

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is used by all communities for conveying many purposes that they have in their mind. When the communication happens in a society, some points that they need to consider are context, ability in speaking and meaning. Context is an appropriate situation where the communication takes place to enable language users put themselves in a good role when doing interaction in different context. Context covers suitable time, appropriate language, participant involved in the interaction and soon. Beside the context, the speaker should have skill of making communication in different way. When the context has been understood, the listeners can analyze the meaning that the speakers have expressed. Because meaning has had a part for making the language users understand each other. The three points above will decide whether the speakers have used their role well in their communities or not. That is why language and language users (speakers and listeners) are two things that support their function each other.

The discussion of language which is done automatically is focused on where the language users live or it is often called as community. A group of people who has communication generally is called as speech community. Speech community is a group of people who communicate each other. Fishman (1972: 22) says that 'A speech community may be as small as a single closed interaction network, all of whose members regard each other in but a single capacity'. The speech community is a unity that completes their roles as the members of the

community. Communities that are talking here are micro community and it still has connection with macro community. 'The interaction between the micro and macro, between the local and the national, can operate in either direction. Language planning activities which begin at the local level can come to influence macro – level decision – making' (Liddicoat and Baldauf, 2008: 3). Language users who live in community where many people come from different language background will use their home language. When the language users live together with other people of language users of course they practice or use more than one language. It can be bilingual community and multilingual community. But the reality found, it is often in Indonesia when the community consists of hundred, the combination of national language and tribal language will be used. This condition is usually named as Bilingual.

The smallest community where the bilingual live is family. In this kind of family, the language that family members use is as the family decision. Therefore it could be found in one family that a certain language is used at home but it is not used when they interact with the outsiders. This condition can be categorized as language planning within small community that is family. 'If language planning is examined at the micro level of the individual family, then the issue becomes one of investigating the causes and conditions whereby an individual or an individual family changes, alters or modifies language within the home or in other domains' (Laoire, 2005: 238). The first target of this policy is family's descendant. In this case are children in the family.

Children learn language naturally. It means that they have learned language with or without guidance of people around them. Clark (2003: 8) stated

that 'Children are setting up representations of what they see and know'. They have cared with what have happened around them, they study the language based on what they see and know after they hear some words. The language is naturally put in children's mind due to the condition created by many people who are speaking actively in their environment.

Language policy that is discussed here are the part of language planning. According to Fishman (2006: 5), 'Language planning is part of the total social change (social planning) process whether as cause and/ or as effect. The social change that is meant here is the changing of individual, local, regional and/ or national levels'. In this case the changing focuses on the language that is used by people that has planned by people who has planned it.

Spolsky (2004) has considered that there are three components of language policy available in speech community namely language belief, language practice and language management. Language belief is considered as the ideology of the language it self. It is about value and status of the language in a community. Then after the language users particularly the family have considered and decided the language, the family will start on how the language can be practiced in the family. The two points will be packaged as language management. In this part, the family will start to arrange language planning through language management.

In the family, language policy is conducted through kinship system. So, language used is decided by parents due to the benefit the family can gain. For the very young children, the process of acquiring and deciding language by the family

is popular as language acquisition. Language acquisition of children will depend on language policy that the parents have decided in the family.

Family in Indonesia consists of different ideology, different way of practicing the language and different way of managing language in their family. The success of children in using language can be decided by the way of their parents in making language policy in their family. In this case, the writer focuses on the way of parents as the good controller in their family particularly for their children's language. As the fact in Indonesia that there are many languages precisely tribal language used by many tribes and it will result some confusions to parents to make progress of their children's language through what they have believed in their ideology.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on background above, the problems are formulated as the following.

- 1) How do bilingual families decide their own language policy through the components of language policy itself?
- 2) How do the parents apply language policy to succeed their children's word production?
- 3) Why do the parents of family apply their language policy the way they are?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In line with the problems above, the objectives of this study are.

