

**THE CLARIFICATION PATTERNS OF INHERITANCE  
OF LANGUAGE TO CHILDREN MULTILINGUAL  
IN TANJUNG PURA**

**INFO PENULIS**

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**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini mempunyai manfaat untuk dapat menemukan pola dan macam bahasa yang dapat diperoleh setiap individu dengan berbagai bentuk pemerolehan bahasa berjalan. Ada pula yang berasal dari perkawinan campuran dan belajar secara otodidak. Pemerolehan bahasa dapat berupa bahasa yang diperoleh dari ibu/keluarga (sejak lahir) atau juga faktor pemerolehan bahasa dari lingkungan. Penelitian ini juga diharapkan dapat bermanfaat bagi penelitian selanjutnya mengenai prospek lain dalam pola pewarisan bahasa dalam keluarga bilingual/multilingual. Yang diharapkan dari penelitian ini adalah bertujuan untuk : (1) mengetahui pola pemetaan bahasa seperti apa yang diperoleh dari keluarga, apakah dalam keluarga atau faktor lingkungan atau pendidikan masyarakat Tanjungpura, (2) mengetahui mengapa anak-anak zaman sekarang bisa menguasai banyak bahasa dalam berkomunikasi, (3) mempelajari kajian sosiolinguistik tentang pemilihan bahasa dan teori bilingualisme/multilinguisme dalam masyarakat

Kata Kunci: Pola pewarisan bahasa, Bilingual dan Multilingual, Identitas Bahasa.

### Abstract

This research has the benefit of being able to find patterns and kinds of language that can be obtained by each individual with various forms of walking language acquisition. Some are from mixed marriages and are self-taught. Language acquisition can be in the form of language obtained from mother/family (since birth) or language acquisition factors from the environment as well. It is also hoped that this research will have benefit for further research to be conducted regarding other prospects in patterns of inheritance of languages in bilingual/multilingual families. What is expected from this research is aim to : (1) to find out which language mapping pattern obtained from the family, whether in the family or environmental factors or education from the people of TanjungPura, (2) to find out why children today can master a lot language in communicating, (3) to study sociolinguistic studies on language selection and the bilingualism/multilingualism theory in society

**Key Words:** Language inheritance Pattern, Bilingual and Multilingual, Language Identity.

### A. Introduction

Bilingualism is the ability to speak two languages or the frequent use of two languages (as by a community). Indonesia is a country that ranks third in bilingual countries. Because 57.3 percent of the population use a combination of two languages to communicate. In Indonesia, there are more than 700 languages spoken daily, and the number it comes from the regional languages in Indonesia which are very numerous. So it's not wonder if the Indonesian people themselves are on average bilingual and some are even multilingual. Daniel (2013) states that due to global economic, social, and political changes, language teaching and learning practices are moving toward bilingualism.

Language users who use multiple languages called multilingual. Multilingual means someone who use many languages in their daily life according to the context and with whom he spoke Language can be obtained beyond the language currently mastered. Not just one language mastered by children, now that can be two even more than three languages. For example at school using Indonesian, at home use the mother tongue, and in the community there is another language that they use and not to mention the foreign languages they learn at school (such as English, Korean, Japanese, Chinese, etc). Language lessons at school not only learn one language but foreign languages as well. English was ranked as the third most spoken language in the world, behind Chinese and Spanish (Yasemin, 2013)

That is all influenced by L1 or mother tongue which inherited from childhood. According to Onovugh (2013), language is the most important communication tool and only owned by humans. It is based on the nature of humans as social beings who will always be interact with other humans. The existence of inter-ethnic contact has an impact on the formation of a society that has a culture and a pattern of inheritance of language. The families that often experience the process of inter-ethnic contact can become a bilingual or multilingual society, that is a society who use two or more languages in carrying out communication. This indicates the existence of a first language (also called the mother tongue, namely the regional language or state language which has been passed down from generation to generation by the family, and has become a local identity for owner) worn by a child or descendant of the family and second language (other languages studied in order to fulfill need).

The use of mother tongue and second language sometimes becomes one Melayucommunity unit because most of the Melayuarea use Indonesian (mother tongue) and their local language (Melayu Language). The people who live in the TanjungPura area enter into bilingual community groups, this can be due to the local language and Indonesian language that they use to speak everyday is almost the same only just different letters and pronunciation. The Tanjung Pura community itself is considered a community with various

language groups, this is because there are many island communities it has partners outside the island itself. After interviewing five people highly educated men, they usually marry women who belong to tribes Melayunese, Javanese, Bataknese, etc. This is what makes this research interesting because of taste curious about the daily interactions of Tanjung Pura community families. Like what language to use and whether their child will continue to use it their mother tongue or they will interact daily with the family use Melayu Language.

Regarding what language their child will use, it depends by the family. This is still triggered by mixed marriages, language and attitudes inheritance pattern of the language. The thing that is most dominant and most attached to the child's knowledge of language lies in his mother. From the results of the interviews we conducted, there were two families who had multilingual partners who also passed on to their children. The use of the language also depends on the situation and conditions will be faced. The results of our interviews also explained that children who having a multilingual father or mother will use the Melayunese in people around Tanjung Pura and uses his mother's regional language when meeting relatives siblings and elders.

