

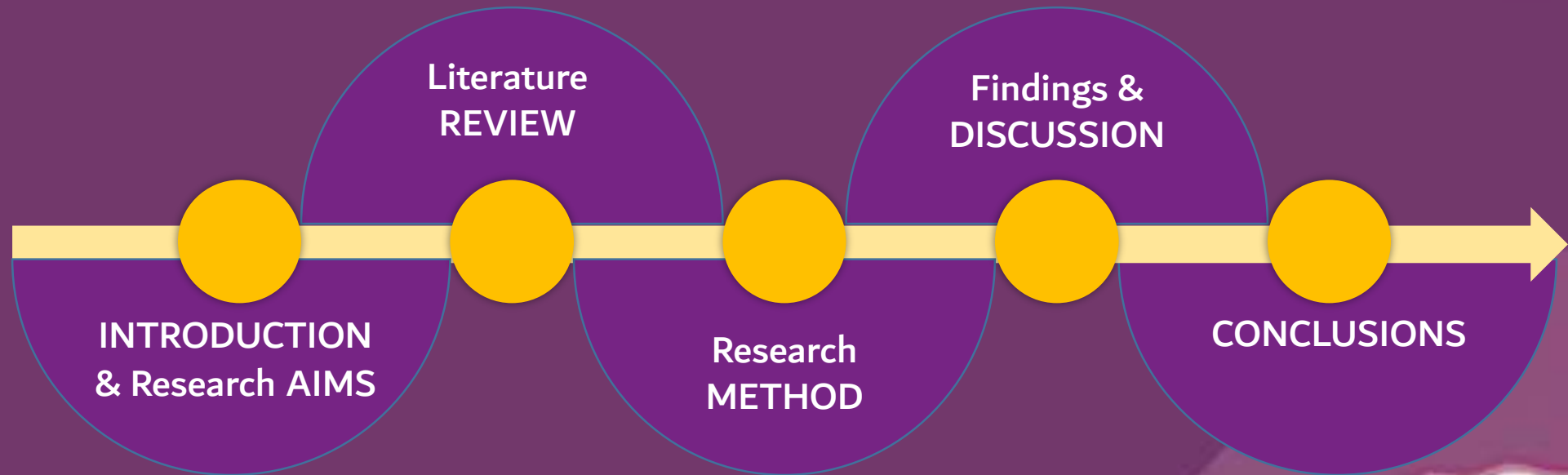
Minangnese Students' Language Choice and Language Attitude at a Public University in Northern Region of Malaysia

ABS-ICOLLITE-24208

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OUTLINE



INTRODUCTION

“If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his own language, that goes to his heart.” ~ Nelson Mandela~

Research Aims

The study aims to examine the **language choices** of the Minangnese students in seven domains, to discover **the factors** influencing their language choices, and to reveal their **language attitudes** toward their language choices



Picture source: <https://www.letter-daad.de/en/current-issue/when-multilingualism-is-the-norm/>

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Framework:

- ✓ Language choice (Fishman, 1972; Myers-Scotton, 2006; Nalliannan et al., 2019)
- ✓ Factors of language choice (Holmes, 2013; Grosjean, 1982 in Kurata, 2007)
- ✓ Language attitude (Baker, 1992)

Related Previous Studies:

1. Dewi & Setiadi's study (2018), on **language choice and attitude** showed that **English language** is **widely chosen** in class and has **positive attitudes**, viewing it as an international language with numerous career opportunities.
2. Fitriati et al.'s study (2020), on **language preference and attitude**, revealed **the dominance of Indonesian preference** as the use of local languages. However, the students have **different range attitudes positively** towards **the colloquial Indonesian, English, and local languages**.
3. Deliana et al.'s study (2017), on **language choice and attitude of the Minangkabau community residing in Medan, North Sumatra**, discovered they have **a positive attitude** towards **their own dialect**, the Minangkabau Language, but they **tend to use Bahasa Indonesia** in the family, friendship, place, and media domains.
4. Thamrin's study (2018), on **language attitude of Minangkabau people in West Sumatra**, found that the majority of them expressed **strong positive attitudes** towards **the Indonesian language**. When answering sensitive questions about the Minangkabau language, the respondents mainly chose the "uncertain" option, suggesting ambivalence towards the language. Also, the respondents **tended to express their negative opinions about Minangkabau language** indirectly by stating that Indonesian is more important, politer, and the language of the future.

