

**Language Behavior and It's Social Consequence:
A Case Study of Language and Urbanization**

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Abstrak

Kehilangan bahasa adalah komunitas yang kehilangan bahasa ibu mereka karena faktor tertentu. Kehilangan bahasa dapat terjadi pada dua tingkat (level pribadi atau akrab). Terbukti pada imigran Amerika atau Indonesia, orang itu akan kehilangan bahasa ibu mereka ketika mereka berhenti berbicara dalam bahasa aslinya (ByErin Haynes, University of California, Berkeley). Kehilangan Bahasa juga merupakan fenomena kehilangan bahasa dari berbagai perspektif seperti neurolinguistik, psikolinguistik dan sosiolinguistik (Seliger & Vago, 1991). Jika saya ingin menjelaskan tentang faktor yang mempengaruhi hilangnya bahasa penutur di dunia dengan menggunakan beberapa jurnal atau artikel. Dan saya menggunakan penelitian untuk menjadi bukti dalam tulisan ini tentang kehilangan bahasa. Tujuan makalah ini untuk menunjukkan kepada pembaca tentang kehilangan bahasa lebih detail dan faktor yang mempengaruhi hilangnya bahasa manusia menggunakan penelitian.

Kata Kunci : Kehilangan Bahasa, Anomie, Akulturasi: Kepunahan Pengaktifan Kembali

Abstract

Language loss is a community that lost their mother tongue for a certain factor. Language loss can occur on two levels (personal or familiar levels). It is proven in American or Indonesian immigrants, that person will lose their mother tongue when they stop speaking in their original language (ByErin Haynes, University of California, Berkeley). Language Loss is also a phenomena language loss from variety of perspective such as neurolinguistics, psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics (Seliger&Vago, 1991). In case I want to explain about factor influencing the speaker language loss in the world by using some journals or article. And I using a research to become a proven in this paper about language loss. The aims this paper to show the reader about language loss more detail and factor influencing human language loss use a research.

Keyword : Language Loss; Anomie; Acculturation; Extinction; Reactivation

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In this paper, I want to write about language loss in the human urbanization in the world. This problems about language loss to influence their life. Language loss can change an attitude the people in their life. In this research about a problem alteration their attitude when they loss their first language. Actually losing his mother tongue will become a common problem in this life. Many people also lost their original language for a certain factor but this is a very important point in my paper to discussion. The purpose of this paper is to explain about language loss and to know some factors that affect a person to lose his or her mother tongue. Language loss is someone who loses his native

language or the original language. In this paper, I also take several points of view from two different journals. Experts differ on the discussion of language loss. Therefore, I want to explain or explain again about the language loss and factors that affect a person lost his mother tongue. This language loss can be seen from several perspectives such as neurolinguistics, psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics (Seliger&Vago, 1991). Language loss has been studied in diverse populations including bilingual and multilingual speakers, healthy agingaphasia,dementia (Goral, 2003), and also is related to a variety of subjects including acculturation, assimilation, anomie and language death (extinction). Factors that affect a person to lose

language are usually urbanization, jobs, peers and even the surrounding community. The most powerful influence is urbanization because with someone urbanization then the person's language will be lost due to the habit of communication with the surrounding community whose mother tongue is not the same. Certain ethnicity may also affect a person losing his or her original language. Regarding the preference and learning of a language culture Shuman's (1975). In this paper take some opinions of experts about the language loss that affect the factor. There are also various influences of language loss. All human beings do not have the same thoughts, and they also do not have the same principles. Language loss is a community that lost their mother tongue for a certain factor. Loss of language is a phenomenon of various variations of perspectives such as neurolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics (Seliger & Vago, 1991). The language loss includes a dimension that affects the sociolinguistics of some people in this world, because the language for communication or socializing is usually a lot of people who are forced to remove the original language for social purposes. Language loss has also been studied by bilingual and multilingual speakers and is also associated by several lessons such as assimilation, acculturation, and anomie (Goral, 2003). In multilingual conversations, language loss becomes one of the most important factors for humans. Language loss also includes learning about assimilation, acculturation, and anomie. Language loss also has the most important dimension in human life. Sometimes with the language loss human personality can change and human principles can also change. Actually language perspective can be seen from age, motivation, and attitude. Many people will see the language of the method. An expert says that someone in the acculturation stage by expressing feelings of alienation than social distance will be able to master second language. Then people will find their culture (Schuman 1925) and (Brown 1980). The ability of learners to be partly and temporarily releasing his or her identity separation from the speaker with the target language and to incorporate the new identity important for bilingualism. Therefore, since acculturation improves the learning ability of a second language, it can happen lost one's first language, and first language identity. In contrast, according to Norton (1998), "The theory of acculturation in Indonesia the SLA field may have unintended and undesirable consequences to promote subtractive bilingualism in children. In theory, acculturation can promote language to children. If a person does not understand his or her second language then the person is not missing his or her mother tongue.

