

Language Attrition of the Second Language between Indonesian-Korean Couple

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Abstrak

Tulisan ini berfokus pada penurunan kemampuan bahasa yang terjadi pada pasangan Korea-Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penerapan dua bahasa antara pasangan Korea-Indonesia, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi mereka mengalami penurunan kemampuan bahasa, dan dampak bagi pasangan setelah mengalami penurunan kemampuan bahasa. Metode kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Pesertanya adalah pasangan Korea dan Indonesia. Laki-laki berlatar belakang Korea, dan perempuan berlatar belakang Indonesia. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara dan dokumentasi. Kemudian dianalisis menggunakan teori dari Tavakoli (2012), Myers-Scotton, (2006), Köpke, (2007), dan Schmid (2011). Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa pasangan ini menggunakan bahasa Inggris di awal hubungan mereka, kemudian beralih ke bahasa Korea yang menjadikan mereka sebagai bilingual. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi atrisi bahasa di antaranya adalah penggunaan bahasa dan bilingual. Selain itu, dampak setelah mengalami penurunan bahasa adalah mereka secara tidak sengaja mengganti beberapa bahasa dalam L1 dan L2 mereka dengan L3.

Kata kunci: Gesekan bahasa, pasangan antar ras, dwibahasa.

Abstract

This paper is focusing on the language attrition that happens on Korean Indonesian couple. This study aims to find out the implementation of bilingualism between Korean Indonesian couple, the factors influence them to experience language attrition, and the impact for the couple after they experience language attrition. Qualitative method was used in this study. The participants were Korean and Indonesian couple. The man has Korean background, and the woman has Indonesian background. The data was collected by conducting interview and documentation. They were then analyzed using theory from Tavakoli (2012), Myers-Scotton, (2006), Köpke, (2007), and Schmid (2011). This research revealed that this couple used English at the beginning of their relationship, then change to Korean that makes them as bilinguals. The result also shows the factors influencing language attrition between them are the language use and bilingual. Moreover, the impact after they experienced language attrition is they replace some language in their L1 and L2 with L3 unintentionally.

Keywords: Language attrition, interracial couple, bilingual.

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication in an interracial couple is not always easy because they both have different mother tongue. Language choice provides the multilingual speakers an opportunity to express themselves clearly in whatever language they prefer. It helps them to facilitate communication clearly and with ease. Dumanig (2010) states that language choice for multilingual speaker plays a crucial role in everyday talk because whenever they speak, they make choices, and it is like interracial couples' communication, where the challenge of choosing a language is always present because of their linguistic and cultural differences. Later he adds that language choices of mixed married couples can be triggered by ethnicity, religion, and gender, even in more private communication

between husband and wife, the previously mentioned sociolinguistic factors can influence the couples' language choice.

The definition of bilingualism by Tavakoli (2012) is a term which used to describe the speaking and understanding of more than one language but can also include knowing many languages. He later added that a person who is bilingual is someone who speaks at least two languages. Therefore, a sociolinguistic view of bilingualism is concerned with understanding issues such as language and identity and language choice. Gottardo & Grant (2008) on his research explain that the definition of bilingualism is more complex than a simplistic "yes/ no" categorization, definitions of bilingualism must include the degree of proficiency in each language and circumstances under which each language is learned.

Myers-Scotton (2006) mentions that there are two conditions encourage bilingualism, close proximity and displacement. Close proximity is the ordinary conditions of life in their ethnic group regularly put speakers in close proximity to speakers of another language. The close proximity condition includes living in a bilingual nation, living in border areas between ethnic groups or nations, living in a multi-ethnic urban area, engaging in an occupation that involves many contacts with out-group members, marrying outside one's ethnic group, and the last is having a parent or grandparent outside one's ethnic group. Bialystok, Craik, & Lux (2012) assert that "Bilinguals do sometimes have an advantage in inhibition, but they also have an advantage in selection; bilinguals do sometimes have an advantage in switching, but they also have an advantage in sustaining attention; and bilinguals do sometimes have an advantage in working memory, but they also have an advantage in representation and retrieval."

