

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

This research is aimed to study the maintenance of Batak language through language socialization within Batak families in Mojokerto. There are four families who become the participants of this research.

The interaction of children with parents in all those four family becomes the crucial part in transmitting the Batak language towards the children. The parents who spend most of the time with the children are the caregiver of the children. For example, the father of the first family is a full time father and he becomes the principal caregiver of the children and the mother of the second family who is also a full time mother also becomes the principal caregiver to her son.

The principal language used by the parents to speak with their children is Batak language. On the other hand, when interacting with each other, all of the parents use Indonesian language as the principal. Therefore, the process of transmitting the language is strongly influenced by the one-to-one interaction of child(ren) and mother or father.

There have been various kinds of efforts done by the Batak families to transmit and maintain the Batak language to the children. The result of this study shows that parents of Batak families have high value of maintaining Batak language. They have many ways to socialize the language to their children such as using language transmission at home and joining Batak gathering. At home, the

parents provide time to interact with their children using Batak language. Although there are combinations of languages among them, Batak language is always used at home. Creating special days for speaking Batak language and singing Batakese traditional songs become parts of transmitting the language. They do these efforts because they realize that Batakese is a minority society in Mojokerto. They have to maintain Batak language as their traditional language to show their identity in the centre of major society.