a strong tendency to shift towards majority language.
- Social status is very closely linked with economic status and it is probably equally with respect to language maintenance. A group social status which here refers to the group esteem depends largely upon its economic status.
- Language status and social status are closely related in the sense that the letter influences the former. The self ascribed language status will be low especially when the minority speak a dialect of the language in question. Thus languages with low status are in danger of becoming asolescent where this will happen also depends on the status of competing language which will often be the majority language.

2. Demographic factor

They concern the number of member of a linguistic minority group and their social distribution. The absolute number of speakers of a certain language become important when it decreases.

3. Institutional support

It refers to the extent to which the language of monority group is represented in the various institutions of a nation or community. Maintenance is supported when the minority language is used in various institutions of the government, church, cultural organization, etc.

They called these three factors as ethnolinguistic vitality. According to Giles, the vitality of an ethnolinguistic group likely to behave as distinctive and collective entity in inter group situation. In simple words, ethnolinguistic vitality is a group's ability to maintain and protect its existence in time as a collective entity with a distintive identity and language.

While Jendra (2010:144) stated that there are several factors which explain why language maintenance takes place. The factors include the following:

1. Larger numbers of speakers

The group with more speakers has better possibility to maintain their language.

2. Concentration of living

The minority group is able to maintain the language when they live together with the same ethnic and language.

3. Identity and pride of culture

When the speakers of the minority language consider and believe that their language is their cultural identity, the speakers are also have faith and pride of their language.

4. Better economic condition

Immigrant with a good economic condition may believe that their fortune is also due to the language they use.

2.3. All The Pretty Horses

The novel tells of Jhon Grady Cole, a 16-year-old who grew up on his grandfather's ranch in San Angelo, Texas. The boy was raised for a significant part of his youth, perhaps 15 of his 16 years, by a family of Mexican origin who worked on the ranch; he is a native speaker of Spanish and English. The story begins in 1949, soon after the death of Jhon Grady's grandfather when Grady learns the ranch is to be sold. Faced with prospect of moving into town, Grady instead chooses to leave and persuades his best friend, Lacey Rawlins, to accompany him. Traveling by horseback, the pair travel southward into Mexico, where they hope to find work as cowboys.

All The Pretty Horses is a novel by American author Cormac McCarthy published by Alfred A. Knopf in 1992. Its romanticism (in contrast to the bleakness of McCarthy's earlier work) brought the writer much public attention. It was a bestseller, and it won both U.S. National Book Award and the National Book Critics Circle Award. It also the first of McCarthy's "Border Trilogy".

2.4. Previous Study

The writer presents three previous studies to compare the different perspective and founding with this present study. The first previous study came from Irma Diani (2011) by the title *Serawai Language Shift And Maintenance In Bengkulu Malay Hegemony In The City Of Bengkulu*. This paper talks about Serawai language shift and maintenance in Bengkulu. Often, when two speakers

of communication from two different communities, will tend to use other language that can bridge the language difference. The language is Bengkulu Malay. Bengkulu Malay language used by all the tribes who lived and live in the city of Bengkulu, both newcomers Javanese, Batak, Sundanese, Chinese, Padang, Pasmah and the local indigenous tribes such as Serawai, Rejang, Lembak, and Bengkulu Malay. Language shift occurs in some domains such as religious, educational, family, neighborhood, and workplace. Factors that contribute to the shift are economic, social, political, and demographic. Several maintenance efforts should be taken include the need for government policies in education and culture.

The second one came from Dewi Wiharja (2007) by the title Language Shift and Maintenance of Pontianak Chinese: A Case Study of Fifty Bina Nusantara Students. The researchers took 50 Pontianak Chinese students of Bina Nusantara University as the samples and give Questionnaire to them and the result is most of the students shifting their language because of the migration factor and the minority/ uncommon language factor like Hakka and Tio Ciu (Chinese dialect). The result is known that language shift was really happened to the Pontianak Chinese who migrate to Jakarta to study in Binus University. Furthermore this research found that when they still live in Pontianak 74% (37 out of 50 respondents) were still using Tio Ciu as their main language. However after migration to Jakarta 100% (50 out of 50 respondents) shift their vernacular language to Indonesian. Then bilingual and multilingual also contribute the language shift between the respondents who already use Indonesian in a few domains when they still live in Pontianak. Although they shift their vernacular

language, they also still maintain their mother tongue language by returning back to their hometown and reading text in vernacular language, most of the respondents with 78% or 38 respondents realize that their vernacular language have been their unique tradition, cultures, and heritage which must still be preserved.

The third came from Sara Najem Abdullah AL.Rahal (2014) by the title Language Maintenance and Language Shift among the Turkmen of Baghdad: A Sociolinguistic Study. This study aimed at investigating the language situation among the Turkmen in Baghdad. The study attempted to explore the domains of use of the Turkmen language and Arabic, their attitudes towards their ethnic language and Arabic, and the factors that led them to either maintain or lose their ethnic language. The researcher selected a sample that consisted of (100) subjects from the Turkmen of Baghdad covering different age, gender and educational background. The instruments of the study were a community profile, open-ended interviews and a sociolinguistic questionnaire.

Results showed that the Turkmen of Baghdad have maintained their ethnic language over the years despite the presence of the majority and the official language Arabic. They used their ethnic language in different domains especially at home and among their family members. Also, they used both languages (their ethnic language and Arabic) in different social domains such as neighborhood, place of work, schools, media and other public places. They have displayed positive attitudes towards their ethnic language and Arabic alike. The results also

revealed that social, cultural and political factors played a significant role in maintaining their ethnic language in Baghdad.

The fourth came from Devan Jagodic (2011) by the title *Between Language Maintenance and Language Shift: The Slovenian Community in Italy Today and Tomorrow.* It focuses on the processes of language maintenance and shift among the Slovenian community in north-eastern Italy, from both the present and future perspective. The first offers a quantitative analysis of the linguistic behavior of the Slovenian community members. The second study explores the challenges that the Slovenian community must face in order to encourage the use of minority language among non-Slovenian speakers. The data obtained by a series of in dept interviews with representatives of Slovenian political, cultural and economic organization in Italy, the study aims to identify some possible strategies for the spread and promotion of the Slovenian among the wider society.

The last came from Yesim Sevinc (2016) by the title Language maintenance and shift under pressure: Three generations of the Turkish immigrant community in the Netherlands. This study explores theprocess of language maintenance and shift across three generations of Turkishimmigrants in the Netherlands. It compares three generations of Turkish-Dutchbilingualsbyexaminingageandplaceoflanguagelearning, selfratedlanguageproficiency, and language choices in six domains (home, school, work, friends, media and leisure time activities, and cognitive activities). Findings suggest that following the typical patternof language shift described by Mario Saltarelli and Susan Gonzo 1977, language history, selfin

ratedlanguageproficiencyandcurrentlanguagepractices of third-generation children differ from those of first- and second-generation bilinguals. Consequently, possible language shift among third-generation bilingualscauses socioemotional pressure about maintaining the Turkish language, triggering intergenerational tensions in Turkish immigrant families. The findings evidence that the Turkish immigrant community in theNetherlands may no longer be as linguistically homogeneous as once observed. The dissolution of homogeneity can be a sign of social change in which maintainingthe Turkish language has become a challenge, whereas speaking Dutchis a necessity of life in the Netherlands.

Since all those previous studies used observation in collecting the data such as interviews and questionaire, the writer of this present took a conclusion by creating a new research which would be different with others. By considering a Novel as the data without covering different age, gender and educational background. The previous studies focused on language shift and language maintenance was not detailed analyzed while in this present of study, language shift and language maintenance would be detailed analyzed. It would be dissimiliar with previous studies above. The writer chooses All The Pretty Horses as the novel which was just focused on two main characters of the novel while others needed 50 until 100 respondents in their research to make a valid data. All The Pretty Horses Novel can be analyzed by using language shift and language maintenance theory. The novel contains two languages because the characters left their country and moved to another country to get a better job. Thus this novel is capable enough to be the primary source of this present of study.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research design which is appropriate to this study is qualitative content analysis, since the source of the data in this analysis is in from of the text of *All The Pretty Horses* novel. Neuman (1997:272-273) lists content analysis as a key non-reactive research methodology (i.e. non-intrusive) and describes it as: "A technique for gathering and analysing the content of text. The 'content' refers to words, meanings, pictures, symbols, ideas, themes, or any message that can be communicated. The 'text' is anything written, visual, or spoken that serves as a medium for communication".

The qualitative descriptive also may be suitable to this research for analyzing *All The Pretty Horses* novel by using language shift and language maintenance theory. Lincoln (2000:3) claims that qualitative research involves an interpretive and naturalistic approach: "This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or to interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them". Qualitative descriptive studies are the least "theoretical" of all of the qualitative approaches to research. In addition, qualitative descriptive studies are the least encumbered studies, compared to other qualitative approaches, by a pre-existing theoretical or philosophical commitment (Lambert, 2012:255). Qualitative approach is the theory that is derived from textual data so it can be relevant in doing this research. In this case, the researcher shows the factors that cause the main characters using

language shift in *All The Pretty Horses* novel and the factors that help the main characters to maitain their local language. Furthermore, this approach can help the writer to reveal the research problems with the supporting theories.