The person is still socializing using his mother tongue. For the example two immigrants, Katrina and Mai are looking for reasons why bilingualism additives occur in Katrina's life while Mai is subtractive two languages. Thus, Norton has questioned Shuman's acculturation theory since, although Katrina and her family refused acculturation, they are able to keep their indigenous language alive, become an eloquent second language speaker, and integrate with culture of TL. Instead, Mia and her family suffered the loss of their first language acculturation, but became effective user second language. However, they cannot integrate in TL-speaking communities. An example illustrates assimilation not mandatory for integration; one does not have to lose bond with one's own culture and community make one unique and whole. The example can explain in detail about the language loss. Language loss usually occurs in immigrants. They lost their language due to socializing with the new environment. Even sometimes the original environment does not accept the second language of the immigrants. However, they cannot integrate into the first language-speaking community. An example illustrates assimilation not required to integrate. One does not have to lose bond with one's own culture and community create a whole culture. In this paper, I have used three questions about language loss. However, Shuman's (1975) view of the learner's preference for his own culture exceeds the target culture or otherwise may affect success in language learning leads us to look at SLAs from different ones perspective: Multiculturalism or Assimilation to gain second language learning success. Language loss also affects the accommodation of public relations. The factor of its public relations accommodation will affect a mother tongue of that person. There are experts who conduct a study on, "How immigrants and established minority groups are in the U.S. can ... accommodate mainstream society and accommodated by it". In connection with the adjustment and integration of Immigrants to the TL Community, there are two ideologies emphasized by Assimilation which is the belief that minorities must surrender their cultural heritage and their own identity to adapt the community of TL, or Multiculturalism is the view that this is minority groups should keep their culture and heritage identity as much as possible (Lambert & Taylor (1988). Actually, many people who lost their mother tongue become a pride. People feel their career or knowledge is higher if the person can master their second language if the second degree of language is higher than the mother tongue. So it is also the influence of a person lost the original language. (Lambert & Taylor 1998) research suggests that

