CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Multilingualism is one of the most relevant social phenomena of the present age and consequently it is an issue of utmost interest both in study and research, as seen in the proliferation of studies from different areas and disciplines. Multilingualism is the study about communication in used languages which can be simultaneously to acquire multilanguage by having the factors in the society (Zarobe , 2015).

Multilingualism gives us mind the languages have form flexible in acquired it and that happened in society where multilingualism or Multilanguage can acquire through education, and get also as directly in the society which can start by family and around circles so that the language is domain to interaction with others. There is an interview took place among students. It related to the condition in which multilingualism acquisition. The interview is made to know way to acquire the multilanguage had been occurring until occurring now in Aceh.

Researcher : *bahasa Indonesia bisa gak Han?*
(can you speak Indonesian Han?

MFA : *gak bisa bang tapi kalau orang ngomong bahasa Indonesia saya paham*
(I cannot speak Indonesian but I understand if someone used Indonesian)

The data above showed that MFA cannot speak Indonesia as second language. He acquired his second language from school because Indonesia is

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National. Even though MFA receptive bilingual but he productive bilingual in using his mother language, namely Alas and Pakpak because his parents always maintain or productive in using native language to their children. As data which had shown below:

> Reseacher: *lebih produktif pake bahasa apa?*
> (What language is more productive to be used?
>
> MFA   *: produktif apa thu bang? hahah*
> (what is productive?)
>
> Researcher : *produktif itu mksudnya bahasa yang lebih fasih untuk dipake*
> (productive is the language is more active to be used)
>
> MFA   : alas dan Pakpak

Based on the interview, MFA is more productive used Alas and pakpak than Gayo because his parents always used native language to their children. Moreover, environment factor is one of factor which influenced Farhan always to use Alas. Even though, MFA can speak Gayo but it seldom to be used in daily conversation. Gayo and Indonesia is second language which Farhan acquire from school.

Moreover, process of multilingualism acquisition included of secluded and simultaneously. As the data had shown below:

> Researcher : *jadi ada berapa bahasa Helmi bisa kuasai?*
> (So how many languages can Helmi speak?)
>
> SS   : *ada 3 bang. Gayo, Alas, dan Indonesia*
> (Three. Gayo, Alas, and Indonesian)
>
> Reseacher   : *sejak kapan bisa bahasa Alas?*
> (Since when can you speak Alas language?)

SS   : *sejak SD,, waktu SD kan disekolah banyak kawan yang bahasa nya lain gitu trus main-main sama mereka abis itu nanti pulang sekolah main kerumahnya gitu*
(Since elementary school, when I was in elementary school there were a lot of friends who spoke a different language, then they played with them after school, they played at their house)

Researcher   : *Bahasa Indonesia kapan mulai di pelajari?*
(When did you start learning Indonesian?)

SS   : *waktu sekolah bang..*
(at school)

From the interview above, it showed that SS develop first language in daily speech and develop the concept of multilingualism where SS acquire two other languages, namely Indonesia and Alas as second and third language after the first language. He acquire second language from the school environment was Indonesian and the third language was Alas. Based on the data above, the researcher concluded that SS acquired Multilanguage one by one with process monolinguals, bilingualism, and then can be mentioning multilingualism with analysis technique determine of the dominant of whole multilingualism. In addition, family factor and school environment is one of factor which can affect multilingualism.

Moreover, the explanation above also shown Multilanguage acquisition is focused on the psycholinguistics as the major discussion, where the psycholinguistics is the study of the languages through its structure, grammar, sound, and vocabulary as system of linguistics. To describe the Multilanguage acquisition simultaneously that can understand in the structure current multilingualism acquisition. To understand the Multilanguage acquisition in the

society that had relate as Multilingualism acquisition is the ability someone to expression the Multilanguage simultaneously in the form vocabulary, clauses and its structure to realized in the form conversation, so that the process can show the phenomenon.