RESEARCH METHOD

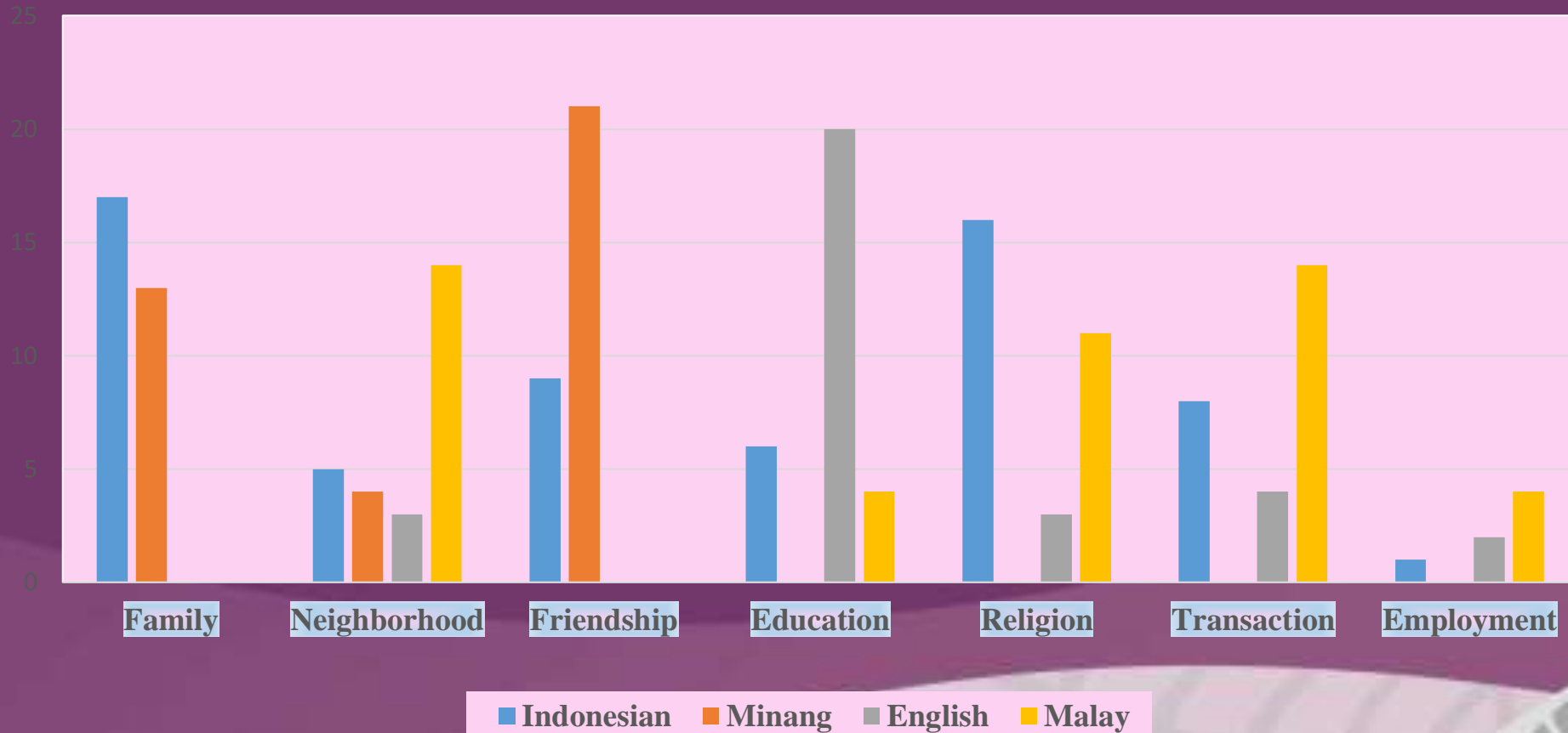


Research Design	Data Collection	Data Analysis
<p>Employing a descriptive-qualitative approach as this study aims to explore language phenomenon in a multilingual community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obtaining data through questionnaire and interviews• Having 30 Minangnese students at one of the North Malaysian public universities participating in this study.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classifying the data by using the theoretical framework about language domain from Fishman (1972), Myers-Scotton (2006), and Nalliannan et al. (2019), also supported with Holmes' (2013) and Grojean's (1982 in Kurata's, 2007) theory of language choice factors, and Likert scales of Baker (1992).• Presenting and interpreting the data which focus on important things as well as describing factors of language choice.• Interpreting the results and drawing conclusions

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

a. Language Choice in 7 Domains (Fishman, 1972; Myers-Scotton, 2006; Nalliannan et al., 2019)

