

ANALYSIS THE EFFECT OF INTER ETHNIC MARRIAGE ON THE ACQUISITION OF MOTHER LANGUAGE IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

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Abstract

The big variety of population movements, inter-tribal marriages and the development of the times are feared to make the use of nearby languages as mom tongues begin to fade. So, further to the regional language being threatened with extinction due to the lack of audio system, the values contained in the regional language are reduce off and can't be conveyed to kids. This study become conducted to investigate how inter-tribal marriage influences children's language acquisition. this article is a qualitative studies the usage of the case observe method. This take a look at became conducted randomly on dad and mom from Aceh who stay within the metropolis of Bandung. There are numerous findings of this take a look at: First, there continues to be a lack of knowledge of dad and mom on the importance of local languages as mother tongues in early adolescence and lack of knowledge of regional languages which are additionally threatened with extinction. 2d, dad and mom' expertise of the idea of mother tongue is very diverse. There are people who suppose that the mom tongue is a nearby language and there are folks who suppose that the mother tongue is the first language that children grasp both from the surroundings in which the child lives or from his dad and mom. 1/3, members who are married to exceptional ethnic corporations admit that it's far difficult to use the neighborhood language as their mother tongue. now not being within the place of beginning makes the mom select to apply the local language where she lives, besides that the faculty also does no longer assist ethnic and cultural differences.

Keywords: *mother tongue, regional language, inter-tribal marriage*

INTRODUCTION

The use of the mother tongue has a great influence on children & development (EWK, 2018), especially in language development (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021). Mother tongue, which in Indonesia is usually a regional language, will make it easier for children to learn a second, third and so on (Qodriani, 2021). This is because local languages have a rich vocabulary that is not found in any other language (Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020), so that children who master their mother tongue as their first language tend to have a more diverse vocabulary than children who speak national or foreign languages as their first language. Not to mention that the use of regional languages contains norms, for example in the regional language each word will be used differently according to who the other person is talking to (Putri, 2022). (Abidin et al., 2021) stated that if the interlocutor is an older person or to honor the listener, a more polite language will be used, and the same sentence will be pronounced differently with relatives or with younger ones. This makes the speaker understand the importance of respecting the interlocutor (Aminatun, 2016). Lately, the use of regional languages as mother tongues has begun to be abandoned by the community(Sari, 2020). Among the reasons for this are young families who choose to use

national and foreign languages instead of using regional languages (Ayu, 2020), ethnic minorities in an area, the entry of foreign cultures, and so on. Another factor why the use of regional languages is no longer used is inter-tribal marriages (Nurmala Sari & Aminatun, 2021). (Ngestirosa et al., 2020) stated that population migration which increases every year causes inter-tribal marriages to occur. Inter-tribal marriages not only eliminate the use of regional languages but also result in cultural dissolution (Heaverly & EWK, 2020).

There have been several previous studies on language that have been carried out, but this research is more towards language interference (Kuswoyo, n.d.). According to (Widianingsih & Gulö, 2016) the use of Mother tongue to early childhood in overcoming Language extinction. (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019) regarding the Language Attitudes of Elementary school students towards Regional Languages and Indonesian Language. said that there was interference from Sundanese language towards children of Acehese descent who live in Bandung. (Utami et al., 2021) also finds that there are many foreign journals that discuss mother tongues, mother tongue used in cinema films (in French) was translated into the national language (English) (Endang Woro Kasih, 2018). And several another study which emphasizes that out there minorities still use their mother tongue to preserve their language. Indonesia (Rido et al., 2016), which has a diversity of languages as a mother tongue, should be more interesting to study (Oktaviani et al., 2020). This is what makes the writer interested in looking deeper into how inter-ethnic marriage influences the use of mother tongue in early childhood (Asia & Samanik, 2018).

LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Language

Language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of a society to cooperate (Prayoga & Utami, 2021), interact and identify themselves. Chaer in his book explains that language is a speech sound system composed of symbols that are unique and distinctive which is built from the habits of society and is closely related to the culture of the community itself. Sonawat & Francis defines language as the ability to communicate with other people. That ability includes all communication tools where thoughts and feelings are symbolized and the symbols carry meaning (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, n.d.). And according to (Pratiwi & Ayu, 2020) language has five basic functions, namely as an expression function, an information function, an exploration function, a persuasion function, and an entertainment function. Language is also called- call it identity, because language can reflect the culture and identity of the speaker (Afrianto & Restika, 2018).

b. Mother Tongue

The first senses to function in humans are the hearing aids (Aminatun et al., 2021). According to (Samanik & Lianasari, 2018) the first sound the baby hears is the mother's voice, because usually the mother has invited the child to talk since in the womb. This is why there is only the term mother tongue (Isnaini & Aminatun, 2021). (Suprayogi, 2021) is stated that, "Mother tongue is the first language that humans have mastered from birth through interaction with fellow members of their language community, such as their family and community environment".

