
**KULISUSU LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE IN TEENAGER GROUP ON
EREKE: LINGUISTIC STUDY**Sri Suriana Dinar¹La Ino²Yunus³

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Abstract

This article discusses about the survival of Kulisusu language at the age of adolescence in Ereke Town of North Buton district. A focus of this research is about teenagers age between 17-20 years. The point of problems in this research is the family, association, education, government, transactions, neighbors, religion, culture, art. In this research the approach used is sociolinguistic approach. In this case, the approach (approach) of sociology, ie the study of language in the social context, which studies is the behavior of groups rather than individual. In analyzing the data is done by calculating the percentage following the calculation pattern, that is the calculation built on the number of incoming answers) The results are found kulisusu language Based on the analysis shows the category of adolescents and adults Kulisusu language tendency is in the medium category on the side still at last

Keywords: sociolinguistik kertausu defense**INTRODUCTION**

Kulisusu language is one of traditional language used in Southeast Sulawesi Province. This language is spoken in North Buton regency. This language is the majority language because it is spoken in Kulisusu subdistrict, West Kulisusu, North Kulisusu, part of Wakorumba subdistrict, part of Kambowa subdistrict, and part of Bonegunu district. Other traditional languages in Northern Buton are Muna, Kambowa, and Wolio languages. Speakers of this Language are estimated to be 36,000 people.

Research on kulisusu language is a study that includes sociolinguistic studies. The term sociolinguistic emerged only in 1952 in the work of Haver C. Currie which suggests that need some research on the relationship between speech behavior with social status (Dittmar 1976: 127). This applied sociolinguistic science provides the knowledge of how to use language in certain aspects or social terms. Fishman, a sociolinguistic expert who has contribution in sociolinguistic studies. He says that the question in sociolinguistics is "who speak, what language, to whom, when, and to what end". The variety of languages that exist in society is created because of social differences in society. Language in sociolinguistic science is not approached to the extent of language as in general linguistic science, but is approached as a means of interaction or communication in human society.

Language is one of the most distinctive features of humanity that distinguishes it from other beings (Nababan, 1984: 1). Traditionally language is a tool for interacting or communicating, in the sense of a tool for conveying thoughts, ideas, concepts or feelings (Chaer and Agustina, 1995: 19). Thus, the most basic language function is as a communication tool for interacting with others and conveying thought.

Language comes and develops with its speaker community. In its development, language always experience variation of usage. Language variation is a form of change or difference from various linguistic manifestations, but not against the rules of language (Ohoiwutun, 2007: 46). Language variation occurs in linguistic system itself and outside of linguistic system. Language variation is caused by social interaction done by society and various community. In addition, the existence of language variation in the society is influenced by social interaction activity which is done by various people. (Chaer, 2004: 62).

The Speakers use language to convey idea, concept, and opinion in various ways and opportunities. Different speakers cause various language form. Nababan (1991: 14) suggests that variations of language with respect to its use, its use or function is called functional, variant or register. Such variations are typically discussed in terms of their field of use, style, degree of formality and means of use. Language

variations based on the usage field concerning the language it is used for what purpose or a particular field. Variations of language that exist in the speech community can be distinguished by the speaker and its use. Based on the speaker includes who uses the language, where he lives, how his social position in society, what gender, and when the language is used. Based on the user means, what language is used for what, in what field, what path and tool, and how the situation is formal.

Indonesian society is a bilingual, which use two languages in communicating. In the process of communication Indonesian people use Indonesian language as a national language in addition to their respective traditional language. Both languages are sometimes used in everyday life simultaneously, both orally and in writing. Such situations allow for variations in language. Variations of the language can be seen in the use of Indonesian language which is inserted by the vocabulary of traditional language.