Maintenance two or more languages is not a simple thing. It is stated at research by Cherciov (2013) if, language attrition is expected to be most severe amongst speakers with a negative attitude towards the first language (L1), who no longer identify with the L1 country, and as a result, tend to use the L1 less frequently. Schmid (2011) explained that 'language attrition' describes the loss of, or changes to, grammatical and other features of a language as a result of declining use by speakers who have changed their linguistic environment and language habits. In such situation they may, for example, be simplification in the tense system or in certain properties of subordinate clauses; some vocabulary items might fall into disuse and phonetic features might be restructured and these changes can be affected by factors in the speaker's environment and by his or her attitudes, and processes of identification. If someone used to be good at a particular language, whether that is that person's first or second language, if he or she lose that language ability, grammatically, or in the features of the language, changed the linguistic environment and languages habit, it can be seen that person face the language attrition. Hayashi (2011) mentioned on his book that while development of the second language skills is easy to imagine, it is difficult to imagine a situation that instruction in the second language has no influence. The term fossilization, first discussed by Selinker (Cited from Hayashi, 2011) means to become permanently established in the interlanguage of a second language learner in a form that is deviant from the target-language norm, and it continues to appear in performance regardless of further exposure to the target language. More about language attrition, Bardovi-Harlig & Stringer (2010) mention on their research that although attrition is generally considered to be a phenomenon distinct from

acquisition, experienced by specific types of populations, it might also be thought of as a normal part of the acquisition process, affecting the development of most (perhaps all) L2 learners.

The term language attrition also often interprets as language suicide. Beck & Lam (2008) explained that linguistic suicide occurs when an older generation of speakers dominant in a minority language deliberately chooses not to teach this language to their children and adopts a majority language as the language of child-rearing, thereby wilfully interrupting the transmission of their language to the next generation. Köpke (2007) mentions that there are 2 factors influenced language attrition. First are the internal factors such as arising, for example, from characteristics of the memory structures underlying linguistic competence, *structural organization of the linguistic system* (in relation namely with literacy) and *linguistic aptitude* of the subject. There are also external factors such as the language use, the cultural context of the immigrant, and attitudinal factors. Start from the internal factors, the internal cognitive is different from one person to another person, someone can still remember a particular language even though that person do not really use the language for a while, but there are some people who forget the language easily if that person don't use that language, and everyone has different memory in their brain so no one can judge if someone forget some words in a particular language faster than other person. Second internal factor is linguistic aptitude. Language aptitude is a composite measure established through a variety of independent variables including phonetic encoding, grammatical sensitivity, and phonetic memory (Meara, Milton & Lorenzo-Dus cited in Kopke, 2007) which have been found to correlate with success in language learning. Move to the external factors, the external subject is more like the factors caused language attrition but somehow, a person can control to avoid the language attrition itself because the external factors are more like the factor that is from out of our intelligent, or out of our brain's ability, so it is more like the spirit that a person must avoid the language attrition. Start from the first factor, which is the language use. It will be easy for us to maintain a particular language if a person have chance to practice that language, but there are some conditions where a person does not have chance to use that language in terms of condition, place, or there is no partner to talk to. Second factor is the cultural context of the immigrant. Köpke (2007) explains that there are two sorts of cultural contexts may have different consequences for attrition. In the case of completely isolated immigrants, L1 use is reduced to a necessarily limited amount of contact with L1 speakers in the home country and, possibly, books, TV, and Internet. Second is if the immigrant is part

of an immigrant community in the host country, she will be exposed to different kinds of input: possibly to input from the L1 community in the home country as in case, but also to input from the immigrant community, including attrited speech and different learner varieties from 2nd and 3rd generation speakers. The last factor mentioned by (Köpke (2007) is attitudinal factors, where attitudinal factors here include a complex variety of values attributed by the community or the social environment to the languages (L1 and L2) as well as issues like bilingualism, immigration, integration, etc. Language attrition happens a lot in interracial couples because in an interracial couple, they must choose whether they want to use the man's mother tongue and the woman's mother tongue, and if they choose neither the man's or the woman's mother tongue, they must choose the 3rd language, and it can be possible for them to face the language attrition.

Not everyone able to keep more than one language to speak, sometimes the developing of the L2 can reduce the existing of the L1 of someone. Schmid & Yilmaz (2021) explain that both attritors and maintainers show the impact of an increasingly stronger L2 on a somewhat weakened L1. These effects can reveal themselves through the inappropriate use of L1 words, expressions, and structures while speaking an L2, and in such cases, the writer can say that the L2 and the L1 are competing for activation and that the L2 form is used because the L1 form is weaker.

