

LANGUAGE AS AN ETHNIC DENOMINATOR IN
SOUTHERN THAILAND: A CASE STUDY OF
YALA PROVINCE

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**LANGUAGE AS AN ETHNIC DENOMINATOR IN
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YALA PROVINCE**

**BY
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Theses Submitted to the Centre for Graduate Studies, College of Law, Government and International Studies, University Utara Malaysia, in Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at UUM or other institutions

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DEDICATION

To:

My late father

Al Marhum Haj Abdul Hamid Daud

And

My beloved mother

Azizah Wea Omar

Whose pray for my successful had never stop

“May Allah Subhanahu Wat’ala always grants you His blessings”

ABSTRAK

Dalam konteks hubungan bahasa seperti yang ada di negara Thailand, bahasa ibunda kumpulan-kumpulan etnik cenderung untuk berubah, beralih, dan lenyap. Oleh itu, tujuan utama kajian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan mengapa, bagaimana dan sejauh manakah bahasa sebagai penyebut etnik telah memainkan peranan penting dalam menentukan pengekalan identiti etnik di kalangan orang-orang Melayu Islam di selatan Thailand. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan penyelidikan yang berbentuk kualitatif dan berdasarkan teori-teori etnik dan sociolinguistik, ia menggunakan cara temu bual mendalam terhadap 38 orang Melayu Islam yang tinggal di kawasan perbandaran Yala. Mereka dibahagikan kepada dua kumpulan utama iaitu golongan elit dan golongan awam. Dua faktor telah dikenal pasti mengenai aspek bahasa dan etnik. Pertama, bahasa ibunda dilihat sebagai petanda yang ada hubungkait dengan etno-budaya dan penggunaannya adalah terhad dalam konteks tertentu seperti keluarga, saudara-mara dan agama. Kedua, bahasa ibunda dipelihara bersama-sama dengan bahasa Thai dan ini menjadikan ramai orang Melayu Islam berkomunikasi dalam dwibahasa. Dalam kedua-dua kes, Bahasa ibunda dianggap sebagai nilai penting dalam menyatu dan menjadi penanda budaya bagi orang-orang Melayu tempatan. Kajian ini memenuhi keperluan untuk lebih banyak kajian terhadap menganalisis bahasa sebagai komponen penting nasionalisme dan bukan hanya sebagai alat komunikasi. Selain daripada sumbangan kepada ilmu dalam bidang yang disebutkan, faktor-faktor umum yang mempengaruhi penyelenggaraan identiti etnik akan menyediakan asas penting yang lebih saintifik untuk membuat keputusan berkaitan dengan dasar-dasar bahasa serta perancangan bahasa yang lebih efektif. Seterusnya, ini akan membenarkan pluralisme bahasa dan kewujudan bersama dan bukannya dasar-dasar asimilasi atau monolinguistik yang dilaksanakan pada masa ini di Thailand.

ABSTRACT

In the context of language contact in Thailand, ethnic minority languages are prone to change, attrition, and loss. Therefore, the general aim of this study is to explain why, how and to what extent does language as an ethnic denominator play a vital role in determining the preservation of ethnic identity among the Malay Muslims of southern Thailand. The study is based on a qualitative research approach and theories of ethnicity and sociolinguistics; it employs in-depth interviews with 38 Malay Muslims who reside in Yala; they were divided into two main groups: the elites and the public masses. Two factors have been identified regarding language and ethnicity. First, the minority language is seen as a relevant ethno-cultural marker and its usage is limited within specific contexts such as family, relatives and religion. Second, the minority language is preserved in combination with Thai, making many Malay Muslims bilingual. In both cases native language is considered as a significant unifying value and cultural marker for the group. This study serves the need for studies that analyze language as an essential component of nationalism, and not merely as a means of communication. In addition to contributing to knowledge in the mentioned areas, by examining the case of Malay Muslims, general factors that influence ethnic identity maintenance will provide a more scientific basis for decision-making related to linguistic policies and language planning that will permit linguistic pluralism and coexistence rather than assimilationist or monolinguistic policies currently in force in Thailand.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

Language is intrinsically connected with ethnic identity and it interweaves the individual's personal identity with his or her collective ethnic identity. Among the multitude of markers of group identity, like age, sex, social class and religion, language is considered essential to the maintenance of the group identity. It is generally regarded as a salient dimension of ethnicity, and as such is one of the most important articulations of ethnic identity, both at an individual and at a group level. This belief has led Lambert (Lambert, 1980) to posit that communicating in a language other than that of one's own group can lead to a sense of not belonging to the same culture as one's own ethnic-heritage group. One's sense of ethnic identity may therefore be threatened or lessened in some way; this is reflected in particular among groups that occupy low-power positions in terms of socioeconomic status when their members use the dominant group's language (Lambert, 1980; Giles, H. & Johnson, 1981). This is one of the many reasons why many ethnic groups consider the loss of their language as symbolizing the loss of their identity as a group. Wardhaugh (1983) warned that this aspect can have extreme results. For groups whose language has a profound value as a symbol of their ethnicity, or as a clear mark of ethnic identity, its loss is regarded as the loss of their most precious asset and may be followed by complete (not just linguistic) assimilation. It is in this situation the role of language becomes relevant and significant in maintaining one's ethnic group.

Weinrein (1953) pointed out that language is so inextricably bound up with group culture and identity that an attack on a language would naturally be interpreted

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D) List of Interviews

I. Leading Communities and Religious Personalities

- 1) Ustaz Abdullah Hilea
General Secretary of Yala Islamic Religious Council.
- 2) Ustaz Shafie Baso
Former Mudir of Mahad al- B;that al-Diniyah – Yala.
- 3) Ustaz Hafiz Hilea