Language resilience research in Southeast Sulawesi Province has been done by previous researchers. The researchers such as La Ode Sidu (2016) Under the title Kowala Vocabulary Defense on the Muna Society (Ecolinguistic Studies) Previous researchers used the ecolinguistic approach. Research using a sociolinguistic approach. This is done with the aim of obtaining a clearer and clearer picture of the survival of the Kulisusu regional language. The expected benefits in this research are the results of research on the resilience of the local languages can also be used to establish some local and central government policies in the development of Indonesian language as well as in the teaching and development of regional languages.

This research is also expected to contribute to other sciences such as social sciences, cultural sciences, and others that can support the development of science, social, and culture.

METHODS

Research method in this study used sociolinguistic approach. In this case, the sociological approach, the study of language in the social context, which is studied is the behavior of groups rather than individual behavior (Sudaryanto, 1993). Furthermore, in collecting data used survey method, namely research methods to collect and analyze social data through questionnaires or questionnaires are

very structured and detailed with the aim of obtaining information from a large number of respondents who are considered representative of the population. In the meantime, the technique used was survey questionnaire technique using semi-open questions (still possible additional answers). Questionnaires (questionnaires) are prepared first based on the problems and objectives to be achieved in this study. The questionnaire was then shared with the respondents. Respondents filled out questionnaires without mentioning names with the expectation of respondents being honest and open did not hesitate and did not feel afraid to fill out and answer questions in the questionnaire. Questionnaires that have filled the respondents into data that is ready to be processed (Astar et al., 2003) and data are analyzed quantitatively.

Percentage Calculation

Data analysis was done by calculating the percentage following the calculation of Muhajir (1979), that was calculation based on the number of incoming answers. The consideration was that each question may not be answered by the respondent. The percentage would be presented in two digits behind the comma. After analyzed, the data in this study was arranged in table form. Arrangement in tabular form or tabulation is an advanced stage in a series of data analysis process (Koentjaraningrat, 1993). Incoming data was first recorded, then adjusted to the groupings that have been done then drawn in the combined numbers used as the basis of the analyst. From the results of data processing will show certain trends that are then incorporated into tabulation tables and graphs. The result of tabulation of social identity factors such as ethnicity, age, gender, education level and socio-economic background of respondents.

Relating to the measurement scale in analyzing data in this study used the scale of nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio (Nasution, 2007). In this case, the nominal scale is limited to the label given to the categories of sex, age, family status, occupation, education, place of birth, identity of respondent, length of stay, tribal status. Meanwhile, the ordinal scale in this study contains the understanding of the level, which is related to the age group of respondents. Furthermore, the interval scale in this study is a quantitative classification of the object of research, in this case, researchers want to examine whether the Kulisusu language is still

survive or not survive. As for each question (indicator) contained in the questionnaire given to the respondent answered by using answer choices: Respondents still use the language 1. Kulisusu language, 2. Others traditional language, 3. Indonesian language, 4. Foreign Languages. Then, it was standardized in intval form such as:

1. If the respondenst answer using Kulisusu language is 51%-100%, it is considered that Kulisusu language is still survive.
2. If the respondenst answer using Kulisusu language is 0%--50% it is considered that Kulisusu language is not survive. For more details, in calculating whether or not Kulisusu language in Ereke is used by calculating the median value, which is calculated from half the number of respondents. The highest value is calculated from the middle and above values and the lowest value is calculated from the middle to the lowest (Sujana 2001: 138). For example, the number of respondents is 60 (100.00%) then the formula used is $60 (100.00\%) : 2 = 30 (50.00\%)$, then the number of respondents 0--30 or <50.00% meaningful language Simalungun not survive while the number of respondents 31-60 or > 50.00% meaningful Kulisusu language still survive.

RESULT AND DISSCUSSION

To know the function and position of Kulisusu language based on the domains of language usage such as family, neighbor, education, government, transactions, association, work and grouped into three groups of Kulisusu language users such as: teenagers, adults and parents. Based on the number of youth respondents group consists of 10 respondents and divided into 5 female and 5 male teenagers and obtained answers about the use of Kulisusu language respondents on the level:

Family Level:

In the family level, 7 respondents (70,00%) from 10 respondents (100,00%) use Kulisusu language when talking with their grandfather while 3 (30,00%) respondents use Indonesian language when talking to their grandfather. The language used by teenage respondents present-ed in table 1 is the recognition or respondent's answer based on the following questions.