3.2 Data Collection

a. Data and Data Source

The data of this study were taken from the McCarthy's novel, *All The Pretty Horses*. *All The Pretty Horses* was published by Alfred A. Knopf in 1992. It tells of young Jhon Grady Cole, the last of a long line of Texas ranchers. Across the border Mexico beckons-beautiful and desolate, rugged and cruelly civilized. With two companions, he sets off on an idyllic, sometimes comic adventure, to a place where dreams are paid for in blood. The data were the words, sentences, utterances, or expressions produced by two main characters. Those words or expressions were related with language shift and language maintenance uttered by those two main characters. As Subroto (1992:7) stated that the source data of qualitative research appears in the form of discourse, sentences, clauses, phrases or words.

b. Instrument

A research instrument is the facilities or tools used by the writer to collect the data to accomplish the research objective. In this present study, the writer used the human as the instrument of the research. The central instrument was the writer herself because the writer is actively at collecting and analyzing the data from *All The Pretty Horses* novel, especially the utterances of the main characters of *All The Pretty Horses* novel. It relates with Felik's (2009:106) argument that

you as a researcher are the main instrument of collecting the data and of recognition.

c. Techniques of Data Collections

The steps of data collections are arranged as below:

1. Reading the novel

The beginning of this research was started by reading *All The Pretty Horses* novel from the beginning untill the end of the novel. The writer just focused on the utterances of Grady and Rawlins who want to leave their country "Texas". The writer took not of their language that they used when they left their country and their language when they communicated with other people in Mexico. So that the writer could find language shift and language maintenance used by those characters.

2. Underlying the data

After reading the novel, the writer tried to find and collect the data (the words, sentences, utterances, or expressions) uttered by Grady and Rawlins in *All The Pretty Horses* novel. When all the data have been collected, the writer underlined the data in the form of words, sentences, utterances, or expressions that used by the two main characters in *All The Pretty Horses* novel as follow:

Picture 3.1 Underlying the data

When she came back they ate in the diningroom again, the two of them at opposite ends of the long walnut table while Luisa made the service. She carried out the last of the dishes and turned at the door.

Algo mas, senora?

No, Luisa. Gracias.

Buenas noches, senora.

Buenas noches.

The door closed. The clock ticked. He looked up.

Why couldn't you lease me the ranch?

Lease you the ranch.

Yes.

I thought I said I didnt want to discuss it.

Relating to the data above, it shows that the underlying data are the collection from all the data that the writer is looking for. It can be the data of shifting language and it can be the data of maintaining language.

3.3Techniques of Data Analysis

After the data have been collected, the researcher started to analyze the data as following steps:

1. Identification

The writer identified the data (the utterences of the two main characters) based on the theory of Holmes to cunduct the analysis about language shift. He states that language shift generally refers to the process, by which one language displaces another in the linguistic repertoire. The writer will also identified the data (the utterences of the two main characters) based on Ferguson's theory about language maintenance. He states that language maintenance is the preservation of the use of a language by a speech community under conditions where there is a possibility of shift to another language.

Table 3.1 Identifying the data

Page/Line	The Data	Language Shift	Language Maintenance
75/1-4	Que vale? He said They shrugged. Es mucho trabajo, he said. Bastante.		V
74/12-14	You goin to ask em about my horse? Said Belvins. Jhon Gradhy chewed thoughtfully. Well, he said. If it's here they ought to be able to figure out it belongs to us.	V	
	You think they'd steal it?		

2. Classifying the data

The writer classified the data to make them easy to be analyzed.

There were two groups of classification. The first group was the data of the shifting language and the second group was the data of language maintenance.

Table 3.2 Classifying the data of language shift

Daga/		Factors							
Page/ Line	The Data	Social	Econo	Politic	Demog	Attitude			
Line		Social	mic	al	raphic	& value			
36/10-	- Tiene algo que	V			V				
21	tomar? said John								
	Grady.								
	- Si, said the girl.								
	- What is that? said								
	Rawlins.								
	- Sidron, said the								
	girl.								
	- Jhon Grady								
	looked at her.								

-	Habla ingles? he
	said.
_	Oh no, she said.
-	What is it? said
	Rawlins.
-	Cider.
_	He looked into
	the jar. Let's have
	em, he said. Give
	us three.
-	Mande?
-	Three,saidRawlin
	s. Tres. He held
	up three fingers.
36/31	She looked at $\sqrt{}$
34	Jhon Grady.
37/1 -	Cuanto, said Jhon
	Grady.
-	Para todo?
4	Si.
-	Uno cincuenta.

Table 3.3 Cassifying the data of language maintenance

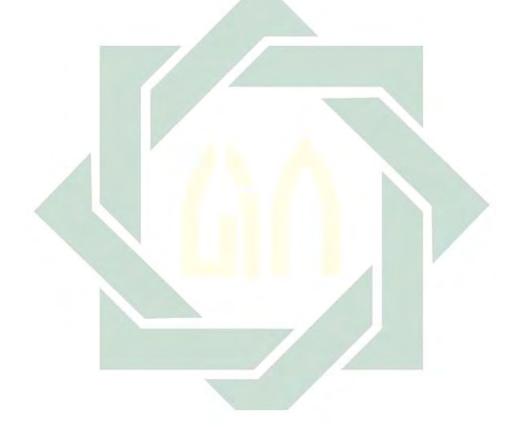
					Factors	
Page/	TI D	Status				
Line	The Data	e	S	L	Demograp	Institutional
		c	0	an	hic	support
		0	c	g		
36/10-	- Tiene algo que					
21	tomar? said John					
	Grady.					
	- Si, said the girl.					
	- What is that? said					
	Rawlins.					
	- Sidron, said the girl.					
	- Jhon Grady looked					
	at her.					
	- Habla ingles? he said.					
	- Oh no, she said.					
	- What is it? said					
	Rawlins.					

	C: 1					
-	Cider.					
	He looked into the					
	jar. Let's have em,					
	he said. Give us					
	three.					
	Mande?					
	Three, said Rawlins.					
	Tres. He held up					
	three fingers.					
37/15-	Rawlins nodded. He					
			V			
23	held the glass to the					
	light and rolled the					
	cider around and					
	looked at it. youn					
	think this here is					
	some sort of cactus					
	juice or what?					
	I don't know, said					
4	Jhon Grady. It's got					
	a little kick to it,					
	don't it?					
	I think it does.					
	Better not let that					
	young <mark>have no</mark>					
	more.				A =	
	I've drunk whiskey,			2		
	said Blevins. This			1		
	aint nothin.		7 1			
	Rawlins shook his	1	A			
	head. Drinkin cactus	1				
	juice in old Mexico,					
	he said. What do		1			
	you reckon they're					
	sayin at home about					
	now?					
	I reckon they're					
	sayin we're gone,					
	said Jhon Grady.					

3. Describing and presenting the data

After finishing two steps above, the writer began to analyze those utterances that was produced by the two main characters of *All The*

Pretty Horsesnovel. Then, for each word or sentence of the shifting language and maintaining language, the writer tried to find the factors that makes shifting language occured and the factors that makes the language can be maintained. After that, the last step was interpreting all the data and drawing a conclusion.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

This chapter focuses on the result of analysis which had been obtained by the writer considering from the research problems. This analysis supported by some theories in previous chapter. The writer devided this findings into three points based on three research problems. The first point is for the first research problem, "Do language shift and language maintenance occur among the main characters of *All The Pretty Horses* novel?." The second point is for the second research problem, "Why do the main characters shift their language?." The last point is for the third research problem "Why do the main characters still maintain their local language?." The data has been collected before from the utterences of the two main characters of *All The Pretty Horses* novel by Cormac McCarthy (1992).

4.1. 1 Language Shift and Language Maintenance used by the characters

In this point, the writer presents the finding of the first research question about "Do language shift and language maintenance occur in the two main characters of All The Pretty Horses novel?". According to Holmes (1992:56), Language shift is shifting the one language to another language, that the one language is not used again or language shift is a shift or displaces of one minority language mother tongue to language of a wider. It means that a minority language shift to a wider language. That phenomena found among the main characters of *All The Pretty Horse* novel. The writer found that language shift and language

maintenance occur among them. They are from Texas which language is English. They left their country and set out for Mexico which language is Spanish. Relating to this research, there are several data describing the occurence of language shift and language maintenance. The explanations are described in these following data:

Datum 1

Tiene algo que tomar? said John Grady. (Do you have something to drink?)

<u>Si</u>, said the girl. She moved to take up her station behind the jars and lifted away the lid. The three riders stood at the counter and looked. (Yes)

What is that? said Rawlins.

Sidron, said the girl.

John Grady looked at her. Habla ingles? he said. (Do you speak English?)

Oh no, she said.

What is it? said Rawlins.

Cider.

He looked into the jar. Let's have em. he said, Give us three,

Mande? (How many?)

Three, said Rawlins. Tres. He held up three fingers.

P/L:36/10-21

Situation: Grady and Rawlins are in a Mexican store. They are doing the conversation with the girl who is a Mexican.

Based on the data above, it shows that there are some underlying sentences present Spanish and English language that occur in that conversation. Grady and Rawlins were in Mexico after leaving their country (Texas). They were looking for a cafe after doing a long trip to have a drink. They found a store and Grady asked the girl by using Spanish, "Tiene algo que tomar?" means that "Do you

have something to drink?". In that utterences, Grady used Spanish means that he shift his language from English to Spanish. He did it because he was talking with the girl who is the owner of the Mexican store. If he spoke English, of course the conversation between them can not be understood because she can not speak and understand English.