These problems are the triggers for language researchers to be interested in doing this study. The dominant of use the Melayunese is more makes it possible multilingualism indication in children who have a multilingual family. Melayunese in Tanjung Pura area is as a second language or can be replaced by language Indonesian or the mother tongue, because in its use, the Melayunese is more common for the Tanjung Pura community itself and language inheritance are more dominated by Indonesian or mother tongue.

## **B. METHODOLOGY**

In this study, the researcher used qualitative research. Because researchers will conduct research related to the meaning and facts that exist in the social environment. According McMillan and Schumacher (Darmaianti 2015) states qualitative research is an approach that is also called an investigative approach because usually researchers collect data by face to face and face to face interact with people in the research area. And Fishman (in Chaer and Agustina, 2020) revealed that the study Sociolinguistics is more qualitative in nature. As concluded by Chaer&Agustina (2020), that sociolinguistics is more related to details actual use of language, such as descriptions of usage patterns language/dialect in a particular culture, the choice to use a particular language/dialect what the speaker does, the topic, and the background of the conversation. Therefore, the method will used in this study is a qualitative research method.

### **1. Place**

This research was conducted in the tourist area of Tanjung Pura. The location was chosen because it is an area of the capital city heterogeneous people and speakers of the language with the people who have mixed ethnic or regional married couples.

### **2. Data Types and Sources**

The data that includes the inheritance of languages that are collected from community in TanjungPura North Sumatra province. The data of this research originates from the people in the TanjungPura, North Sumatra province obtained through words, phrases, clauses and sentences in the form of the interview package that has been prepared in the study.

### **3. Research Subject**

The Subject of this research is used by five men with higher education (civil servants) currently working in TanjungPurawith various categories of education based on social index in the form of gender equality in differences in age and level knowledge. Because they are the target that will be observed by the researcher. According to (Arikunto, 2016) stated that the subject of research is to limit the subject of research as an object, thing or person where the data for the research variable is inherent, and at issue.

### **4. Research Instrument**

Research instruments that used in this study are observation sheet and interview, the tools that the researcher uses to collect the data. Because the data for this research will come from the community in TanjungPura which were obtained through words, phrases, clauses and

sentences in the form of an interview package that had been prepared before the face to face research. According to Darmianti (2015), instrument is the devices such as: pencil-and-paper test, a questionnaire or rating a scale that the researcher uses to collect the data.

a. Observation Sheet

The researcher also used observation sheet as the way to collect data. It is as additional information from participants to collect the data. In this research, the researchers use observation sheet as an instrument and submit the questions and answers from primary participant.

b. Interview Guidelines

In other hand, the researcher conduct semi-structure interview with use document analysis sheet is based on existing sources, like government reports, personal documents, and articles in newspapers, books, or records (Darmianti, 2015).Cohn (2013) defines the semi-structured interview as an exploratory interview. despite its topical trajectories provided prior to the interview, enables a researcher to go deep for a discovery. Interviews allow for the acquisition of detailed and comprehensive data. Because the interviewer explained and clarified the goal of the study question, the interviewer received a response.

The informants were interviewed by the researchers for this study. The interviews were conducted to gather information about the process of passing on the mother tongue to their children in the family setting. The interview comprised of ten questions about the process of teaching their children their mother tongue in the family setting. After the researchers arrived at the activity site, they conducted interviews to collect complete information and data.

## C. Finding and Discussion

### 1. Result

The activities carried out in this research, there are several things that must be conducive before conducting research; such as specific places that employ a lot of civil servants with higher education, ensuring participants are willing to be interviewed by asking for time availability, and researchers must find other participants in a short time. The result is that the selected participants have answered all questions more quickly and efficiently with the processes and procedures that have been prepared. Thus, the success of the research about pattern language inheritance in multilingual families can be achieved.

### 2. Discussion

The influence of language inheritance may also be influenced by environmental factors. However, what language a person will use depends on what he wants to use. That is what is called a person who has multilingual abilities. They can replace their speaking accent with the new language they are currently using for their communication needs. According to Fasold (in Chaer and Agustina, 2020), someone who lives in bilingual or multilingual community, they have to choose which language to be used. There are three options, namely by doing code switching, code mixing, and by selecting a variant of the same language. He explained that code switching means using one language for one purpose and using a different language another for other purposes, while code mixing means using one language with the admixture of bits and pieces from other languages. Fasold (in Chaer and Agustina, 2020) suggests that research language selection can be done based on three disciplinary approaches, namely based on the sociological approach, social psychology approach, and approach anthropology. Chaer and Agustina (2020) suggest that the choice of one language or one variety of language in a sociological approach depending on the domain.

## D. CONCLUSION

Based on the theories presented by the researcher above that language has identity. This is caused by every individuals who have certain characteristics when speaking. Besides that, he too mentions that language can be used as a means of identification ethnicity, because each

ethnicity has its own language different from other ethnicities. Based on these explanations, it can be concluded that language closely related to culture. Through language, one can identify another's culture. The mother tongue can be maintained until future generations as long as we want to continue to preserve and defend it.

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