There are two previous studies used in this paper. The first is an article by Flores (2015) with the topic losing a language in childhood. This paper discussed the L2 attrition of bilingual child who grew up in the L2 migration background (German) and move to her hometown in Portugal when she was nine. As the result, five months after moving to Portugal, the informant reduced the exposure of German and 18 months after moving to Portugal, the informant found it difficult to remember some words and even she was unable to produce complete sentences in her L2.

The second study is research by Stoehr, Bender, van Hell, and Fikkert (2017) with the topic Second language attainment and first language attrition. This research addresses L2 attainment and L1 attrition in voicing systems through measures of voice onset time (VOT) in two groups of Dutch–German late bilinguals in the Netherlands. The findings of this research are complete L2 immersion may be advantageous in L2 acquisition, but at the same time it may cause L1 phonetic attrition. The L2 immersion has a lot of benefit because at the end of the day it will produce the native accent in the L2, but in the other hand, while focusing on L2 immersion, the speaker might reduce the ability of L1.

Unlike the previous studies, the participant of this study grew up at her country of origin (country of her L1 (Indonesian)), and she tried to improve her L3 (Korean), but at the same time reduce her L2 (English) ability. In the other hand, the participants of the previous studies grew up in the country of their L2 that make them faced the language attrition of their L1. This study is focusing on the language attrition of a woman and a man in an interracial Indonesian Korean couple. In this couple, the man's L1 is Korean, and his L2 is English while for the woman, her L1 is Indonesian and her L2 is English. At the beginning of their relationship, they use English as the language choice of their daily communication, but in the middle of the relationship, the woman decided to learn Korean, and it is ended with they speak Korean more than English for their daily communication language. The purposes of the study here are to find out the implementation of bilingualism in both the woman and the man in this relationship, the factors influencing the language attrition of Indonesian and Korean Couple, and the impact to the couple for their daily life after they experience language attrition.

METHOD

This study examined people's experiences in detail by using interview. Thus, this study used qualitative approach Hennink, Hutter, and Bailey (2010) The subjects of the study are an interracial couple between Indonesian woman and Korean man who had been dating for more than 3 years. The woman was born and raised in Jakarta, Indonesia, has Indonesian as her first language and English as her second language. For the man, he is a Korean, was born and raised in Sokcho, South Korea, his first language is Korean, and his second language is English. The data of this research are in the form of word from the transcript of the interview and the recording of the video calling.

The data were collected by applying the interview and documentation. The interview with the woman was conducted on 15th of May 2022 to get the answer for list of questions that was already prepared. For the documentation, it was taken from the recording of the video call between the man and the woman when they had conversation using mixed language between English and Korean.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Implementation of Bilingualism

The Woman's Informant Language

Datum 1

Conversation between the man (M) and the woman (W) Participants

W : Ya! Ilbunman ilbunman yeongeoman haja!
(Hey! Just one minute, just one minute let us speak in English!)

M : Okay

W : Mwoga okay? (*What is, okay?*)

M : Okay

W : Okay

M : Let's speak English

W : Oh, you sounds like Korean

M : Yes

W : You really sounds like Korean

M : Because I am on Korean

Datum 2

W : Just go to Lotte World with me, not like doing another thing. I mean like, like eat together, work out together

M : Ghogi Gamyun daeji (*We will go there too*)

W : Jinja? (*Really?*)

M : Geogjeong hajima (*Do not worry*)

It can be seen from the conversation between the man and the woman above that they mix their language to communicate. English and Korean both used by them. They can change the language Korean to English and vice versa and it does not distract the conversation, and it is more like they are able to mix the language naturally.

As an interracial couple, it is obvious that the man and the woman in this relationship have different mother tongue. The woman is an Indonesian and raised in Indonesia, but the man is a Korean and raised in Korea. Further data below was taken from the answer of the woman in this relationship.

Datum 3

Q : What is the language you use for your daily life?

A : I use Indonesian of course, but sometimes because I work in Korean company, and I have much of Korean friend So usually I use Korean and sometimes English.

In an interracial couple, both the woman and the woman will choose to use a language that can be understood by both. In this case, can be seen that the woman's mother tongue is Indonesian and the man's mother tongue is Korean. Below here is the explanation which language they use for the beginning of their relationship.

Datum 4:

Q : What is the language you guys used in the beginning of your relationship?

A : In the beginning we use English maybe for one or two years. but these days we use Korean often than English.