According to (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020), the mastery of a language by a child begins with the acquisition of the first language which is often called the mother tongue, there is a lot

of controversy about the meaning of the mother tongue itself (Mandasari & Oktaviani, 2018), some argue that the mother tongue is part of the regional language and not a few who think that the mother tongue is not a regional language (Syah & Witanti, 2022). (Sari & Wahyudin, 2019) distinguishes the terms mother tongue and mother tongue. According to him, mother tongue is the first language mastered by children, whether English, Indonesian or regional languages. Meanwhile, the mother's language is the language used by adults when talking to children who are in the process of acquiring their mother tongue, the role of mother, father and family (Kuswoyo & Siregar, 2019).

So based on some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that mother tongue is the language of instruction introduced by parents to children through daily interactions at home (Puspita, 2021). In Indonesia, the mother tongue always refers to a certain regional language or is called the local language (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021). This is due to the diversity of tribes and regions that have different languages. This is why some opinions assume that the mother tongue is a regional language (Sujatna et al., 2020). Regional languages are never separated from people's lives so that in Indonesia, most of the mother tongues are regional languages (Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2020). While the first language itself is the language of instruction that is used as a unifying communication between regions, as in our country Indonesian is used as a unifier of the nation (Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021).

c. Language Development in Children

Development is a change that lasts a lifetime and is influenced by various interacting factors such as biological, cognitive, and socio-emotional (Setri & Setiawan, 2020). This is also the case with language development, where language development will be largely determined by many factors (Sinaga & Pustika, 2021), both internal and external. In 1799 an 11-year-old boy was discovered, nicknamed the Wild Boy of Eveyron. He is believed to have lived alone in the woods for 6 years. This also happened in Los Angeles in 1970, when a wild child named Genie was found. Both of these children could not communicate well in spite of the intensive intervention given. So this case explains that there is an environmental influence on language development in children.

METHOD

The design of this research is a qualitative research with case study method. While the method used in this research is descriptive analytical method with case study variations. Through the data obtained in the field, then this research data is analyzed through a grounded theory approach. In this study, the researcher himself will be the main instrument. This research was conducted in the city of Bandung, West Java province. This is because the population of Acehnese people in the city of Bandung is very large. In this study, the authors chose early childhood (0-8 years) of Acehnese descent from different families in the hope of finding varied information. Participants come from families where both parents are Acehnese, and also from families whose mother is Acehnese while their father is from a different ethnicity. The selected participants were 7 families, this is because the research will be carried out in depth.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of interviews and observations with several families, the following data were obtained : First, there is still a lack of parental awareness of the importance of regional languages as mother tongues in early childhood and lack of awareness of regional

languages which are also threatened with extinction. Based on the participants' confessions, there are many challenges that parents face when using the local language as their mother tongue, especially when they are outside the area, so that children no longer use their local language. The following are the findings of children's language acquisition that researchers found in the field. Second, parents' understanding of the concept of mother tongue is very diverse. There are those who think that the mother tongue is a regional language and there are those who think that the mother tongue is the first language that children master either from the environment where the child lives or from his parents.

Of the 7 participants that the authors observed, 4 of them considered that their mother tongue was a regional language and the remaining 3 considered their mother tongue to be the first language that children mastered from their environment and parents. Through the results of interviews, parents claimed to be aware of the importance of using regional languages as mother tongues for the initial foundation of language in children. However, their words and consciousness contradict the observations made by the author. The author finds that the use of the mother tongue is starting to be abandoned due to lack of awareness and role of the family. Though maybe these two things can be the capital and the first step to fight the various challenges above.

Third, participants who are married to different ethnic groups admit that it is difficult to apply the local language as their mother tongue. Not being in the area of origin makes the mother choose to use the local language where she lives, besides that the school also does not support ethnic and cultural differences.

CONCLUSION

From several studies, there are several conclusions and suggestions that can be drawn as follows:

1. The use of the mother tongue can have a great influence and role on the development of a child's language. In addition, the use of regional languages as mother tongues is also a way to foster children's love for the homeland and in preserving regional languages that are threatened with extinction.
2. This paper needs to develop a model or other method in applying the use of mother tongue to early childhood at a time when local languages are starting to be abandoned. Where the presence of the mother tongue itself does not only play an important role in child development but also as a way to preserve regional languages that are threatened with extinction
3. This activity needs to be followed up by research that is an experimental study so that this paper can be proven empirically.

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