THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENGLISH MASTERY AND SOCIETY'S LANGUAGE ATTITUDE ON LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE

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ABSTRACT

The use of English on signages in public places is massive currently. The focus of this research is the use of English signages and society's Language Attitude toward it. The method used in this study is a mixed method. From the results of the study, it was found that the dominant type of linguistic landscape in Transmart Mall Padang is bottom-up (47 signages). while at Minangkabau International Airport, the dominant type of linguistic landscape is Top-down (39 signages). It was also found that there was a negative correlation between English mastery and society's language attitudes toward linguistic landscape.

Keywords: Linguistic Landscape, Public space, English mastery, language attitude

INTRODUCTION

Language has an important role in communication. The communication can be done successfully or not depending on the language used. Language is divided into two parts, namely spoken and written language. In everyday life, language is used as a communication tool to convey ideas and express social identity, including communication in the form of signages in public space.

Linguistic Landscape (LL) is a study that focuses on the use of language in public space, whether monolingual, bilingual, or multilingual [1]. Linguistic landscapes are often ignored by most people, especially in the city of Padang, which has been heavily dominated by foreign languages, especially English.

The monolingual information is provided only one language. Language markers such as It may also be difficult to obtain essential information for those who do not speak English. Informative and symbolic purposes are the two major roles of linguistic landscapes, which are not clearly defined in the monolingual sign. The use of monolingual symbols in English is certainly not an obstacle for people who can communicate in English. English proficiency or English mastery is one of the determining factors for the success of delivering communication in public spaces through monolingual signs. English mastery can also be used as an indicator to see how people react to symbols in public spaces that use English. People's reactions to different language variations are a definition of language attitude.

The purposes of this research are to investigate the language used on signages of public space in Padang. And, to know Correlations Between English Mastery and society's language attitude towards Linguistic Landscape on signages of public space in Padang.

METHOD

The method used in writing this research is a mixed method. Mixed-methods research used when researchers have questions that need to be investigated in terms of results and processes. Mixed methods is another step forward, utilizing the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative research [2]

Quantitative research is used to examine correlation between English mastery and society's language attitudes towards the linguistic landscape. To find out the correlation, it is

necessary to collect data through questionnaires. The data that has been collected was analyzed using the Pearson correlation formulation in the SPSS application. Meanwhile, Qualitative methods are carried out to find out more in-depth information about society's language attitudes which cannot be measured statistically. The author will interview several participants based on the results of filling out the questionnaire. The author will select participants who feel most disturbed by the use of English instructions in public places and also participants who feel least disturbed by the use of English instructions in public spaces.

Data on the linguistic landscape was taken using a direct documentation method to the field in Transmart Mall Padang and Minangkabau International Airport has been researched. To examine English Mastery and Language attitude of society, the author has distributed questionnaires using cluster sampling. cluster sampling is sampling that involves grouping the population and then select groups or clusters rather than individual elements to be included in sample [3]

In this study, cluster sampling was taken from people with various educational, professional and knowledge backgrounds. The goal is that the representativeness of the sample can be seen through cluster sampling. The author gives questionnaires to Students, Lecturers/Teachers, Employees, and Entrepreneurs.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The first research question of this study concerns the use of English in the linguistic landscape at the Transmart Mall and Minangkabau International Airport in Padang. Based on the theory [4] divide landscape linguistics into two types, top-down and bottom-up. Thus, the researcher found that the two public places had a diversity of languages displayed. The languages are presented in bottom-up and top-down linguistic landscape categories in this following table

Table 1 Data of Linguistic Landscape

Type	Top-down		Bottom-up			
	PS	PBA	SS	PBS	PRA	
Minangkabau International Airport	31	8	3	3	-	45
Transmart Mall Padang	27	-	9	-	38	74
					SUM	119

The second problem formulation is the relationship between society's language attitude and English mastery as measured by the distribution of questionnaires and the PET test then processed using the SPSS application with the Pearson correlation formula. The result obtained is that there is a strong negative correlation between the two variables, which shows that the lower the public's English proficiency, the more disturbed they are with English signages in public space

Table 2 Correlation Test

Correlations

		Society's Language Attitude	English Mastery
Society's Language Attitude	Pearson Correlation	1	-.680**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	55	55
English Mastery	Pearson Correlation	-.680**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	55	55

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The relationship between Language Attitude (as measure by using questionnaire) and English Mastery (as measure by giving PET Test) was investigated using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. There was a strong, negative correlation between the two variable, $r = -.68, n = 55, p = < .05,$ with high level of Language Attitude associated with lower level of English Mastery. Through the results shown from the Pearson Correlation Test, it can be concluded that there is a very strong negative correlation, it means that the lower society's English proficiency, the more disturbed using signages in public places that use English. It was further explained in the interview where both respondents agreed that English language skills correlated with people's attitudes towards symbols in public places that use English. Respondents also suggested that the use of symbols in public places should be bilingual Indonesian and English.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings described in chapter 4, the following conclusions can be drawn. The first is the use of linguistic landscapes in public places. there is a difference in the use of the linguistic landscape at the Minangkabau international airport with the Transmart Mall Padang. The dominant type of linguistic landscape in transmart malls is Bottom-up type due to many commercial activities such as store names, trademarks, and private announcements. while at Minangkabau International Airport, the dominant type of linguistic landscape is Top-down because there is a lot of information containing instructions or announcements given by the airport which is part of the BUMN (Government).

The second point is the relationship between English mastery and society's language attitude towards the linguistic landscape in the public space. To measure the level of English proficiency of the community, PET Test is given and to see the language attitude of the community, a questionnaire is given. both data are collected and compiled from cluster sampling in the community, namely students, lecturers or teachers, entrepreneurs, and employees. The data obtained were then tabulated and analyzed using the SPSS application with the Pearson correlation formula. test results show a high negative correlation between the two variables. The lower the community's English proficiency, the higher the public's disturbed attitude towards the use of English signs in public places.

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