1. to identify how do bilingual families decide their own language policy through the components of language policy itself.
2. to identify how the parents apply language policy to succeed their children's word production.
3. to identify why the parents use language policy the way they are.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

In this occasion, the writer discusses about family's language policy towards children's words production. The writer will focus on family's language policy (language practices, language ideology and language management) implementation and the impacts of this policy towards words production of children of three to twelve years old.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

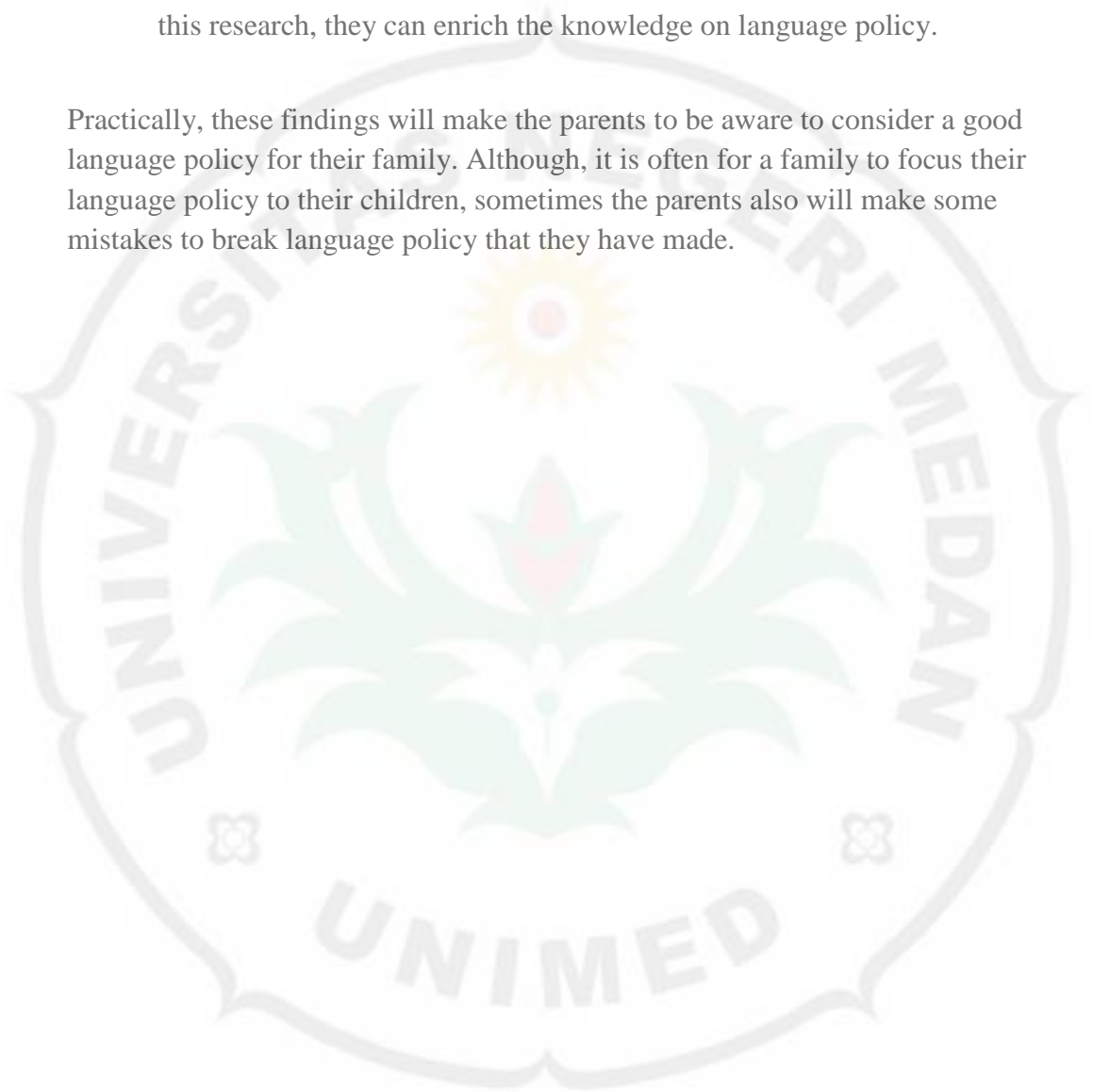
It is equated that valuable inputs can enrich the study on the development of language planning especially in language policy. It is hoped that the findings would have valuable contribution to the theoretical and practical aspects.

- a. Theoretically, these findings can be made as guideline for families who are interested in the process of giving some policies in their family language.

It will be also very useful for references in assisting or facilitating the members of family in the process of applying language policy in their family and for other language researchers who are interested in conducting

a more in – depth study on language policy, by comparing the results of this research, they can enrich the knowledge on language policy.

Practically, these findings will make the parents to be aware to consider a good language policy for their family. Although, it is often for a family to focus their language policy to their children, sometimes the parents also will make some mistakes to break language policy that they have made.



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