In the data above also shows that there are still English used by Grady and Rawlins. "What is that? said Rawlins". He still used English because he can not speak Spanish. While Grady also used English to make his friend understand about what she said. When his friend asked about what kind of drink it is, the girl answered Sidron (Spanish). He did not understand and asked Grady what it is. Grady said Cider (English) than he understand what she meant. So in that data above proved that language shift and language maintenance occur in their communication used by the characters. The data below showed that language shift and language maintenance occurred.

Datum 2

Both of them horses were sold in Mexico, said John Grady. One and Two. What he's got up yonder is a big yeguada of mares out of the old Traveler-Ronda line of horses of Sheeran's.

What else? said Rawlins.

That's it.

Let's go talk to the man.

THEY STOOD in the kitchen with their hats in their hands and the gerente sat at the table and studied them.

Amansadores, he said. (Horse-breakers)

Si. (Yes)

Ambos, he said. (Both)

Si. Ambos. (Yes)

P/L:76/11-20

30

Situation: Grady, Rawlins and Blevins were in a house where they found a job.

The data above shows that maintaining language occurs in that conversation between Grady and Rawlins. Although they were in Mexico, they still maintained their language (English). As in that conversation, Grady said that "Both of them horses were sold in Mexico". Rawlins answered that "What else?". It shows that maintaining language occur between them.

The data also shows that shifting language is happened in that conversation between Grady and the man. The man is Don Hector who is the owner of the hecienda, or ranch where Grady and Rawlins find work. The man said, "Amansadores" which means horse-breakers. Grady answered, "Si" which means yes. Grady shift his language because he talked to the man who is a Mexican man. Another conversation below showed the occurrence of language shift and language maintenance.

Datum 3

Have you ridden him? he said.

But of course.

I'd like to ride him. Con su permiso. (With your permission)

The hacendado nodded. Yes, he said. Of course,

He came out of the stall and shut the door and they stood looking at the stallion.

Le gusta? said the hacendado. (Did you try it?)

John Grady nodded. That's a hell of a horse, he said. P/L:93/6-12

Situation: Grady is in a ranch with Don Hector who is the owner of the ranch.

Both maintaining language and shifting language are happened in that conversation between Grady and Don Hector. He said to Grady, "Have you ridden him?" and Grady answered, "But of course. I'd like to ride him." It shows that Grady still maintained his local language (English) when the man talked to her with English. In that case, Don Hector is a Mexican but he can speak English, of course Grady replaid him with English. But in that conversation Grady combain between English and Spanish which shows that he shift his language from English to Spanish. Grady answered, "But of course. I'd like to ride him. Con su permiso." Which means with your permission. The hacendado said, "Le gusta?" which means "did you try it?". Grady answered, "That's the hell of a horse". He answered by using English when the hacendado asked him with Spanish. He used English because he knows that the hacendado will understand what he said althought he used English. The data below also portrayed the occurrence of language shift and language maintenance.

Datum 4

John Grady turned. He looked past Rawlins. An old man sat quietly against the wall watching them.

De que crimen queda acusado el joven? he said. (What crime is the young man accused of?)

The man blinked. Asesinato, he said. (Murder)

El ha matado un hombre? (Did he kill a man?)

The man blinked again. He held up three fingers.

What did he say? said Rawlins.

John Grady didnt answer.

What did he say? I know what the son of a bitch said.

He said he's killed three men.

P/L:114-8-16

Situation: Jhon Grady and Rawlins went to the town (Encantada) where they found and rescued Blevin's horse

The data above shows that language shift and language maintenance occur. Grady asked the old man who is a Mexican by using Spanish, "de que crimen queda acusado el joven?" which means "what crime is the young man accused of?". Beside Grady still maintains his language when he talked with his friend (Rawlins). As in the data above, Rawlins asked him, "what did he say? I know what the son of a bitch said". Grady replaid, "he said he's killed three man". Another data below showed that language shift and language maintenance also occurred.

Datum 5

Quisiera hablar con el senor Perez, said John Grady. (I would like to speak with Mr. Perez)

Con respecto de que? (About what?)

Con respecto de mi cuate. (About my twin)

(Come on, in)

He shut the door. John Grady waited. After a while the door opened again. Posale, said the chamberlain.

John Grady stepped into the room. Perez's man shut the door and then stood against it. Perez sat at his table

How is the condition of your friend? he said.

That's what I come to ask you.

Perez smiled.

Sit down. Please.

Is he alive?

Sit down, linsist,

P/L:138/4-13

Situation: Jhon Grady met Perez who is the wealthy and powerful prisoner

The underlined sentences above showed that language shift and language maintenance occurred. Grady spoke to the camberlain in Spanish. He wanted to meet Perez who offers to help them get out of the prison with the help of his political connections. After he met Perez, he talked in English. They talked each other by using English.

4.1.2 Factors Contributing to Language Shift

To answer the second research problem, the writer used Holmes' theory about the factors that support the occurrence of language shift. He stated there are five factors that support the occurrence of language shift: social, economic, political, demographic and attitude and value (2001:58-62). The obtained data are classified in five factors according to the theory above.

4.1.2.1 Social Factor

Social factor influences someone to do language shift. The minority person to shift to other particular language that is used by dominant people, but the main reason is because the people are influenced by dominant language in certain city. The present study focused on the influence of social factor causing language shift found in *All The Pretty Horses* novel. The data below could show the influence of social factor causing language shift.

Mas cafe? she said. More coffee?

Si por favor. Yes, please.

She brought the coffee. Hace mucho frio, she said. It's very cold

Bastante. Indeed

P/L: 14/13-16

The underlined utterances above showed that shifting language occurred. Jhon Grady shifted his language from English to Spanish. In that situation, Grady who is from Texas spoke to Mexican girl who is a waitress in that café. The girl asked him in Spanish, "Mas café?". It means "More coffee?". He replied her in Spanish, "Si". It means "Yes". He shifted his language because he knew that he is in Mexican café and the girl cannot speak English. To make a good communication with the waitress so he shifted his language from English to Spanish. They spoke each other in Spanish and they made a good communication. The shifting language showed that social factor influenced language shift in that situation.

Rawlins took off his hat and pressed his forearm against his forehead and put the hat back on. He looked at John Grady. She got anything to drink?

Tiene algo que tomar? said John Grady. Do you have something to drink?

<u>Si</u>, said the girl. She moved to take up her station behind the jars and lifted away the lid. The three riders stood at the counter and looked.

What is that? said Rawlins.

Sidron, said the girl. Cider

John Grady looked at her. Habla ingles? he said. Do you speak English?

Oh no, she said.

What is it? said Rawlins.

Cider.

He looked into the jar. Let's have em, he said. Give us three.

Mande? How many?

Three, said Rawlins. Tres. He held up three fingers.

P/L: 36/10-21

The red underlined utterances showed that shifting language occurred in that communication. Shifting language occurred when Grady and Rawlins went to a store to get some drink. Grady asked the girl who is a Mexican and the owner of the store in Spanish. He asked, "Tiene algo que tomar?". It means "Do you have something to drink?". She replied in Spanish, "Si". It means "Yes". In that situation showed that Grady shifted his language from English to Spanish. When Rawlins asked him, "What is it?". He replied in English, "Cider". He knew that Rawlins cannot speak Spanish and he did not know Spanish at all. When he spoke with the girl, he used Spanish to communicate with her. It showed that language shift occurred because of the influence of social factor. The conversation below also showed the occurrence of language shift caused by social factor.

Es su hermano, el rubio? Is this your brother? (Jimmy Blevins)

P/L: 56/8-17

He meant Blevins. John Grady shook his head. No, he said.

Quien es? said the man. Who is he?

He looked across the clearing. The cook had given Blevins some lard and he sat rubbing it into his sunburned legs.

Un muchacho, no mas, he said. A man, no more.

Algvin parentesco? Some kin?

No.

Un amigo, A friend

John Grady drew on the cigarette and tapped the ash against the heel of his boot. Nada, he said. Nothing

The underlined utterances above showed that shifting language occurred. Shifting language occurred when Grady and friends rode at noon into a waxcamp that made by the Mexicans. In that camp there were some Mexican workers who toke a rest and ate together. Grady and friends had dinner and they communicated each other. One of the Mexican workers asked Grady, "Es su hermano, el rubio?". It means "Is this your brother?". Grady replied, "No". The Mexican worker asked him again, "Quien es?". It means "Who is he?". He replaid in Spanish, "Un muchacho, no mas". It means "A man, no more". The communication still continued and they communicated each other in Spanish. It showed that shifting language occurred from English to Spanish that was done by Grady when he had communication with the Mexican worker at that time. It proven that social factor

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influenced the occurance of language shift. Another data below also showed that social factor caused Grady to do language shift.

Datum 9

Digame, he said. Cual es lo peon Que soy pobre o que soy americano?

Tell me Which worse: that I'm poor or I'm American?

The vaquero shook his head. Una Have de oro abre cualquier puerta, he said. A gold key opens any door

He looked at the boy. He tipped the ash from the end of the cigarette and he said that the boy wished, to know his thought. Wished perhaps his advice. But that no one could advise him.

<u>Tienes razon</u>, said John Grady. He looked at the vaquero. He said that when she returned he intended to speak to her with the greatest seriousness. He said that he intended to know her heart. You're right

The vaquero looked at him. He looked toward the house. He seemed puzzled and he said that she was here. That she was here now.

Como? What?