If at the beginning of their relationship they choose to use English for communication, the case is different nowadays where the woman explain that they tend to use Korean more nowadays than English, below here is the explanation why the language choice in this relationship is change.

Datum 5:

Q : Why you use Korean nowadays?

A : Because I learn Korean language too, and he want to help me to improve my Korean and we sometimes talk in English because we also want to improve our English.

As answered by the woman in the interview, the language she uses for daily life is Indonesian, and Indonesian also her mother tongue as she was born and raised in Indonesia. Besides Indonesian, she also uses Korean and English because she works in a Korean company. In the beginning of the relationship with her boyfriend, she used English for communicate with him because that is the language that can be understood by them. They use English at least for the first two years, and after that they use English and Korean because the woman started to learn Korean.

Datum 1 and 2 show that the woman in this relationship is a bilingual because she can communicate in Korean and English with her boyfriend. The theory by Tavakoli (2012) suit with the condition of the woman that a bilingual is someone who speaks at least two languages. Even more, the woman in this case can speak not only two, but three languages including with Indonesian (in this case is her mother tongue).

There is one main condition makes her a bilingual. It is because she needs to communicate with her boyfriend, it is explained by her who cannot speak in Indonesian with her boyfriend so that she needs to use English or Korean to talk to him. These conditions are related to the theory by Myers-Scotton (2006) about the condition supporting bilingual. The condition of the woman is included in close proximity condition by Myers-Scotton (2006). The first condition where she needs to speak in English and Korean with her boyfriend is part of close proximity because one of the conditions of close proximity is marrying outside one's ethnic group. The woman is not married to the man yet, but they have a relationship that support them to communicate almost every day. The ethnic of the woman and the woman are

different of course because she is Indonesian, and he is Korean, so it matches to the close proximity condition. The woman needs to use her English and Korean that makes her as a bilingual.

The Man's Informant Language

If the woman is Indonesian, the man in this relationship is a Korean who was born and raised in Korea. His mother tongue is Korean, and he uses Korean for his daily life, as the answer below

Datum 6

Q : What about your boyfriend? What is the language he uses for daily live?

A : First use of course Korean because he is, Korean and the second language is English.

The man uses Korean for his daily life in Korea, and refers to datum 5 and datum 6, the man uses English for communicate with the woman in the beginning of the relationship. But later, he uses mix Korean and English for communicate. Here can be seen that the man is able to speak in 2 languages, that is Korean and English so that makes him as a bilingual as proposed by Tavakoli (2012) that someone who speaks at least two languages is a bilingual.

If it is analyzed use the theory from Myers-Scotton (2006) about condition promoting bilingual, the condition of the man can be categorized as close proximity. Same as the woman, the condition supports the man to speak in English and Korean is because he is dating with Indonesian woman. This situation makes the man speak not only in his mother tongue, which is Korean but also in English which used to be the bridge language to support the communication between the man and the woman. One of the close proximity conditions is marriage outside one's ethnic group. Even though in this case the man and the woman are not yet married, they are dating and both of them are from different ethnicity. There are still some other conditions cause bilingual by Myers-Scotton (2006). The other close proximity and displacement conditions are not the condition influence the man and the woman to be bilinguals.

The Factors Influencing This Couple Mix the Languages During Communication

As explained above that this couple use Korean and English for communicate to each other. Below is the answer from the participant about the factors influence them to mix the language.

Q : What do you think is the factor that make you have to use mix language?

A : I think it is because my boyfriend is not Indonesian, even American or country who use English, so we should talk in mother language an international language for understanding each other. So, we ended like mix all the language in our relationship.

Datum 7

The woman in this relationship believes that one of the factors they use mix language is because her boyfriend is neither Indonesian that has the same mother tongue as her nor American, the typical country that has English as their first language. He is a Korean, that has Korean as his mother tongue. Besides the fact that he is a Korean, another reason that push them to mix the language was because the woman wanted to learn Korean as mentioned at datum 5. She wanted to learn Korean because she wants to work in a Korean company, can be seen from her answer

Q : Why you want to learn Korean?

A : Because I learned Korean from 4 years ago and my goals is to work in a Korean company, So I think I need to learn Korean more than now. So, I learn Korean.

below.

