

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a multilingual country. Many languages are spoken within the country and many people in the country use more than one language. Today, with geographical mobility, which is so greatly facilitated by modern means of transportation and concentration of people of many different language background in the major city like Surabaya, Indonesian as the National Language has an important role as the medium of communication of the people. Thus, Indonesian as a means of everyday communication has much exposure and may cause the spread in many fields and sectors.

The spread of Indonesian, of course, has influenced to the use of Javanese (as the vernacular used in Javanese community) in the family who live in a big city like Surabaya. They can not deny that at last, the use of their language in daily life is colored by the two languages (Javanese and Indonesian). Nowadays, there is a tendency that Javanese parents like to use Indonesian rather than Javanese when they talk to their children, especially to the young children. This phenomenon is very obvious especially in the young Javanese family. Parents do not

teach their children to use Javanese (that should be as their mother tongue), but use Indonesian as the first language of the children. The result is young children are 'more skillful' in using Indonesian rather than Javanese. This condition today is absolutely different from the condition of the previous generation where parents and children still use more Javanese in their daily life at home.

This paper will focus on the frequency of two languages use (Indonesian and Javanese use) in javanese family during two generations based on the role relationships. Here, the writer will also represent some conditions and reasons that at last, bring the family to the shift.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION