

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a media for humanity to make it connection and interaction to the people, language is a key from a life, it is because by there are interactions with a people and individual even to community. Language is important for a live, if there is no a language we doesnot know how we give meaning and function and finally arise silence Holmes (2013:1)

In sociolinguistics, there is something called language planning and language policy. Theterm 'language planning' was introduced by the American linguist Einar Haugen inthe late 1950s and refers to all conscious efforts that aim at changing the linguistic behaviorof a speech community. It can include anything 'from proposing a new word to anew language' (Haugen 1987: 627).

Language policy is sometimes used as a synonym forlanguage planning. However, more precisely, language policy refers to the more generallinguistic, political and social goals underlying the actual language planning process.

Although language planning is a widespread and long-standing practice, only in the 1960s, when a large number of newly independent nations in Africa and Asia faced the question of the selection and implementation of a national language, did language policy and planning emerge as an area of sociolinguistic enquiry.

However, the very concept of language planning as 'deliberate language change' (Rubin and Jernudd 1971b: xvi), initiated by human actors, remained questionable for many linguists until well into the 1970s. This is reflected, for example, in the title of a collection which has become a classic of language-planning literature: *Can Language Be Planned?* (Rubin and Jernudd, 1971:113). Although nowadays linguists accept that deliberate language change is possible, this does not mean that language planning is considered advisable: *It can be done, but it should not be done* is the attitude of many (Fishman 1983:39). Emphasising the descriptive nature of linguistics as a science, linguists have often approached language planning and its essentially prescriptive nature with some degree of suspicion and left its execution to politicians and lay people.

According to this model, language planning is applied to solve language problems and the identification of the problem forms therefore the first important step. Lack of graphisation, codification and modernisation are often identified as problems by language planners (Jernudd and das Gupta 1971:185).

Based on the explanation above, researchers want to find out Language Policy in bilingual families in Langsa Baro. Based on the phenomenon occurs in that community. The researcher saw not all people use local languages when communicate with each other at home or outside. Often using Indonesian rather

than using regional languages. Language policy is important for maintaining regional languages, Maintain regional languages and avoid language shifts due to social culture, people need policies in the Family to Maintance several languages and Avoid shifh language, researchers want to find out how the decisions of bilingual families regulate their own language policies and what factors influence language policy why people do not speak regional languages. Researchers want to find out How do bilingual families decide their own language policy and the pattern of language policy and What is factor influence language policy why people do not speak local language.

1.2 Problem of study

1. How do parents in bilingual families decide language policy and the pattern of language policy in their family in langsa ?
2. What are Factors Influencing in deciding of Language Policy ?

1.3 Purpose of the study

1. To find out how do parents in bilingual families decide language policy and the pattern of language policy in their family in langsa
2. To find out What are Factors Influencing of deciding Language Policy.

1.4 Scope of study

The explanation from the researchers will focus on families that have bilingual language that live in Langsa Baro district, especially of Birem Puntong village. The respondents are 25 families.

1.5 Significance of the study

This research is able to contribute or variable information to:

1. The Readers

Hopefully the readers will not forget about their culture, their ethnicity, and their traditional language and can be useful for teens to choose and use language well.

2. The Parents

Parents have an important role in maintaining regional languages for their children because parents have great control over deciding a policy in a bilingual family, it will affect the local language for continuity language language.

3. The Teenager

This research want teens to learn more about their ethnicity and their local language. Because teenagers are agent to maintain regional culture and language as a language of attitude.