What kind og language do you use when talking with your grandfather?

Table 1.
Teenegers when talking to grandfather with (N=10)

No	Languages	Frequency	%
1	Kulisusu	7	70
2	Others Traditional Language	0	0
3	Indonesian	3	30
4	Foreign	0	
Total		10	100

Speaking with the grandmother of 7 respondents (70.00%) from 10 respondents (100.00%) using Kulisusu language, 2 respondents (10.00%) using Indonesian language and 1 respondent (5.00%) using other traditional languages. To obtain the respondent's answer in table 2 below, the question asked is as follows.

Table 2.
Teenegers when talking to grandmother with

No	Language	Frequency	%
1	Kulisusu	7	70
2	Others Traditional Language	1	10
3	Indonesian	2	20
4	Foreign	0	
Total		10	100

When talking with the father 5 respondents (50.00%) of 10 (100.00%) of teenagers who responded using Kulisusu language, 4 respondents (40.00%) using Indonesian language, and 1 respondent (10.00%) using other traditional languages. It can be seen in the following table.

Table 3.
Teenegers when talking to father with (N=10)

No	Language	Frequency	%
1	Kulisusu	5	50
2	Others Traditional Language	1	10
3	Indonesian	4	40
4	Foreign	0	
Total		10	100

The answers presented in table 3 above are the answers to the following questions. What language do you use when talking to your father?

When talking with mothers as much as 5 respondents (50.00%) teenagers use Kulisusu language, 4 respondents (40%) use Indonesian language, 1 respondent (105%) using other re-

gional languages. It can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.
Teenegers when talking to mother with (N=10)

No	Language	Frequency	%
1	Kulisusu	6	60
2	Others traditional language	1	10
3	Indonesian	3	30
4	Foreign	0	
Total		10	100

The answers to the data in table 4 above are obtained based on the following question. What language do you use when talking to your mother? When talking with relatives, 6 respondents (60,00%) teenegers use Kulisusu language while 3 respondents (30,00%) use Indonesian language. teenegers use other traditional languages 1 responeden or 10%. Meanwhile, the questions asked is as follow.

What kind of language do you use when talking with your relative?

Table 5.
Teenegers when talking to sibling with (N=10)

No	Language	Frequency	%
1	Kulisusu	6	60
2	Others Traditional Language	0	0
3	Indonesian	4	40
4	Foreign	0	
Total		10	100

The answers to the data in table 5 above are obtained based on the following question: What language do you use when talking to your siblings? When talking with sibling, 6 respondents (60.00%) of teenegers use Kulisusu language while 4 respondents (40.00%) use Indonesian language.

From table 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, it can be seen that the percentage of Kulisusu language use in the Kulisusu teenagers group in the family level is 70.00% or 7 respondents, table 1 percentage of Kulisusu language is 70.00% or as many as 7 respondents, table 2 percentage of Kulisusu language 50.00% or as many as 5 respondents, table 3 percentage of Kulisusu language 60.00% or 6 respondents and table 4 visible

percentage of Kulisusu language use in group of Kulisusu teenagers in family level there is 60,00% or as many as 6 respondents, if cumulative of the five tables (table 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) Kulisusu teenegers respondents who use Kulisusu language when speaking in the family level is $70.00\% + 70.00\% + 50.00\% + 60.00\% + 60.00\% = 310.00\%$: $310.00\% : 5 = 62\%$ or about 6 respondents and 10.00% or 1 respondent using other traditional languages and 30.00% (3 respondents) using the Indonesian language. Thus, in the teenagers group and in the Kulisusu language family level is still dominantly used and this is a joy for the Kulisusu ethnic group. With a moderate tendency level that ranges from 51-75% Kulisusu language use in this area Kulisusu language still works well because it is still used as a means of communication widely on Kulisusu tribe and its position is still quite good because this language is still used as a language of instruction and also used as a communication tools in the family.