Datum 8

She has interest on Korean language for 4 years ago because one of her goals is to work in a Korean company. Fortunately, she has a Korean boyfriend that wants to help her to improve her Korean ability. It was ended by them use Korean more than English nowadays. As an impact of the Korean use in the relationship, make a reduction of the woman's English ability because nowadays they tend to use Korean more than English. It can be called a language attrition, and in this case, the woman experienced a language attrition of L2 which is her English ability because she uses her L3 more which is Korean. Language attrition is a normal phenomenon for those who face the language acquisition or for those who speak a new language, it is suit to the explanation by Bardovi-Harlig & Stringer (2010)

Köpke (2007) mentioned that there are 2 factors influence the language attrition, the internal and external factors. As answered in Datum 4, the woman in this relationship uses Korean more than English nowadays so that makes her experience the English attrition. It matches with the external factor that caused English attrition by Köpke (2007) about the language use. This woman

changes her habit from using English continuously with her boyfriend to using Korean instead. At the end of the

day, she got a new language ability that is Korean, but she reduced her English ability because she can not maintain the use of her English.

In datum 7, the woman said that because her boyfriend is neither Indonesian nor a person whom country that has English as the main language so that ended with them who mix every language that they can. As they communicate everyday makes them more often to mix the language in their life, and it makes them as a bilingual. Köpke (2007) has mentioned that one of the external factors caused language attrition is attitudinal factors. This factor is values attributed by the community or the social environment to the languages (L1 and L2) as well as issues like bilingualism, immigration, integration, etc. From this explanation, can be seen that bilingual is one of the factors caused language attrition and this is the case that happen to the participant in this research. So, the bilingual factor of this participant that caused them experiencing language attrition is suitable with the theory from Köpke (2007)

For the other external factor by Kopke, the cultural context of the immigrant did not influence the language attrition that happen to this couple. There are 2 types of cultural context of the immigrant. First, is the completely isolated immigrant, that their L1 is reduced because there is no chance to communicate with the speaker who has the same L1. In this couple case, both the man and the woman are not an immigrant. They always have chance to speak with the speaker of their L1 because they both live in the country of their L1. Second type is the immigrant who is part of an immigrant community in the host country. Again, this does not impact the participant in this research because they are not an immigrant. In this study, the internal factors could not be seen because this factor is from inside the person herself, cannot be checked by the interviewer and the participant did not mention the internal factors in the interview.

The impact for daily life after the couple use the mixed language

The man and the woman in this relationship communicate to each other almost every day, that makes them need to use the mix Korean English almost every day too. There will be distracted of the L1 language use for their daily life because whenever they try to speak in their mother tongue, which the man speaks in Korean, or the woman speaks Indonesian, they will unintentionally mix the language of their origin with the language that they use when they talk to the partner. The woman explained that she sometimes faces this kind of situation.

Q : Do you think there is impact in your daily life after you lose your English ability compared to before?

A : Of course, because when you learn many language and speak many language, must be have some impact for our life, example when I text my mom, I typing in Korean but it is Indonesian and that's happen many times, and because these days I use Korean more often, than English, I think my English is getting worse than before, because it is very hard to understand two language at the same time.

Q : Does your mom understand hangul?

A : Of course not, because I say like "I will buy it for you" but I say it in hangul, so I was really confusing about language.

Datum 9

The woman said that she once messaged her mom in Indonesian, but she wrote it in Korean alphabet which is hangul. She unintentionally did this, but in this case her mom cannot understand her because her mom does not understand Korean, as she answered "Of course not" when the interviewer asked her if her mom understand Korean or not. Another case is also happened to her at her working place.

Datum 10

Q : So, it happens so many times?

A : Like many times, when I talk with foreign people, like American or England, just foreign usually I want to speak in English, but my mouth says it in Korean, in my brain like I should use English like that but my mouth just say it in Korean, it is very difficult to understand two language at the same time.

Q : Like, why you meet foreigner? Your work related to foreigner?

A : Yeah, because I am freelance teacher for Indonesian language so my student usually the foreign people from Japan, or Korean or like Ukraine, or Kazakhstan, like that, so I should use English to communicate with them because I cannot speak in Kazakhstan or Ukraine.

Now the writer find out that the woman's job is a freelancer at one of international school that makes her need to speak in English. But she faces some problem such as her brain and her mouth that is out of sync. Sometimes

she feels like her brain thinks a particular sentence in English, but her mouth says it Korean inadvertently. Incident like this is so disturbing for someone who need to communicate in a particular language if he or she distracted with another language that they can speak.

