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**ANALYSIS OF BILINGUALISM IN 5-YEAR-OLDS
IN PASIR UTAMA VILLAGE, RAMBAH HILIR DISTRICT
ROKAN HULU REGENCY, RIAU PROVINCE**

Irawati¹, Anita Angraini Lubis²

Indonesian Language Tadris Study Program, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
Sheikh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary State Islamic University Padangsidempuan Indonesia

Email: ¹ira.ira201810@gmail.com, ²anitalubis@uinsyahada.ac.id

Abstract

This research is motivated by the use of two languages by 5-year-old children, namely Indonesian and Javanese in their daily lives. A 5-year-old child with a language acquisition process that can master and use two languages well, namely Indonesian and Javanese, located in Pasir Utama Village, Rambah Hilir District, Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau Province. The study aims to analyze forms of bilingualism in 5-year-old children in Pasir Utama Village, Rambah Hilir District, Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau Province using qualitative research methods. The theories that support this research consist of sociolinguistics, bilingualism, and children's social development. This type of research is qualitative research, which is research that is directly carried out in the field. The data collections techniques used in this study are observation, interviews, and documentation. The focus of this study is to determine the form of bilingualism in 5-year-old children in the use of language in daily life. The data analysis technique used to obtain the result of this research is the Milles Huberman data analysis technique which consists of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. The result of this stud show that there are 10 data obtained by the researcher from 2 5-year-old research subjects, including the form of coordinated bilingualism and the from of pluralistic bilingualism. In conclusion, there are 10 forms of data speeches in the form of coordinated bilingualism and 3 data speeches in the form of plural bilingualism, so that judging from allthe data obtained by the researcher as 5-year-old children as the subject of the research, the researcher is said to be 100% bilingual with a percentage of 70% coordinated bilingualism and 30% plural bilingualism. There are several factors that cause bilingualism in-5-year-olds, namely the family environment, the living environment and interaction with peers.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Bilingualism. Children's Social Development, 5-year-old Child

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh penggunaan dua bahasa oleh anak usia 5 tahun yaitu bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Jawa di kehidupan sehari-hari mereka. Anak usia 5 tahun dengan proses pemerolehan bahasa yang dapat menguasai dan menggunakan dua bahasa dengan baik yaitu bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Jawa yang berada di Desa Pasir Utama Kecamatan Rambah Hilir Kabupaten Rokan Hulu Provinsi Riau. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bentuk-bentuk bilingualism dan faktor pendukung terjadinya bilingualisme pada anak usia 5 tahun di Desa Pasir Utama Kecamatan Rambah Hilir Kabupaten Rokan Hulu Provinsi Riau dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif. Teori-teori yang mendukung penelitian ini terdiri dari sosiolinguistik, bilingualisme, dan perkembangan sosial anak. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif yaitu penelitian yang dilakukan di lapangan. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Fokus penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bentuk bilingualisme pada anak usia 5 tahun dalam penggunaan bahasa di kehidupan sehari-hari. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan untuk mendapatkan hasil penelitian ini yaitu teknik analisis data Milles Huberman yang terdiri atas pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat 10 data yang diperoleh dari 2 subjek penelitian yang berusia 5 tahun di antaranya bentuk bilingualisme koordinatif dan bentuk bilingualisme majemuk. Kesimpulannya terdapat 10 bentuk tuturan data bentuk bilingualisme yang terdiri atas 7 tuturan data bentuk bilingualisme koordinatif dan 3 bentuk tuturan data bentuk bilingualisme majemuk, sehingga dilihat dari seluruh data yang peneliti peroleh anak usia 5 tahun sebagai subjek penelitian peneliti dikatakan 100% bilingual dengan persentase 70% bilingualisme koordinatif dan 30% bilingualisme majemuk. Terdapat beberapa faktor yang menyebabkan bilingualisme pada anak usia 5 tahun yaitu lingkungan keluarga, lingkungan tempat tinggal dan interaksi dengan teman sebaya.

Kata Kunci: Sosiolinguistik, Bilingualisme, Perkembangan Sosial Anak, Anak Usia 5 Tahun

INTRODUCTION

In the current era of globalization, the role of language is the main aspect to support smooth communication both between tribes and countries. Language is a means of communication that is arranged in the form of units, such as words, groups of words, clauses and sentences expressed orally or in writing ¹. Language is a tool commonly used by humans to communicate between one society and another in the form of sounds produced by human speech tools ². Language is also defined as a means of communication that has the main function of language, namely communication which is the delivery of messages to others ³.

Language is a field of study in the field of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is an

¹ Tri Wiratno and Riyadi Santosa, "Language, Language Function, and Social Context," *Introduction to General Linguistics Module*, 2014, 1–19, <http://www.pustaka.ut.ac.id/lib/wp-content/uploads/pdfmk/BING4214-M1.pdf>.