Si. Ella esta aqui. Desde aver. Yes. She's here. since yesterday

P/L: 106-107/38-(1-9)

The underlined utterences above were in Spanish language. It showed that language shift occurred in the conversation. It happened between Grady and a cowboy. The conversation happened when Antonio who was a cowboy and worked on Don Hector's ranch and Grady sat in the shade of the ramada off the kitchen. They discussed about the horses and another things. Then Grady asked, "Digame. Cual es lo peon Que soy pobre o que soy Americano?". It means "Tell me. Which is worse: I am poor or I am American?". Antonio replied, "Una have de oro abre cualquier puerta". It means "A gold key opens any door". And Grady percieve, "Tienes razon". It means "You are right". They made a good communication there. It happaned because Grady shifted his language from English to Spanish. If he did not shifted his language, he will not have a good

communication with Antonio. Antonio did not understand English so Grady have to shift his language. it proved that sosial factor influenced the occurance of language shift. The data below showed that the occurrence of language shift caused by social factor.

Datum 10

Quien es? he said. Who?

The man swung the light at his feet and ordered him to get his boots and clothes. He stood and got his trousers and pulled them on and sat and pulled on his boots and reached and got his shirt.

Vamonos, said the man. Let's go

He stood and buttoned his shirt.

Donde estan sus armas? the man said. Where are your weapons?

No tengo armas. I don't have any weapons

He spoke to the man behind him and two men came forward and began to look through his things. They dumped out the wooden coffeebox on the floor and kicked through his clothes and his shaving things and they turned the mattress over in the floor. They were dressed in greasy and blackened khaki uniforms and they smelled of sweat and woodsmoke.

Donde esta su caballo? Where are your horse?

En el segundo puesto. In the second stall

Vimonos, vamonos. Let's go, let's go

P/L: 109/1-12

The underlined utterences above showed that language shift occurred in the communication. The communication happened when there were two men in uniform burst into Grady's bunk with guns and force him out into the saddleroom. Grady asked, "Quin es?". It means "Who?". The men replied, "Vamonos". It means "Let's go". The conversation above were in Spanish because the two men who forced Grady out into the seddleroom were Mexican men. It made Grady had to shift his language from English to Spanish to make the understood what he

said. It proved that social factor influenced the occurance of language shift in a cummunication. Another data below also showed that language shift occurred because of social factor.

Datum 11

John Grady looked at the guards. They motioned the girls over and looked at the cigarettes and nodded and the girls approached the bench and handed the cigarettes to the prisoners together with several wooden matches.

Muy amable, said John Grady. Muchas gracias. Very kind. Thank you very much.

They lit the cigarettes off one match and John Grady put the other matches in his pocket and looked at the girls. They smiled shyly.

Son americanos ustedes? they said. Are you Americans?

Si. Yes

Son ladrones? Are you thieves?

Si. Ladrones muy famosos. Bandoleros. Yes. Very famous thieves. Bandoleros

They sucked in their breath. Que precioso, they said. But the guards called to them and waved them away.

How glorious

P/L: 112/4-14

The underlined utterences above showed that language shift occurred in the conversation between Grady and the girls who became the server for the prisoners. The communication happened when the girls gave the cigarettes to the prisoners one by one with several wooden matches. After Grady received the cigarettes, he saaid, "Muy amable". It means "Very kind" and said, "Muchas gracias". It means "Thank you so much". From that case, the conversation happened between Grady and the girls. To make a good communication, he shifted his language from English to Spanish. He knew that they were Mexican

girl and they will not understand English. Because of shifting language, the communication can ru well. It proved that the influence of social factor caused language shift. The data below also showed the occurrence of shifting language caused by social factor.

Datum 12

Quisiera hablar con el senor Perez, said John Grady. I would like to speak with Mr. Perez

Con respecto de que? What about?

Con respecto de mi cuate. About my twin

He shut the door. John Grady waited. After a while the door opened again. Posale, said the chamberlain.

P/L: 138/4-6

The data above showed that language shift occurred in the conversation between Grady and the guards. The communication happened when Grady wanted to meet Mr. Perez and he spoke to the guards, "Quisiera hablar con el senor Perez". It means "I would like to speak with Mr. Peres". The guard answered, "Con respect de gue?". It means "What about?". He replied, "Con respect de mi cuate". It means "About my twin". The guard let him in and met Mr. Perez. The communication showed that Grady shifted his language from English to Spanish to communicate with the guard who was a Mexican man. To have a communication, he had to use the language of Mexican so that he could make a good communication with the guard without any misunderstanding. It

proved that the influence of social factor caused language shift. The data below also showed the process of shifting language caused by social factor.

Datum 13

Ven conmigo, said the man. Esta bien. Come with me. It's fine

No me moleste. Don't disturb me

The dark tiers of the prison walls ran forever down the deep cyanic sky. A dog had begun to bark.

El padrote quiere ayudarle. The padrote Perez wants to help you

Mande? How?

The man stood before him. Ven conmigo, he said. Come with me

P/L: 146/1-6

The underlined data showed that language shift occurred in the communication between Grady and a man. The communication happened when the man who was Perez's man overtook him and spoke to him. The man said, "Ven conmigo. Esta bien". It means "Come with me. It's fine". Grady answered, "No me moleste". It means "Don't disturb me". The man said, "El padrote quiere ayudarle". It means "The padrote Perez wants to help you". Grady answered, "Mande?". It means "How?". In the conversation showed that Grady shifted his language from English to Spanish because he knew that he was in Mexican and all the people spoke in Spanish. So he might not use English to speak with the Mexican man. If he used English, he would not have a good communication with the Mexican man. If he used Spanish to speak with the Mexican man, he would have a good communication. It proved that the influence of sosial factor caused

language shift. Another conversation below also showed the process of shifting language caused by social factor.

Datum 14

He approached and stood. He looked at once uncomfortable and menacing. He gestured with the tray. John Grady eased himself onto his side and pushed himself up. Sweat stood on his forehead. He was wearing some sort of rough cotton gown and he'd bled through it and the blood had dried.

Dame el refresco, he said. Nada mas. Give me a drink

Nada mas? Nothing more?

No.

The demandadero handed him the glass of orangewater and he took it and sat holding it. He looked at the little stone block room. Overhead was a single lightbulb in a wire cage.

La luz, por favor, he said. The light, please

P/L: 147/3-11

The underlined utterances obove showed that there were any Spanish language used by Grady. The conversation happenend between Grady and a servant. It started when he asked some drink, "Dame el refresco. Nada mas". It means "Give me a drink. Nothing more". The servant answered, "Nada mas?". It means "Nothing more?". The conversation showed that Grady has shifted his language from English to Spanish when he talked to the servant who was a Mexican girl. He shifted his language because he knew that he was in Mexico where the people use Spanish as their language. So he shifted his language when he talked to the servant to make her understand what he said. It proved that the influence of sosial factor caused language shift. The data below still showed the occurrence of shifting language caused by social factor.

De donde viene? they said. Where do you come from?

De Teias, From Texas

<u>Tejas</u>, they said. <u>Y donde va?</u> Where are you going?

He drew on his cigarette. He looked at their faces. One of them older than the rest nodded at his cheap new clothes.

Elva a ver a su novia, he said. He's going to see his bride

They looked at him earnestly and he nodded and said that it was true.

P/L: 158/28-34

The conversation above showed that Grady shifted his language from English to Spanish. The communication happened when he was in the truck with the five farmworkers. One of the farmworkers gave him cigarettes and he thanked to him then the communication started. The man asked him, "Do donde viene?". It means "Where do you come from?". He answered, "De Tejas". It means "From Texas". The man asked, "Y donde va?". It means "Where are you going?". The other man said, "Elva a ver a su novia". It means "He is going to see his bride". The communication was done in Spanish. They made a good communication. If he did not shift his language, he would not have a good communication with them. It proved that social factor influenced the cause of language shift. Another data below showed the process of shifting language.

Quien esta en la casa? said John Grady. Who is in the house?

La dama. The lady

Yel senor Rocha? And senor Rocha?

En Mexico, In Mexico

John Grady nodded.

Se fue el y la hija a Mexico. Por avion. He made an airplane motion with one hand. He and his daughter went to by plane Cuando regresa? When do they return?

Quien sabe? Who knows?

They smoked.

Tus cosas quedan aqui. Your things are still here

Si?

Si, Tu pistola. Todas tus cosas. Y las de tu compadre. Yes. your pistol. All your things and those of your friend Gracias. Thank you

P/L: 160/5-17

The underlined utterances showed that Grady shifted his language from English to Spanish. The conversation happened when he arrived at the Don Hector's ranch. He started a communication with Antonio who was a cowboy at the ranch. He asked to Antonio, "Quien esta en la casa?". It means "Who is in the house?". Antonio Answered, "La dama". It means "The lady". He asked, "Y el senor Rocha?". It means "And senor Rocha?". Antonio answered, "En Mexico". It means "In Mexico". The conversation still continued and used Spanish to make a good communication with Antonio. He has shifted his language because he spoke to Antonio who was a Mexican man. So he had to use Spanish when he wanted to talk with Antonio. It proved that social factor influenced the cause of language shift. The data below also showed the occurrence of language shift.

Puedes esperar aqui, she said. Se levantara pronto, you can wait here. She rises soon

He waited. Carlos came in and put his knives in the sink and went out again. At seven oclock she went out with the breakfast tray and when she returned she told him that he was invited to come to the house at ten that evening, that the senorita would see him then. He rose to go.

Quisiera un caballo, he said. I need a horse

Caballo. Horse

Si. For el dia. no mas. Yes. for the day, no more

Momentito, she said. one moment

When she returned she nodded. Tienes tu caballo. Esperate un momento. Sientate.