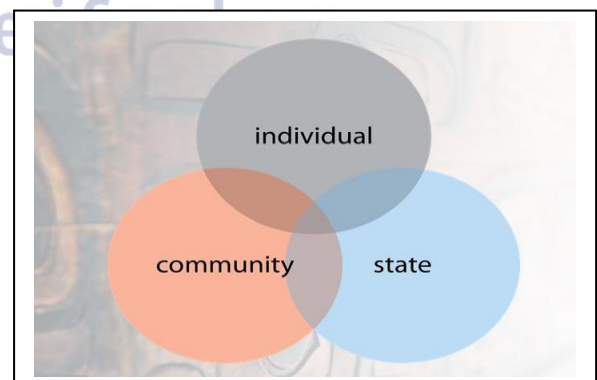
minority immigrant populations want to maintain their own culture and language, however also want to become experts in their second language because they see second language as a tool to enhance their career, and economy development. Many people assume that the influencing factor of language loss is economic development. Someone to develop their economic level is by moving them to a higher language to realize socialization with the surrounding environment. They do not even care about losing their mother tongue. Sometimes the second language is to establish intimacy with fellow human beings in the neighborhood. Throughout their research (Lambert & Taylor 1988), in particular, the Arab minority population can do. Both keep their own language, and speak advanced English. Surprisingly, they maintain to keep them the original language lived for three generations without any sign of the first language friction. The use of a constant first language in the family, as well as Arabic classes taken by children at school, and a positive attitude of the TL community to schools minority groups, and instead help them overcome their anomic feelings, and build healthy relationships between their own culture, and the target culture without disclosing the first language loss. Pallier(2003) and Browsers at al (2009) do a research there are Koreans who are adopted by the French family. The Korean people lost their first language (Korean language). Besides the incident there is an expert who did research to restore his mother's language after being lost due to his social environment. Language loss can be reappeared when the person is still 40 years younger than they learn their own language (Browsers di al. (2009). Language loss usually language can also affect a child's learning. Sometimes they are confused when there is one subject that discusses the original language and they do not know at all about the original language. Such factors also affect the learning level of children. Actually the language loss has a serious enough effect for people in this world. First question about, What factors influence the loss of his ethnic language? ,How does she describe himself,since from language and society? ,What is social consequence does she get from his language?. From the interview, I want to make a paper about the influence language loss in the world.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The linguistic also deeply understand that the loss language will limit the ultimate science of science. The diversity of sains will limit the loss of language. These include theories that learn about human cognition as to the language that the person learns and the limitations of a language that can be revealed. Many children

acquire a variety of language structures from the language we know. In this world almost half of it has died. Experts have studied this phenomenon. Today experts have also helped to develop their own language through language teaching programs, language care and language awakening. In this case has increased innovation in eliminating the original language. For example in the documentation data, recording and real life in this world. After that it also include the language of communication language, vocabulary, and complication of sentence. Losses in the language have consequences in human life. Linguists and anthropologists have begun to learn about the loss of language in the world. However language loss can also be marked by the loss of social identity as a symbol of colonial defeat. Usually the people who leave the original language happen in the next generation. Much of the loss language does not occur in socio cultural identity even in one's cultural, spiritual and intellectual nature. Un the culture of the lost language it must be changed through the culture, structure and vocabulary of the language, When the language loss of an area occurs, many people experience a shift in social identity and it causes a sudden loss of tradition. The loss of language is caused by advances that are not absorbed by human beings. So the human being themselves are ignorant or how the original language is lost. The loss of language affects minority communities. The loss of language usually occurs in multi language, they eliminate the original language to gain a widerrange. The fact that in multilingual situations, individual is constantly making choices of language usage highlights the act that language loss does not primary a linguistic issues, but is related to power competition, prejudice (unequal) and sometimes open discrimination and subordination.

*Preventing language loss: A three-step process



METHOD

Method of this paper is interview. I have interview with my sister because she has loss her first language. In this method, I have found various researches on the loss of the original language. In this research, I use qualitative data. With the interview method, I can collect various data to be reviewed more deeply lost languages. In this method, I interviewed my sister who has worked in Jakarta for 2 years. He is considered to have lost his first language after he worked in Jakarta. My interview methods with the existing object. I have interviewed my sister, parents, other sibling, and neighbors in her home. It turns out that through this method I can collect some existing data and accurate from the opinion of many people. In this method, I find some consequences for someone who lost the original language. This interview method helped me to explain the loss of language by using the original object and the original proof. In this method, I can conclude that people can assume positive and even negative. In the interview, I used communication with my brother and asked about his behavior change. The method I use is an interview. By interviewing the object in question I can gather a lot of data about lost languages. After that, I can conclude and make this paper well. The qualitative data I use in this paper. Accumulate much information based on interviews and concluded through this paper. This paper uses an interview data and collects with qualitative data. I think this paper based on the real example or proven.