Everything that experienced by the woman above is the impact of a language attrition. It is in accordance with the explanation by Schmid & Yilmaz (2021). They mentioned that a person could show the increase ability of L2 but somehow it also weakens the ability of the L1 of that person at the same time. Schmid & Yilmaz (2021) later added that these effects can reveal themselves through the inappropriate use of L2 words, expressions, and structures while speaking an L1, and in such cases, the writer can say that the L2 and the L1 are competing for activation and that the L2 form is used because the L1 form is weaker. In this case, means sometimes a person know what she or he wants to say inside our brain, but that person forgets what that in our L1 is, so that finally our mouth says that using the word in L2 instead. In this case, the use of L3 by this woman distract the use of her L1 and L2. In the first case, the distraction happened in the form of word, or in the writing form when she wanted to text her mom. She wanted to say something to her mom in Indonesian, but she wrote it in hangul (Korean alphabet), that makes her mom confused because her mom can not read hangul. It is suitable with the theory from Schmid & Yilmaz, (2021) that the impact of language attrition is the inappropriate use of L2 (in this case L3), where the woman uses her L3 alphabet when she had to use her L1 with her mom. In another case, this language attrition impact her in her working place. She works in an international school, and there is one time when she needs to talk to her students, which most of her students are foreigner, she needs to speak in English, but her mouth says it in Korean. She cannot control the use of her Korean and it distracts her even in her working place. As Schmid & Yilmaz (2021) said that the distraction of another language can happen like an inappropriate use of L2 words, expressions, and structures while speaking an L1. For the woman case, inappropriate use of language came from her L3 which is Korean while she uses her L2 which is Korean.

Both the woman and the man in this research are bilingualism. The woman does speak in Indonesian, English, and Korean. For the man, he does speak in Korean and English. In the case of the woman, she used to speak in English more than Korean, but because of some factors, nowadays she speaks in Korean more than English. As the woman speaks in Korean more, it makes her English ability decrease day by day. The previous study by Flores (2015) showed participants is a Portuguese who moved to German with her family when she was 19 months old. In

this case, her L2 is Germany and her L1 is Portuguese. When she was 6 years old, she moved to Portugal again and it makes her experience the language attrition of her L2 which is Germany. The final finding was the girl shows that the bilingual attriter produces deviant utterances but does not lose his/her grammatical knowledge completely. For the result of another previous study by Stoehr, Bender, van Hell, and Fikkert (2017) was even the L2 used a lot by the participants, the attrition of the L1 was prevented by frequent use of and exposure to the L1 in a variety of contexts and multiple speakers, for example at the workplace. The language used play an important rule for maintenance the ability of a particular language.

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CLOSING

Conclusion

The man and the woman's ability to able to speak in more than one language makes them as bilingual. There are some external factors influencing the language attrition in this couple. The first one is factor about the language use. If in the beginning of the relationship this couple uses English most of the time, nowadays they tend to use Korean more to replace the English use, that makes them reduce their English ability. The second factor is because they are bilingual. Being a bilingual is also one of the factors caused them to experience language attrition, because not everyone can maintain more than one language especially when the frequency of the speak of both languages are different, the same idea had been stated by Cherciov (2013). The cultural context of the immigrant was not the factor influence the participant to experience language attrition because the participants live in their country of origin so that they are not immigrant. For the internal factors, these cannot be analysed because internal factors can only be felt by each person and the participant in this research did not mention it in the interview. Language attrition really impact to their daily life especially for the woman. Some lacks the language use is when she tried to text her mom in Indonesian, but she texted her in hangul or Korean alphabet. Another example is on her working place. She is working on international school and most of her students are not Indonesian so that she must speak in English but sometimes when her English was distracted by her Korean so when her brain thinks a particular sentence in English, her mouth says it in Korean.

Suggestion

The writer would like to suggest to the other researcher to have deeper analysis about the language attrition itself. The next researcher can take the same topic as this research but with different participants, different setting, or different factor that caused the language attrition. For an example, future researcher can analyse the language attrition that experienced by the interracial couple from another countries. The different background of the participants will be interesting to be compared with the current study. The current was limited by time so the writer could not find another interracial couple who can be interviewed by the writer. the writer suggests the next researcher who conduct the same topic to find more participants that will be good for comparison.

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