² Anita Angraini Lubis and Erna Ikawati, "Language Ability in Children with Severe Disabilities Case Study: Nurhuda Surya Finingsih at SLB Negeri 1 Padang," *Journal of Gender and Child Studies* 2, no. 1 (2020): 1–20, <https://doi.org/10.24952/gender.v2i1.2166>.

³ Okarisma Mailani et al., "Language as a Means of Communication in Human Life," *Kampret Journal* 1, no. 1 (2022): 1–10, <https://doi.org/10.35335/kampret.v1i1.8>.

interdisciplinary science that combines two disciplines, namely sociology and linguistics. Sociolinguistics is a science that explains the language ability of people to use various language rules. Sociolinguistics in the use of language always pays attention to the use of language in society which is motivated by various social factors such as education level, age, economic level, religion, gender, and others ⁴. Sociolinguistics has a lot of objects of language study, one of which is bilingualism. Bilingualism is one of the language contacts that occurs in society and there are many factors that cause the occurrence of language contact.

Bilingualism is closely related to the factors that cause code switching and code mixing. Apple (1976) explained that code switching is a symptom of a change in language usage due to changing circumstances, while Hymes defines code switching as not only interlingual, but also between varieties or styles in one language ⁵. In addition to code switching events, there is also code mixing. Code mixing can occur when a speaker mixes two languages without any situation requiring him to mix two languages. Generally, code switching and code mixing events are used in informal circumstances or situations.

Bloomfield said that bilingualism is defined as the ability to use two languages equally well by speakers who are defined as *native-like control over to languages*. It is concluded from the statement that bilingualism or bilingualism has a level of language proficiency that it uses. Bilingualism can also occur in 5-year-olds with developing language understanding. An inadequate understanding of the language will make it a little difficult for children to sort out and choose vocabulary. The use of two languages can be used when communicating, so one must master the language first by acquiring the first language which is the mother tongue (B1) and the second language (B2). ⁶

The second language (B2) is Indonesian which was declared on October 28, 1928 at the youth pledge event. Indonesian is also a national language that has been recognized and officially used in the field of education and government. The use of language in the phenomenon of bilingualism in 5-year-old children in Pasir Utama Village, the language used by children when communicating is Indonesian, but the language is mixed with B2 (regional language) so that bilingualism occurs. Children will become bilingual when children combine

⁴ Fahrudin Ramadhan, "Sociolinguistic Studies as an Interdisciplinary Science, Language Variety, Word Choice, and Bilingual Language.," *OSF Preprints*, 2020, 2.

⁵ Abdul and Leonie Agustina Chaer, *Sociolinguistics Early Introduction*, Ed Revisi (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2014).

⁶ Rizki Amalia Sholihah, "Language Contact: Bilingualism, Code Switching, Code Mixing, Interference, and Integration," *The 3rd Annual International Conference on Islamic Education*, 2018, 361–76.

two languages in one sentence. For example, in conversation the child uses Indonesian, but in the middle of the conversation he pins a word in the regional language, so he has become bilingual. This happens because of the behavior of adults who combine two languages when interacting, so that children will follow this and also because children are not able to choose the right word to say a word or thing.

Related to this, several studies on Bilingualism Analysis in 5-Year-Old Children in Pasir Utama Village, Rambah Hilir District, Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau Province have been widely published and relevant such as a research conducted by Hasmiati and Juanda entitled **"Acquisition of Early Childhood Bilingual in Transmigration Village, Buana Sakti Village, Mamuju Regency"**. The results of the research conducted by Hasmiati and Juanda in analyzing bilingualism in early childhood, namely 4-6 years old in Buana Sakti Village, Mamuju Regency, show that the language acquisition ability of transmigration village children aged 4-6 years is still in the stage of acquiring various vocabulary in two different languages. The difference in this study with the researcher's research lies only in the location of the study and the age of the child which only focuses on 5-year-old children. In addition to the differences, there are also similarities in research with researchers, namely discussing the phenomenon of bilingualism in early childhood. It has been concluded based on the results of the research, namely the acquisition of a language that is widely mastered by early childhood in the Transmigration Village, namely their first language which is balanced with the language of their respective regions.⁷

The researcher took 2 early childhood subjects in this study because the researcher was interested in the phenomenon that occurred in the field, namely the use of language related to bilingualism. This study discusses how 5-year-olds can use two languages when communicating and what supporting factors make 5-year-olds able to use two languages well when communicating with peers and with older people in daily life.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this study is using qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that is carried out to understand the phenomena of what is experienced by the research subject such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, and so on thoroughly by

⁷ Hasmiati and Juanda, "Acquisition of Early Childhood Bilingualism in Transmigration Village, Buana Sakti Village, Mamuju Regency," *Journal of Children's Education* 9, no. 1 (2023): 75–85.

describing the form of words and language, in a specific context that is real by utilizing various natural methods⁸. Qualitative research emphasizes more on quality and the data collected comes from direct observations, interviews and related official documentation.