There are several factors which affect multilingual acquisition, such as age, exposure to languages, the way in which the languages are used; duration of contact and frequency of use, these factors can be combined thus giving rise to a complex interplay of variables. The multilingualism acquisition had been the part of human life to deeply their ability in mastery languages which are affected environment and custom of region which had been multilingualism as hereditary in society. As Zarobe (2015) said that a fundamental issue in multilingual acquisition studies is the context of multilingual language acquisition; that is to say, the environment where individuals acquire and are exposed to more than two languages in their daily lives: family, school, community, working environment, residence in a foreign country and the domains where the language is used: tourism, business, education and others.

Multilingualism acquisition gives aspects to learn Multilanguage can use as languages domain in interaction with others to speech by others by using multilingualism as simultaneously in their expression to acquire Multilanguage. In Aceh the multilingualism is as feature in using Multilanguage so that they acquired it as simultaneously and to maintaining its values need a study to keep on by new generation. Okal (2014) argues that the other native languages are just acquired especially at the rural homes where cosmopolitan atmosphere does not

tend to interfere with the native language acquisition. The researcher purpose to observe the theory to give spectrum of multilingualism acquisition simultaneously in Aceh, so that through this study the multilanguages acquisition in Aceh will continue acquire consistently to maintain their values in linguistics. Moreover, Rahmi (2015: 19) said that how regional languages that are diverse can be supported in order to maintain them from disappearance.

Based on the approach varieties of languages which arranged by using Indonesia language in language policy as national language and approach of previous multilingualism acquisition the researcher developed the concept of theory multilingualism acquisition simultaneously to learn the Multilanguage acquisition to investigate one of the phenomenon in society so that this study had been perspective in multilingualism acquisition simultaneously theory in linguistics.

The multilingualism acquisition simultaneously had been occurring in one of the local state in Indonesia where the researcher observed they can mastery multilingualism acquisition simultaneously with combined Indonesia language as the part in their multilingualism, so that if this investigates as deeply in multilingualism acquisition simultaneously theory that will be new phenomenon in the multilingualism. Multilingualism in Aceh acquired as simultaneously but that still has the cause why is the multilingualism applied until now in the modern era; so that to investigate of the cause the researcher needs study multilingualism acquisition in Aceh is occurring as simultaneously.

Multilingualism in language policy is using as the standard translates of the Multilanguage acquisition to investigate in the theory of the multilingualism acquisition simultaneously. Multilanguage acquisition is the process to get better the languages more than one speech in used as simultaneously, so that can be mentioning as multilingualism acquisition simultaneously. Based on the explanation above, the researcher interests want to conduct the study about students' Multilanguage acquisition.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of study, the researcher identified the problems as follows:

1. What types of multilingualism are acquired by the students?

2. How are the process multilingualism aspects acquired by the students?

3. Why do the students acquire the multilanguage in the way they are?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problem already stated, the study was intended to:

1. Investigate types of multilingualism acquired by the students.

2. Describe the process of multilingualism aspects acquired by the students, and

3. Explain the reasons for the factors affecting the students multilingual acquisition.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study will be focused on the multilingualism acquisition simultaneously. The study was to know process, and factor of the multilingualism acquisition as deeply and clearly, that conducted only to students in the eighth grade would be observed in this study.

1.5 The Significance

Findings of the research are expected to supply theoretically and practically significance.

1. To contribute ro the theories in the multilingualism, generally in affordance aspects multilingualism in the ways to acquire.

2. Be references for further research by other researchers.

3. Be having related of the types of multilingualism acquisition which consist are multilingualism acquisition secluded (monolinguals, bilingualism, multilingualism), multilingualism acquisition two systems (bilingualism, multilingualism), and multilingualism acquisition simultaneously (multilingualism) as the new type of multilingualism acquisition with the finding can be answer of current multilingualism had been occurring in the society.

Practically, findings of the research will be useful for

1. Readers, as information about the theories' multilingualism acquisition than can be simultaneously which hopefully they can compare the

multilingualism theories of some experts and deeply their understanding about languages varieties in Indonesia.

2. Researchers, as reference in multilingualism acquisition especially simultaneously which has specific character to understanding the type as deeply in multilingualism so that the researchers able to apply these findings as the feature to continue their research to explore phenomenon in the society especially local languages.