You'll have your horse. Wait a moment. Sit down

He waited while she fixed him a lunch and wrapped it in a paper and tied it with string and handed it to him.

Gracias, he said. Thank you

De nada, You're welcome

P/L: 161/17-28

The underlined utterances above showed that there were language shift occurred. It occured between Grady and Alfonsa who was Don Hector's nephew. The communication happened when he wanted a horse to be used for a day. He said, "Quisiera un caballo". It means "I need a horse". She answered, "Caballo". It means "Horse". He said, "Si. For el dia, no mas". It means "Yes. For the day, no more". She said, "Momentito". It means "One moment. Tienes tu caballo. Esperate un momento. Sientate". It means "One moment. You will have your horse. Wait a moment. Sit down". He answered, "Gracias". It means "Thank you". The conversation was done in Spanish. It means that Grady shifted his language from English to Spanish when he communicate with her. Because she spoke Spanish, so he shifted his language to make a good communication with

her. It proved that the influence of social factor caused the occurance of language shift. The conversation below also showed the occurrence of language shift.

Datum 18

He washed at the spigot in the corral and put on his other shirt and wiped the dust from his boots and walked up to the bunkhouse. It was already dark. The vaqueros had finished their meal and were sitting out under the ramada smoking.

Buenas noches, he said, Good night

Eres tu, Juan? Is that you, Juan?

Claro. Of course

There was a moment of silence. Then someone said: Estas bienvenido aqui, you're welcome here

Gracias, he said. Thank you

P/L: 162/40-44

The underlined utterances above showed that Grady shifted his language from English to Spanish. The conversation happened after he washed at the spigot in the corral and he said, "Buenas noches". It means "Good night" to the other worker who worked at the ranch. The man asked, "Eres tu, Juan?". It means "Is that you, Jhon?". He answered, "Claro". It means "Of course". And someone said, "Estas bienvenido aqui". It means "You are welcome here". He said, "Gracias". It means "Thank you". It showed that shifting languahge occurred between Grady and the workers. He knew that all the people there spoke Spanish, so he talked to them in Spanish to make them understood what he said. It proved that social factor influenced the cause of language shift. Another data below also showed the process of language shift.

He waited and knocked again. When Maria opened the door to let him in he knew that Carlos had just left the room. She looked at the clock on the wall over the sink.

Ya comiste? she said. Have you eaten?

No

Sientate. Hay tiempo. Sit. There is time

He sat at the table and she made a plate for him of roast mutton with adobada sauce and put it to warm in the oven and in a few minutes brought it to him with a cup of coffee. She finished washing the dishes at the sink and a little before ten she dried her hands on her apron and went out. When she came back she stood in the door. He rose.

Esta en la sala, she said. She is in the parlour

Gracias. Thank you

P/L: 163/11-21

The underlined utterances above showed that language shift occurred. The conversation happened between Grady and Maria who cooks at Don Hector's ranch. She asked him, "Ya comiste?". It means "Have you eaten?". He answered, "No". She said, "Sientate. Hay tiempo". It means "Sit. There is time". After she gave him the meal then she said, "Esta en la sala". It means "She is in the parlour". He said, "Gracias". The conversation was done very well in Spanish. He has shifted his language to communicate with her. It proved that social factor influence the cause of language shift. The data below still showed the process of language shift.

He pulled himself up and took out the keys from his pocket and using the rifle to steady himself he hobbled over and bent and took hold of the captain's wrists and unmanacled them. The captain looked down at his wrists. They were discolored and raw from the cuffs and he sat rubbing them gently. John Grady stood over him

Take off your shirt, he said. I'm goin to pull that shoulder.

Mande? said the captain. Send?

Quitese su camisa. Take off your shirt

The captain shook his head and held his arm against him like a child.

Dont sull up on me. I aint askin, I'm tellin.

Como? What?

No tiene otra salida. There is no another way

P/L: 192/27-37

The underlined utterances above showed that language shift occurred. It occurred between Grady and the captain. The conversation started when they took a rest in a big tree and they found any water in a tank. When Grady tried to speak English, the captain did not understand what he said. So he shifted his language from English to Spanish. Grady said, "Quitese su camisa". It means "Take off your shirt". The captain did what he ordered and he speak again in English but the captain could not understand. So he shifted his language again to make the captain understood what he said. In the communication showed that Grady shifted his language from English to Spanish because he knew that the captain could not understand English. To make a good communication with the captain, he shifted his language. It proved that social factor influenced the cause of language shift. Language shift also occurred in the data below.

Deme las llaves, he said. Give me the keys

He reached into his pocket and took out the keys and handed them up. He and one of the other men walked over to where the captain sat chained to the saddle at the far side of the fire. The third man stood by him. They freed the captain and the one carrying the rifle came back.

Cuales de los caballos son suyos? he said. Which horse are yours?

Todos son mios. All are mine

The man studied his eyes in the firelight. He walked back to the others and they talked. When they came past with the captain the captain's hands were cuffed behind him. The man carrying the rifle levered the action open and when he saw that the gun was empty stood it against a rock. He looked at John Grady.

Donde esta su serape? he said. Where is your blanket?

No tengo. I don't have one

The man loosed the blanket from his own shoulders and swung it in a slow veronica and handed it to him. Then he turned and they passed on out of the firelight to where their horses were standing in the dark with other companions, other horses.

Quienes son ustedes? he called. Who are you?

The man who'd given him his scrape turned at the outer edge of the light and touched the brim of his hat. Hombres del pais, he said. Then all went on. The man of the country

P/L: 194/13-29

The underlined utterances above showed that language shift occurred between Grady and three men came to him. One of the three men said, "Deme las llaves". It means "Give the keys". Then he asked, "Cuales de los caballos son suyos?". It means "Which horse are yours?". Grady answered, "Todos son mios". It means "All are mine". The conversation between them still continued. In the conversation showed that Grady have shifted his language from English to Spanish because one of the three men started the conversation in Spanish. So he had to shift his language and respond it in Spanish to make a good communication with the three man who were a Mexican. It proved that social factor influenced the cause of language shift. The last data below showed the occurrence of language shift caused by social factor.

John Grady moved behind the charro and put the gunbarrel in his ribs. Respondele, he said.

Luis, said the charro.

Luis?

Si.

Quien mas? Who else?

Raul. El capitan.

The man stood uncertainly. John Grady stepped behind the captain. Tenemos un preso, he said.

Tenemos un preso, called the captain. We have a prisoner

Un ladron, whispered John Grady. A thief

Un ladron.

Tenemos que ver un caballo. We have come to see horse

Tenemos que ver un caballo, said the captain.

Cual caballo? Which horse?

El caballo americano. The American horse

P/L: 184/1-14

The underlined utterances above showed that language shifted occurred between Grady, the captain and the charro who was a citizen of Encantada. The conversation happened when Grady and the captain arrived at the place where Grady's horse was there. When the charro asked, "Quien esta?". It means "Who's there?". Grady told the captain to respond him. After they entered to the charro's room, Grady said that they had a prisoner. The captain said, "Tenemos un preso". It means "We have a prisoner". Grady whispered, "Un ladron". It means "A thief". The captain said what Grady whispered to him. In the conversation showed that Grady shifted his language from English to Spanish to communicate with the captain and the charro. It proved that social factor influenced the cause of language shift.

4.1.2.2 Economic Factor

Another factor that influences someone to do language shift is economic factor. Someone who wants a good job sees the importance of learning a new language which will make it easier to get a job. Obtaining work becomes the cause of someone to do language shift faster. The data below show how language shift occurred in *All The Pretty Horse* novel based on the main character's utterances.

Datum 23

THEY STOOD in the kitchen with their hats in their hands and the gerente sat at the table and studied them.

Amansadores, he said. Horse-breakers.

Si. Yes

Ambos, he said. Both

Si. Ambos. Yes, both.

He leaned back. He drummed his fingers on the metal tabletop.

Hay dieciseis caballos en el potrero, said John Grady. Podemos amansarlos en cuatro dias.

There're 16 horses in the stall We can tame the in four days

P/L: 76/16-22

The underlined untterances above showed that Spanish was used in the conversation between Grady and the manager. The manager is a Mexican man and he is the manager of the ranch where Grady and Rawlins got a job. The conversation happened when Grady started his job at that ranch. The manager asked him in Spanish, "Amansadores". It means "Horse-breakers". He replied, "Si". Grady relied in Spanish because he knew that he is in Mexico and he spoke

with a Mexican man. The conversation run very well between them because Grady as A Texas shifted his language from English to Spanish. In the conversation above they talked about the hourses that will be tamed in four days. It proven that language shift happened because of the influence of economic factor where it happened at the ranch he worked. The data below also showed that language shift occurred because of economic factor.

Datum 24

The hacendado placed the tin on the table between them and took a silver lighter from his pocket and lit the boy's cigarette and then his own.

Gracias. Thank you

The man blew a thin stream of smoke slowly downtable and smiled.

Bueno, he said. We can speak english. Good

Como le convenga, said John Grady. As you like

Armando tells me that you understand horses.

I've been around em some.

P/L: 83/15-23

The underlined utterances above showed that there were any Spanish language occurred between Grady and Don Hector. It means that Grady shifted his language from English to Spanish. The communication happened when Don Hector as the owner of the ranch where Grady worked invited him to talk each other. He gave Grady a cigarette and he said, "Gracias". It means "Thank you". Then Don Hector said, "Bueno". It means "Good". But he used English after that to continue their conversation. Grady said, "Como le converge". It means "As you like". He received what Don Hector wanted to make a communication in English.