DISCUSSION

I have interview with my sister and I think her answer is very detail with my question. The first question about a factor influences my sister loss of her ethnic language. After my interview, my sister and I collected the data. She acknowledged that many factors caused him to lose her original language (Javanese). She lives in Tulungagung, She uses his native language Javanese and she always KramaInggil to an older person but after she got a job in Jakarta for 2 years and back to Tulungagung and her communication was in Indonesian, a great change to my sister. She admits that many factors cause him to lose her first language. The first factor due to work environment factors, all colleagues in the workplace using the Indonesian language. She thinks that it is easier to adapt to her friends using the Indonesian language. Both languages are used to make it easier for them to adapt to a new environment (work environment). The second factor, she thinks is to increase herself degree to be as smart as her friends in the new environment, because he thinks

if she uses the Indonesian language for her communication in her work environment. She can be looks she friends the same height with them. After my sister's interview, I saw her describe herself by way of communication using her second language. She is also a native of Jakarta because of her second language. She seems to have changed all her original culture into her second language culture. According to my research results with the data I have collected, my sister experience changes in him, lifestyle changes, thinking even his language. Actually, the second language was to adapt to her new culture in Jakarta but the second language made my sister forget her mother tongue. She has a feeling that using the Indonesian language makes a lot of people look higher. Her image is a rich person and has a high mobility. She also feels she can play an important person in her neighborhood. Losing her mother tongue is a characteristic of an immigrant person to cope with her new environment and to increase her mobility in the presence of many people. Losing his first language can be influenced by many of the above-mentioned factors. The advantage a person has in a second language is that they can place their position higher than the environment. She becomes thinking of having an honor in a society. But the loss of the first language also has a consequence. According to the data, I have obtained from my sister's interview. I found some consequences that the person lost her mother tongue. In this discussion, I have interviewed several people or about the surrounding, brothers even parents. They also have their own opinions. First I interviewed parents, they first also surprised that his son experienced a change in the way of communication to his parents. Formerly in communication is using KramaInggil now using Indonesia Language. But to parent, they assume normal afterward because they can also understand the change because of the new environment or work environment. After I were interview other relatives and neighbors. Many assume negative changes to my sister. They assume that my sister became forgetful of her original culture, forgot where she lives. There are even people who assume she became arrogant after two years of work in Jakarta. Many people assume that my sister has forgotten her original culture and arrogant. The other brother also assumes that he has become timber or arrogant. More cavalier the way he communicates with the other siblings. There is even assume that he became a more intelligent or arrogant (SOTOY). I think after I did research on the loss of his mother tongue. These events have their own consequences and considerations. people's assumptions also will not be the same about it. But it can be concluded that one of the immigrants can

cause the loss of his first language. Urbanization that causes the person to lose his mother tongue, because to adaptation with a new environment. I think communication with the surrounding environment is also necessary and must adjust the situation. Although that condition also has consequences for our indigenous culture. In the world many people to assume about language loss. So many people said that the human loss of their mother language that become a arrogant human without the people know about their reasons. Actually the people to keeps their attitude if they use second language because perception many people are differently. We must keep their attitude.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion in this paper is this paper describes the first language loss. The object of this paper is using my sister who has worked in Jakarta for 2 years. She lost her mother tongue after work there. In this paper, I use the theoretical framework about language loss. In this paper, I use the method of an interview with the object in question. After my interview, I got the data according to my material. My data is qualitative data. In this paper, I conclude that a person lost his original language due to adaptation to his new environment and

raise his mobility. In this case, many people who think differently from others. Some think negative and positive. In this paper also aims to find out what are the factors a person loses his mother tongue. The method made in this paper fits perfectly with the content. Because this paper discusses a person losing his mother tongue. Some people use their second language to raise brand mobility, but people assume that someone who has lost their mother tongue becomes arrogant or proud. His communication with an older person becomes impolite. I searched from various sources about this chapter. I take from books, journals, and articles that are certain. In this paper also explains in detail the loss of language and the factors that influence it. Even in this paper not only using existing sources but also using research that has been proven through the interview method. The purpose of this paper so that readers know that this paper to address in detail more about the language loss through accurate sources and

even research in use. Objects used in this paper use real objects.

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