The subjects in this study were 5-year-old children in Pasir Utama Village, Rambah Hilir District, Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau Province as many as 2 subjects who used two languages in their daily lives interactions. The data collection techniques in this study used observation techniques, interviews, involvement, and documentation. In the end, the data will be processed using Milles Huberman's descriptive approach technique which consists of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sociolinguistics is a branch of science that discusses the relationship between language and society. One of his fields of study is bilingualism. Bilingualism is one of the fields of sociolinguistic study that discusses the use of two languages with the social conditions of society. Bilingualism is a phenomenon of language use in the social sphere of society. Based on the typology of bilingualism, there are several types of bilingualism, namely: compound bilingualism, coordinated bilingualism, and subordinate bilingualism.⁹

In this study entitled Analysis of Bilingualism in Children Aged 5 Years in Pasir Utama Village, Rambah Hilir District, Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau Province. In this study, the researcher conducted a study using two subjects who were 5 years old who had the ability to use two languages when interacting. Researchers found forms of bilingualism in conversations between 5-year-olds and peers and adults in the neighborhood. There are 2 forms of bilingualism consisting of 10 speech data in this study, namely compound bilingualism and coordinating bilingualism which are analyzed using Dell Hymes theory, namely SPEAKING.

A. Coordinated Bilingualism

Coordinated bilingualism is a form of bilingualism that shows the use of two languages that are equally good. This process occurs due to the difference in experience in mastering the two languages which makes it rare to exchange words. The data obtained by the researcher in the form of coordinated bilingualism are:

Speakers : Rendra why are you wearing this uniform? But it's not the schedule to

⁸ Moleong, "Qualitative Descriptive Approach," *Qualitative Research Methods*, 2005, 48–61.

⁹ Pranowo, *Language Learning Theory*, Cet.II (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Siswa, 2020).

wear a uniform green ones.

Speech Partners : "***Come on, Mr. Shen.*** Put on your clothes.

Speakers : Where is your mother going?

Speech Partners : Absolutely. ***A Man Who Has Been Swept Away***, Buk.

In the speech above, there is a 25-year-old speaker and a 5-year-old speech partner who is an early childhood teacher and a student. The speech that occurred between the speaker and the speech partner occurred in the morning which discussed the uniform worn by the speech partner not according to the predetermined schedule and received a good response from the speech partner who said that he did not know anything about the uniform he was using, he only wore what his father had prepared. The speech took place using two languages, namely Indonesian and Javanese.

B. Pluralistic Bilingualism

Pluralistic bilingualism is bilingualism that shows the ability to speak another language. This bilingualism occurs because it is caused by the process of mastering two languages under the same conditions and language and having the same reference meaning. Generally, pluralistic bilingualism is closely related to the acquisition of B1 and B2 and B1 is learned earlier than B2, so there is a better language mastery. The data obtained by the researcher on the form of pluralistic bilingualism are:

Speakers "Mom, when ***Back to the drawing board?***

Speech Partners : Tomorrow ***Neck*** There is a Mother's Day Holiday ***Back to the drawing board, o'neill*** Squirming in ***Listen To Me*** ***E.***

Speakers : ***Yours truly***, Mak. Be careful, ***me.***

The speech above has speakers and speech partners who are 5 years old and 29 years old who are children and mothers. The speech occurred in the morning before noon when the mother was going to work for a long time and was saying goodbye to the child. Speech occurs using two mixed languages, namely Indonesian and Javanese.

The factors that cause 5-year-old children to experience this phenomenon of bilingualism that occurs in the research subjects are family environment factors, residential environment factors, and peer friendship factors that greatly affect language mastery in early childhood in the language acquisition phase.

CONCLUSION

Bilingualism is a phenomenon of using two languages that are equally good between the first and second languages that a person uses in daily communication. The results of the study showed that there were 10 speeches about the forms of bilingualism found in 5-year-old children in Pasir Utama Village, Rambah Hilir District, Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau Province. In this study, it was found that there are two forms of bilingualism in 5-year-old children in Pasir Utama Village, Rambah Hilir District, Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau Province, namely pluralistic bilingualism and coordinated bilingualism.

To find data on this form of bilingualism, researchers conducted observation and interview stages with children and their parents. Based on 10 data from the research subjects obtained by the researcher, there were 7 data on coordinated bilingualism and 3 data on plural bilingualism. Judging from all the data obtained by the researcher, the subject of the study, namely a 5-year-old child in Pasir Utama Village, Rambah Hilir District, Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau Province, is 100% active bilingual with a percentage of 20% coordinated bilingualism and 30% plural bilingualism.

A 5-year-old child in Pasir Utama Village, Rambah Hilir District, Rokan Hulu Regency, Riau Province who is able to use two languages, namely Indonesian and Javanese in daily life. There are several factors that cause 5-year-old children to experience the phenomenon of bilingualism, namely: family environment that uses more than one language (Indonesian and regional languages), living environment such as neighbors and surrounding communities who have different tribes and different languages as well, as well as interaction with peers.

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