The communication still continued but in English. Looking to the underlined utterances above, there had been any Spanish occurred in the conversation. It occurred between Grady and Don Hector as the owner of the ranch. It proven that Economic factor influenced the occurrence of language shift. Another data below showed the occurrence of language shift caused by economic factor.

Datum 25

Quiero comprar una trucha, he said. I would like to buy a knife

They nodded. The one named Faustino spoke.

Cuanto dinero tienes? How much money do you have?

Cuarenta v cinco pesos, 45 pesos

They sat for a long time. The dark indian face ruminating. Reflective. As if the complexities of this piece of business dragged after it every sort of consequence. Faustino shaped his mouth to speak. Bueno, he said.

Damelo. Good. Give it to me

P/L: 143/1-7

The underlined data above showed that language shift occurred from English to Spanish between Grady and a man who was a prisoner also. The communication happened when Grady wanted to buy a knife to the man. He said, "Quiero comprar una trucha". It means "I would like to buy a knife". The man asked, "Cuanto dinero tienes?". It means "How much money do you have?". Grady answered, "Cuarenta y cinco pesos". It means "45 pesos". The conversation was done in Spanish. It means Grady shifted his language from English to Spanish because the man that he talked to was a Mexican. To make a good communication with the man, so he had to shifted his language. The

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communication was happened when Grady wanted to buy a knife to a man who sold a knife although he was a prisoner as like Grady. He wanted to get money so he sold it quitely to other prisoners who needed it. From the data showed that economic factor influenced the cause of language shift.

4.1.2.3 Demographic Factor

Demographic factor plays the role in the occurrence of language shift. When there is someone or community of speaker moving to a country whose language is different from theirs, there is a willingness to shift to the new language. The data below shows how demographic factor influence *All The Pretty Horses* novel's character in doing language shift.

Datum 26

Mas cafe? she said. More coffee?

Si por favor. Yes, please.

She brought the coffee. Hace mucho frio, she said. It's very cold

Bastante. Indeed P/L: 14/13-16

The underlined utterances above showed that shifting language occurred. Jhon Grady shifted his language from English to Spanish. In that situation, Grady who is from Texas spoke to Mexican girl who is a waitress in that café. The girl asked him in Spanish, "Mas café?". It means "More coffee?". He replied her in Spanish, "Si". He shifted his language because he knew that he is in Mexican café and the girl cannot speak English. To make a good communication with the

waitress so he shifted his language from English to Spanish. Grady as the new comer from Texas shifted his language to Spanish because he knew that he was in Mexico whose citizen spoke Spanish. They spoke each other in Spanish and they made a good communication. The shifting language showed that demographic factor influenced language shift in that situation. Another data below showed that language shift occurred because of demographic factor.

Datum 27

Es su hermano, el rubio? Is this your brother? (Jimmy Blevins)

P/L: 56/8-17

He meant Blevins. John Grady shook his head. No, he said.

Quien es? said the man. Who is he?

He looked across the clearing. The cook had given Blevins some lard and he sat rubbing it into his sunburned legs.

Un muchacho, no mas, he said. A man, no more.

Alavin parentesco? Some kin?

No.

Un amigo, A friend

John Grady drew on the cigarette and tapped the ash against the heel of his boot. Nada, he said. Nothing

The underlined utterances above showed that shifting language occurred. Shifting language occurred when Grady and friends rode at noon into a waxcamp that made by the Mexicans. In that camp there were some Mexican workers who toke a rest and ate together. Grady and friends were having dinner there and they communicate each other after they did their dinner. One of the Mexican workers asked Grady, "Es su hermano, el rubio?". It means "Is this your brother?". Grady

replied, "No". But the Mexican worker asked him again, "Quien es?". It means "Who is he?". He replaid in Spanish, "Un muchacho, no mas". It means "A man, no more". The communication still continued and they communicate each other in Spanish. It showed that shifting language occurred from English to Spanish that was done by Grady when he had communication with the Mexican worker at that time. Grady as the new comer shifted his language to Spanish because all the people in that country spoke Spanish. It proven that demographic factor influenced the occurance of language shift. The data below also showed the occurrence of language shift.

Datum 28

Ven conmigo, said the man. Esta bien. Come with me. It's fine

No me moleste. Don't disturb me

The dark tiers of the prison walls ran forever down the deep cyanic sky. A dog had begun to bark.

El padrote quiere ayudarle. The padrote Perez wants to help you

Mande? How?

The man stood before him. Ven conmigo, he said. Come with me

P/L: 146/1-6

The underlined data showed that language shift occurred in the communication between Grady and a man. The communication happened when the man who was Perez's man overtook him and spoke to him. The man said, "Ven conmigo. Esta bien". It means "Come with me. It's fine". Grady answered, "No me moleste". It means "Don't disturb me". The man said, "El padrote quiere

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ayudarle". It means "The padrote Perez wants to help you". Grady answered,

"Mande?". It means "How?". In the conversation showed that Grady shifted his

language from English to Spanish because he was a new comer from Texas and he

knew that he came to Mexico and all the people spoke in Spanish. So he might not

use English to speak with the Mexican man. If he used English, he would not have

a good communication with the Mexican man. But if he used Spanish to speak

with the Mexican man, he would have a good communication. It proved that the

influence of demographic factor caused language shift. Another data below also

showed the process of language shift caused by demographic factor.

Datum 29

He waited and knocked again. When Maria opened the door to let him in he knew that Carlos had just left the room. She looked at the clock on the wall over the sink.

Ya comiste? she said. Have you eaten?

No.

Sientate, Hay tiempo. Sit. There is time

He sat at the table and she made a plate for him of roast mutton with adobada sauce and put it to warm in the oven and in a few minutes brought it to him with a cup of coffee. She finished washing the dishes at the sink and a little before ten she dried her hands on her apron and went out. When she came back she stood in the door. He rose.

Esta en la sala, she said. She is in the parlour

Gracias. Thank you

P/L: 163/11-21

The underlined utterances above showed that language shift occurred. The conversation happened between Grady and Maria who cooks at Don Hector's

ranch. She asked him, "Ya comiste?". It means "Have you eaten?". He answered, "No". She said, "Sientate. Hay tiempo". It means "Sit. There is time". After she gave him the meal then she said, "Esta en la sala". It means "She is in the parlour". He said, "Gracias". The conversation was done very well in Spanish. He has shifted his language to communicate with her. He knew that he came from Texas to Mexico which was the people there spoke Spanish. So he had to followed the language of their country where he stayed. It proved that demographic factor influence the cause of language shift.

4.1.3 Factors contributing to language maintenance

To answer the third research question, the writer used the theory of Giles, Bourhis and Taylor (1997:307). They stated that there is a combination of three main factors in language maintenance. Such as: status (economic, social and language), demographic factor and institutional support. The obtained data below will show how the language maintenance occurred in *All The Pretty Horse* novel.

4.1.3.1 Status

4.1.3.1.1 Economic Status

Economic status is a prominent factor in nearly all studies in language maintenance, where group of minority language speaker have relatively low economic status, there is a strong tendency to shift towards majority language.

They worked two days in the holdingpens branding and earmarking and castrating and dehorning and inoculating. On the third day the vaqueros brought a small herd of wild three year old colts down from the mesa and penned them and in the evening Rawlins and John Grady walked out to look them over. They were bunched against the fence at the far side of the enclosure and they were a mixed lot, roans and duns and bays and a few paints and they were of varied size and conformation. John Grady opened the gate and he and Rawlins walked in and he closed it behind them. The horrified animals began to climb over one another and to break up and move along the fence in both directions.

That's as spooky a bunch of horses as I ever saw, said Rawlins.

They dont know what we are.

Dont know what we are?

I dont think so. I dont think they've ever seen a man afoot.

Rawlins leaned and spat.

You see anything there you'd have?

There's horses there.

P/L: 73/19-32

The underlined utterances above showed that language maintenance occurred between Grady and Rawlins. It happened at the place where they worked. The conversation began when they walked out to look at a bunch of horses. They did the communication in English although they were in Mexico where they worked. It means that language maintenance occurred among them. They still maintained their local language in the condition they worked together. The conversation was done in English because two of them were from Texas and they came to Mexico to get a job. It means that both of them were in the same economic status. It proved that economic status influenced them in maintaining their local language. Another data below showed that language maintenance occurred because of economic status.

They stood looking at the horses. The horses shifted and stood, gray shapes in the gray morning. Stacked on the ground outside the gate were coils of every kind of rope, cotton and manilla and plaited rawhide and maguey and ixtle down to lengths of old woven hair mecates and handplaited piecings of bindertwine. Stacked against the fence were the sixteen rope hackamores they'd spent the evening tying in the bunkhouse.

This bunch has done been culled once up on the mesa, aint it?

'd say so.

What do they want with the mares?

They ride em down here.

Well, said Rawlins. I can see why they're hard on a horse. Puttin up with them bitches.

He shook his head and stuffed the last of the tortilla in his jaw and wiped his hands on his trousers and undid the wire and opened the gate.

P/L: 77/4-15

The underlined utterances above showed that language maintenance occurred in the conversation between Grady and Rawlins. The conversation started when they were at the place they worked. They stood looking at the horses. They talked about the horses that they looked at. They made a communication in English which means that they still maintained their local language although they worked in Mexico. Both of them had the same purpose to come to Mexico to get a job. It means that they were still in the same economic status. It proved that economic status influenced them to do language maintenance. The data below also showed the occurrence of language shift caused by economic status.

When they went down to the bunkhouse for dinner the vaqueros seemed to treat them with a certain deference but whether it was the deference accorded the accomplished or that accorded to mental defectives they were unsure. No one asked them their opinion of the horses or queried them as to their method. When they went back up to the trap in the afternoon there were some twenty people standing about looking at the horses—women, children, young girls and men—and all waiting for them to return.

Where the hell did they come from? said Rawlins.

I dont know.

Word gets around when the circus comes to town, dont it?

They passed nodding through the crowd and entered the trap and fastened the gate.

You picked one out? said John Grady.

Yeah. For pure crazy I nominate that bucketheaded son of a bitch standin right vonder.

The grullo?

Grullo-lookin.

The man's a judge of horseflesh.

P/L: 79/1-15

The underlined utterances above showed that language maintenance occurred in the conversation between Grady and Rawlins in the ranch where they worked. They began the conversation when they got duty to break some horses before the horses would be ridden. Grady talked to Rawlins in English although both of them were worked in Mexico which the people spoke Spanish. But they still maintained their language to talk each other even though they still worked. Both of them worked at the same ranch which means that they were in the same economic status there. It proved that economic status influenced them to do language maintenance.

4.1.3.1.2 Social Status

Social status is very closely linked with economic status and it is probably equally with respect to language maintenance. A group social status which here refers to the group esteem depends upon its economic status.

Datum 33

Rawlins nodded. He held the glass to the light and rolled the cider around and looked at it. You think this here is some sort of cactus juice or what?

Idont know, said John Grady. It's got a little kick to it, dont it?

I think it does.

Better not let that youngn have no more.

I've drunk whiskey, said Blevins. This aint nothin.

Rawlins shook his head. <u>Drinkin cactus juice in old Mexico.</u> he said. <u>What do you reckon they're sayin at home about now?</u>

I reckon they're savin we're gone, said John Grady.

P/L: 37/15-23

The conversation above was in English language. It means that there were any language maintain occurred in the conversation. It happened between Grady, Rawlins and Blevins who were from Texas and came to Mexico to get some job. It was done in Mexico which means although they were not in Texas where the people spoke English, they still use English in Mexico where the people spoke Spanish. But they still maintain their language by keep using it when they communicate each other. The conversation above happened when they arrived at Mexico and had some drink in a store. They did a chit chat and talked about the country. They were in the same social status who wanted to get a job by going to

Mexico. It proved that social status influenced them in maintaining their local language. The data below also showed the occurrence of language maintenance.

Datum 34

He came along till he was not more than a hundred yards down the road. He had on a broadbrim hat and bib overalls. He slowed the horse and looked down the bajada directly at them. Then he came on again.

It's some kid, Rawlins said.

That's a hell of a horse, said John Grady.

Aint it though.

You think he saw us?

No.

What do you want to do?

Give him a minute and then we'll just ride into the road behind him.

P/L: 27/12-20

The underlined utterances above showed that language maintenance occurred in the conversation which was done by Grady and Rawlins. They did the conversation when they took rest at the cedars in Mexico. They wanted to smoke and take a rest while waiting for someone but nobody came. After waiting for a long time they saw a rider was coming along the road. They looked each other by talking about a kid rider who will take them to Mexico. They rode into the road behind them. In that conversation, they maintained their local language (English) although they were not in Texas. They had the same status as the immigrant who wanted a job to come to Mexico. It proved that social status influenced the occurrence of language maintenance. Another data below showed that language shift occurred.

They drank the last of the coffee and ate cold tortillas with a thin stripe of bottled hotsauce down the middle.

How far down the road you think this'll get us? said Rawlins.

Laint worried, said John Grady.

Your pardner vonder looks a little misgive,

He aint got a lot of bacon to spare.

You aint neither.

P/L: 44/24-29

The underlined utterances above showed that language maintain occurred. It was done by Grady, Rawlins and Blevins. Both of them had the same purpose why they wanted to go to Mexico. The purpose was getting a job. The conversation was done when they took a rest at a barren wind gap. They drank their last coffee and ate cold tortillas. While having their drunk and food, Rawlins talked to Grady about how far they will arrive at their destination. They made a communication in English which means that they maintained their local language although they were not in Texas. It proved that social status influenced them to do language maintenance. The data below also showed the occurrence of language maintenance caused by social status.

The riders got their plates and utensils out of the saddlebags and John Grady got the little enameled pot out of the blackened cookbag and handed it to Blevins together with his old wooden-handled kitchen fork. They went to the fire and filled their plates with beans and chile and took each a couple of blackened com tortillas from a piece of sheetiron laid over the fire and walked over and sat under the willows a little apart from the workers. Blevins sat with his bare legs stretched out before him but they looked so white and exposed lying there on the ground that he seemed ashamed and he tried to tuck them up under him and to cover his knees with the tails of the borrowed shirt he wore. They ate. The workers had for the most part finished their meal and they were leaning back smoking cigarettes and belching quietly.

You goin to ask em about my horse? said Blevins.

John Grady chewed thoughtfully. Well, he said. If it's here they ought to be able to figure out it belongs to us.

You think they'd steal it?

You aint never goin to get that horse back, said Rawlins. We hit a town down here somewheres you better see if you can trade that pistol for some clothes and a bus ticket back to wherever it is you come from. If there are buses. Your buddy yonder might be willin to haul your ass all over Mexico but I damn sure aint.

laint got the pistol, said Blevins. It's with the horse.

Shit, said Rawlins.

P/L: 55/4-17

The underline utterances above showed that language maintenance occurred in the conversation. It happened between Grady, Rawlins and Blevins when they rode into their camp and they met the Mexicans who left their animal to stand while they ate their dinner. They asked the Mexicans about some food to be shared with them. The Mexican workers gave them and let them to make their food by themselves. After cooking, they ate their food together. While eating their dinner, they talked about Blevins' horse that was lost. They talked each other in English although they were in Mexico and there were some Mexican workers with them. But they kept maintaining their local language when they talked each other because they knew that they had one purpose to go to Mexico. This means that they were in the same social status. It proved that social status influenced them to do language maintenance. Another data below showed the occurrence of language maintenance.

They went up into the mountains a week later with the mozo and two of the vaqueros and after the vaqueros had turned in in their blankets he and Rawlins sat by the fire on the rim of the mesa drinking coffee. Rawlins took out his tobacco and John Grady took out cigarettes and shook the pack at him. Rawlins put his tobacco hack

Where'd you get the readyrolls?

In La Vega.

He nodded. He took a brand from the fire and lit the cigarette and John Grady leaned and lit his own.

You say she goes to school in Mexico City?

Yeah.

How old is she?

Seventeen.

Rawlins nodded. What kind of a school is it she goes to?

I dont know. It's some kind of a prep school or somethin.

P/L: 87/21-33

The underlined utterances showed that language maintenance occurred in the conversation between Grady and Rawlins. The conversation began when they went up into the mountains with the mozo and two of the vaqueros. Grady and Rawlins sat by the fire on the rim of the mesa drinking coffee. They talked about Alejandra who was Don Hector's daughter. He is the owner of the ranch where they worked at. The conversation was done in English although they were in Mexico and there were some Mexicans within them. But they still maintained their language when they talked. Both of them were in the same social status so there would not anything were able to stop them to keep maintaining their language. It proved that social status influenced them to do language maintenance. Another data below also showed that language maintenance occurred.

HE LAY AWAKE all night until the dawn. Listening to the silence in the bay. The shifting of the bedded horses. Their breathing. In the morning he walked up to the bunkhouse to take his breakfast. Rawlins stood in the door of the kitchen and studied him.

You look like you been rode hard and put up wet, he said.

They sat at the table and ate. Rawlins leaned back and fished his tobacco out of his shirtpocket.

I keep waitin for you to unload your wagon, he said. I got to go to work here in a few minutes.

Just come up to see you.

What about.

It dont have to be about somethin does it?

P/L: 107/10-17

The underline utterances above showed that language maintenance occurred in the conversation between Grady and Rawlins. The conversation began when they wanted to have breakfast. Rawlins mocked him but he did not care about what Rawlins said. He just asked Rawlins to unload the wagon to start his work soon. In the conversation above they spoke in English which means that they maintained their local language when they talked although they were in Mexico. Because they were in the same social status, they had an intention to still use their language when they had a communication. It proved that social status influenced them to do language maintenance. The data below also showed that language maintenance occurred because of social status.

Blevins twisted out of his grip and sat on the ground. The guard's face clouded. He looked toward the front of the truck where the captain stood. Blevins had wrenched off one boot and was reaching down inside it. He pulled up the black and sweaty innersole and threw it away and reached in again. The guard bent and got hold of his thin arm. He pulled Blevins up. Blevins was flailing about trying to hand something to John Grady.

Here, he hissed.

John Grady looked at him. What do I want with that? he said.

Take it, said Blevins.

He thrust into his hand a wad of dirty and crumpled peso notes and the guard jerked him around by his arm and pushed him forward. The boot had fallen to the ground.

Wait, said Blevins. Ineed to get my boot.

P/L: 128/18-28

The underlined utterances above showed that language maintenance occurred between Grady and Blevins. The conversation began when they were at the truck before Blevins was killed by the captain. They made a communication in English although the guards who were with them were Mexicans and did not understand English. They kept using English when they did the conversation. Both of them had the same social status that they came to Mexico to get a job. But Blevins had to be at jail because he had killed someone. It proved that social status influenced them to maintain their language. Another data below also showed the occurrence of language maintenance.