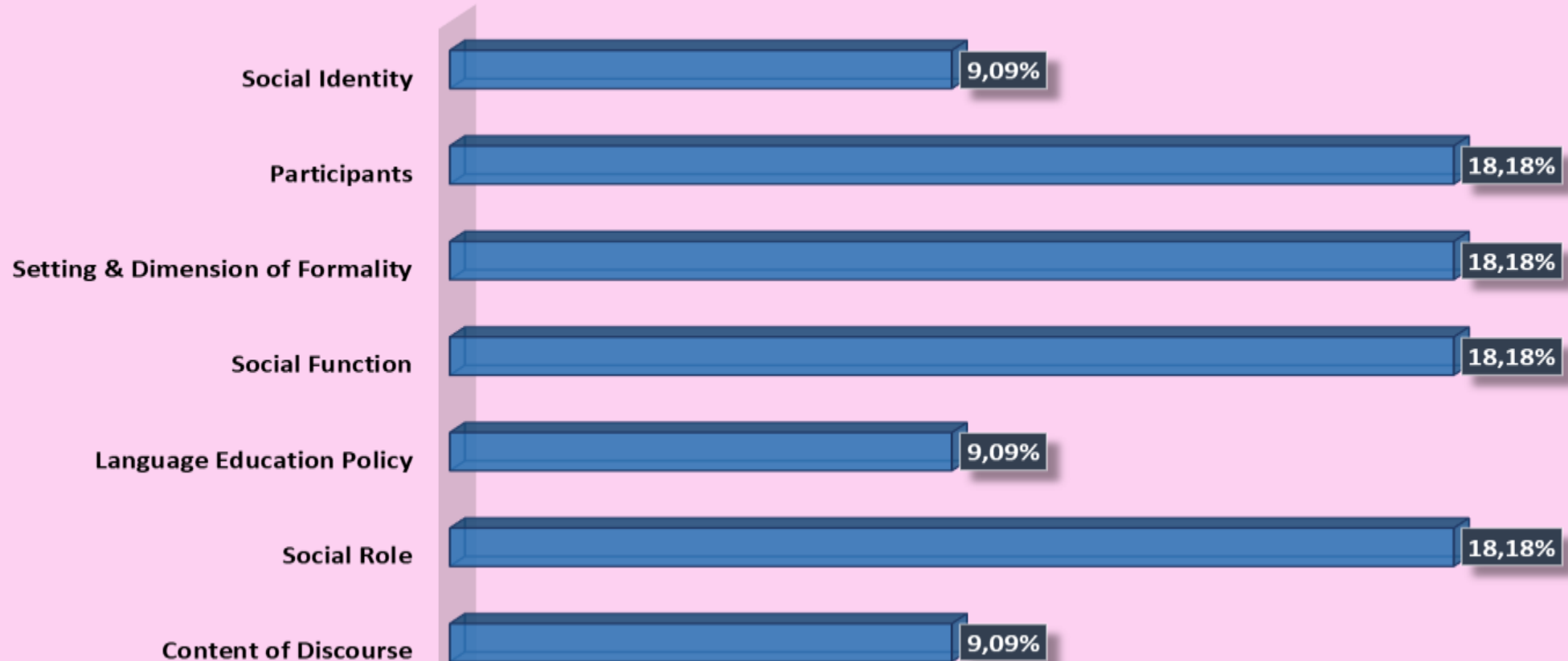
Language Choice



FINDING AND DISCUSSION cont'd

b. Factors of Language Choice (Holmes, 2013; Grosjean, 1982 in Kurata, 2007)

PERCENTAGE OF EACH FACTOR IN NUMBER OF DOMAINS



FINDING AND DISCUSSION cont'd

C. Language Attitude towards Indonesian and Minang Language (Baker, 1992)

Language	Statement	Scale				
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Indonesian	Important for daily communication	21	8	1	0	0
	Sounds friendly	22	7	1	0	0
	Should be taught as first language	18	10	2	0	0
Minang	Important for daily communication	10	9	11	0	0
	Sounds friendly	8	9	11	2	0
	Should be taught as first language	6	4	14	6	0

FINDING AND DISCUSSION cont'd

C. Language Attitude towards English and Malay Language (Baker, 1992)

Language	Statement	Scale				
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
English	Support the study	26	3	1	0	0
	Important to reach goals	22	7	1	0	0
	International communication	24	5	1	0	0
	Increase prestige	17	5	7	1	0
	Easy to learn	9	9	11	1	
Malay	Support the study	8	10	11	1	0
	International communication	7	9	10	4	0
	Increase prestige	6	6	12	6	0
	Easy to learn	14	9	7	0	0

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ **Certain languages** seem to be favored for **certain contexts**.
- ✓ **These language choices** are linked to social identity, roles, intimacy, and cultural adaptation.
- ✓ The students' **diverse range of attitudes** highlight **complex interplay** between language choice, identity, and socio-cultural factors, promoting **multilingualism**, balancing **heritage and global languages**.

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THANK YOU!