He ordered steaks and fried potatoes and coffee for both of them and the waiter nodded and took the menus. John Grady rose and made his way slowly to the counter and bought two packs of cigarettes and a penny box of matches each. People at their tables watched him cross the room.

Rawlins lit a cigarette and looked at him.

Why aint we dead? he said.

She paid us out.

The senora?

The aunt, Yes.

Why?

I dont know.

Is that where you got the money?

Yes. P/L: 151/14-25

The underlined utterances above showed that language maintenance occurred between Grady and Rawlins. The conversation began when they were out of the jail and came to a cafe. They had a communication there. Rawlins wondered how they could be out of the jail and asked Grady how it could be. Grady told him that he got money from Alejandra's aunt. They had the conversation in English although they were in Mexico which all the people spoke Spanish. But they still maintained their local language. They were at the same social status that they were a worker of Don Hector's ranch. It proved that social status influenced them to maintain their local language. The data below showed the occurrence of language maintenance caused by social Status.

When he came out of the shower he thought Rawlins was asleep but he wasnt. He crossed the room and turned off the light and came back and eased himself into the bed. He lay in the dark listening to the sounds in the street, the dripping of rain in the courtyard.

You ever pray? said Rawlins.

Yeah. Sometimes. I guess I got kindly out of the habit.

Rawlins was quiet for a long time. Then he said: What's the worst thing you ever done?

Idont know, I guess if I done anything real bad I'd rather not tell it. Why?

<u>I dont know. I was in the hospital cut I got to thinkin: I wouldnt be here if I wasnt supposed to be here. You ever think like that?</u>

Yeah. Sometimes.

P/L: 156/8-17

The underlined utterances above showed that language maintenance occurred between Rawlins and Grady. The conversation began when Grady thought that Rawlins was asleep but he was not. He asked Grady that he ever pray or not and he answered yeah. The conversation was done at the hotel in Mexico. They did the conversation in English although they were in Mexico. They kept maintaining their local language when they talked. They were came from the same country (Texas) and moved to Mexico to get a job. In that case they had the same social status so that they still made a communication in English to maintain their language. It proved that social status influenced them to do language maintenance.

4.1.3.2 Demographic Factor

They concern the number of member of a linguistic minority group and their social distribution. The absolute number of speakers of a certain language becomes important when it decreases.

He keeps a white coat back there on a hook. He takes it down and puts it on and ties it around his waist with a string.

John Grady nodded. He looked at the old man. The old man was watching them even if he didnt speak english.

Blevins is sick.

Yeah, I know. I think we're goin to Saltillo.

What's in Saltillo?

dont know.

P/L: 123/23-30

The underlined utterances showed that language maintenance occurred between Grady and Rawlins. The conversation began when there were the men came to them and asked them to follow the men. They were brought at the jail where Blevins was there. The conversation started when Rawlins said to Grady that Blevins was getting sick. They made a communication although there were the guards who were Mexicans watched them but they kept communicate each other in English. Both of them were the immigrant from Texas who wanted to get a job. Although they came from Texas and moved to Mexico, they still maintained their language. It showed that they had to keep maintaining their language even though most of the people there did not understand English. But their demographic still supported them to maintain their language by keep speaking English when Grady talked to Rawlins or when Rawlins talked to Grady. It proved that demographic factor influenced them to do language maintenance.

4.2 Discussion

Related to the findings above, the writer has done the analysis of language shift and language maintenance found in *All The Pretty Horse* novel by Cormac McCarthy. Those findings involve the factors contributing to language shift and language maintenance. The writer has done in interpreting and analyzing the data to the factors contributing to language shift by categorizing the data into some factors such as economic, social, demographic and attitude and value. While language maintenance, the writer also has done in interpreting and analyzing the data toward the factors contributing to language maintenance by categorizing them into some factors such as status (economic, social and language), demographic factor and institutional support.

From Holmes (1992:56) theory of language shift that shifting one language to another language, that the one language is not used again or language shift is a shift or displaces of one minority language mother tongue to language of a wider society. From Holmes (2001:86) theory states that language maintenance is the effort of someone to keep using his or her vernacular language in some situations so that his or her language ability will not decrease or be lost.

The first discussion is about the occurrence of language shift and language maintenance used by the main characters of *All The Pretty Horses* novel. The main characters are from Texas whose language is English and came to Mexico whose language is Spanish to get a job. He shifted his language from English to Spanish when he talked to the Mexicans in the place they worked. The main

characters also maintain their vernacular language that is English although they were in Mexico. He used English when they talked to his friends who are from the same country as him.

The second discussion is about the factors contributing to language shift which has been analyzed based on Holmes (2001:58-62) theory of five factors that support the language shift such as social factor, economic factor, political factor, demographic factor and attitude and value. From the findings above, the writer found 24 data showed the process of shifting language used by the main character and there are three factors that supported to the use of language shift. There are social factor, economic factor and demographic factor.

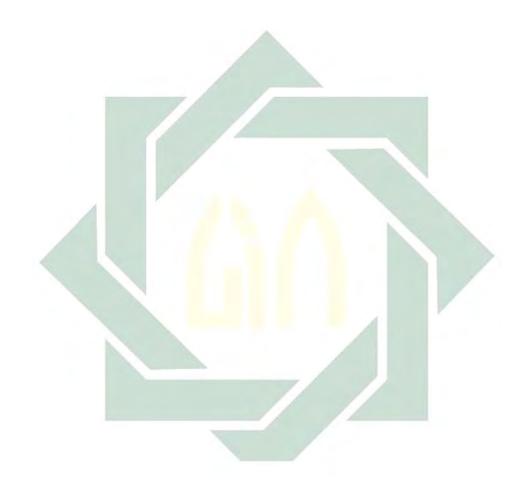
Social factor is one of the factors that influenced much because it used in order to communicate with the other society who have different mother tongue language so it made the character shifted his language. There are 17 data that is found. The process how social factor influenced the character to do language shift is on the data 6 till data 22. Economic factor influenced the occurrence of language shift when the main character did it when he worked. There are 3 data that showed the process of language shift caused by economic factor. The data can be found in data 23 till data 25. Demographic factor influenced them as the immigrant. They had to shift their language to the majority language that is used by the Mexicans. There are 4 data that shows the process of language shift caused by demographic factor. They can be found in the data 26 till data 30.

The last discussion is about the factors contributing to language maintenance. The theory of Giles, Bourhis and Taylor (1997:307) stated that there is a combination of three main factors in language maintenance. Such as: status (economic, social and language), demographic factor and institutional support. The writer found 17 data showing the occurrence of language maintenance used by the characters of *All The Pretty Horse* novel. There are three factors that cause the characters to maintain their vernacular language. There are economic status, social status and demographic factor.

Economic status influenced the characters to maintain their vernacular language in the place they worked. The process how language maintenance occurred can be seen at the data 31 till data 33. Social status has influenced much in maintaining their vernacular language to communicate with the same people who are from the same country. The process caused by social status can be seen at the data 34 till data 42. Demographic factor also influenced them in maintaining their vernacular language. There is only 1 data that can be seen in the data 43.

Based on the finding above, the writer tends to compare this present study with the previous studies. Irma Diani (2011), Dewi Wiharja (2007), Sara Najem (2014), Devan Jagodic (2011) and Yesim Sevinc (2016) use questionnaire and interviews in collecting the data. Relating to those previous studies, this present study gives new findings using novel as the primary data of the study. Moreover, it gives more valid data and findings which are found in *All The Pretty Horses* novel. This present studies success to analyze the factors contributing to language shift and maintenance showed that social values were important to maintain the

vernacular language of minority group when they shift to wider language used by a majority group in *All The Pretty Horses* novel used by the main characters.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the final section of this present study. It provides a brief explanation about the result of this present study and suggestion for another writer to explore this related study.

5.1 Conclusion

This present study observes the factors contributing to language shift and the factors supporting to language maintenance in *All The Pretty Horses* novel by Cormac McCarthy used by the main characters. In the first discussion, the writer found that language shift and language maintenance occurred in *All The Pretty Horses* novel used by the main characters. There were 5 data that showed the occurrence of language shift and language maintenance used by the main characters.

For the second discussion, the writer uses the theory of Holmes about the factors contributing to language shift. There are five factors contributing to language shift such as economic factor, social factor, political factor, demographic factor and attitude and value. The writer found 24 data which were showed that language shift occurred in the novel used by the main characters. From 5 factors that is stated by Holmes, the writer just found 3 factors contributing to language shift used by the main characters of the novel that are social factor, economic factor and demographic factor.

The third discussion observes about the factors supporting to language maintenance used by the main characters of *All The Pretty Horses* novel. The writer used the theory of Giles, Bourhis and Taylor propose a combination of three main factors supporting to language maintenance such as status (economic status, social status and language status), demographic factor and institutional support. The writer found 13 data that showed the process of language maintenance that occurred in *All The Pretty Horses* novel. From 3 factors that support language maintenance, there are only 2 factors that can be found such as status (economic status and social status) and demographic factor.

5.2 Suggestion

This present study successfully observed the factors contributing to language shift and the factors supporting to language maintenance in *All The Pretty Horses* novel. This present study only focuses on the factors contributing to language shift and language maintenance. It means that this present study combines two theories that are language shift and language maintenance. But the final results showed that this present study has proven the occurrence of language shift and language maintenance can be found in the novel. Therefore for the next researcher who wanted to do the same research as this present study, it would be interesting and different if the next researcher observes the effect of shifting language towards the structure of the language in different object of the research.

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