Association Level:

To know the usage of Kulisusu language in the level of association, the questions asked to the respondent are as follows.

- What kind of language do you use when talking to others (with same ethnic)?
- What kind of language do you use when talking to friend with different ethnic?
- What kind of language do you use when talking to friend with the older in a same ethnic?
- What kind of language do you use when talking to friend with the older and with different ethnic?
- What kind of language do you use when talking younger people with same ethnic?
- What kind of language do you use when talking with younger people and with different ethnic?

Based on the questions above, the answers which is given by the redpondents can be seen in the table below.

Table 6
Kalisusu language used on association level (N=10)

No	Language event	BK	%	BDL	%	BI	%
1	Talking to friend with same ethnic	7	70	0		3	30

2	Talking to friend with different	0	0	10	100		
3	Talking to the older with same ethnic	9	90	0	1	10	
4	Talking to the older with different ethnic	2	20	1	10	7	70
5	Talking to the younger with same ethnic	70	70		3	30	
6	Talking to the younger with different ethnic	1	10		9	90	

Based on the answers in table 6 above, teenagers in the association when talking with fellow friends who still maintain the Kulisusu language that is as much as 7 respondents (70.00%), Indonesian 3 (30.00%), and if talking to friends with different ethnic 10 respondents (100.00%) using the Indonesian language. Teenagers respondents when talking with older with same ethnic 9 respondents (90.00%) still using Kulisusu language, 1 respondent (10.00%) using other traditional languages, and if communicating with older with different ethnic 2 respondents (20, 00%) using Kulisusu language, 1 respondent (10.00%) using other traditional languages and 7 respondents (70.00%) using Indonesian language. The good thing is the percentage when talking to the younger 9 respondents (90.00%) in communicating using Kulisusu language and only 1 respondent (10.00%) using language other than Kulisusu language, whereas if talking to younger with different ethnic 9 respondents (90.00%) use Indonesian language and only 1 respondent (10.00%) using other regional languages. In the cumulative social domain the percentage of Kulisusu language use in the group of teenager when talking to people with same ethnic is $70.00\% + 90.00\% + 70.00\% = 230.00\% : 3 = 76,67,00\%$, other traditional language usage 10 % and Indonesian language usage 13.33%.

With a high level of tendency ranging from 76-100% Kulisusu language use in this level Kulisusu language is still functioning well because it is still used as a means of communication widely on the Kulisusu and its position is still quite good because this language is still used in communicating.

Job Level:

Mostly of the respondents in this study about 20 respondents don't have any job, because the respondents are still in student status.

Educational Level:

The usage of language in the education level can be seen in Table 7 and based on the following questions:

- What kind of language do you use when talking to classmate with same ethnic in the school?
- What kind of language do you use when talking to classmate with different ethnic in the school?
- What kind of language do you use when talking to classmate out of school?

Table 7.
Language usage in educational level (N=10)

No	Language Event	BK	%	BDL	%	BI	%
1	Talking to friend with same ethnic	7	70			3	30
2	Talking to friend with different ethnic	1	10			9	90
3	Talking to friend with same ethnic	6	60			4	40

In this level when talking to friend with same ethnic in the school 7 respondents (70,00%) using Kulisusu language, 3 respondents (30,00%) use Indonesian language, when talking to friend with different ethnic in the school 1 respondent (10,00%) using Kulisusu language and 9 respondents (90.00%) using Indonesian and when talking to friend with same ethnic out of school 6 respondents (60,00%) using Kulisusu language and 4 respondents (40,00%) using Indonesian language. And from table 15 it can be seen that in educational level the percentage of Kulisusu language use in teenager group when talking with fellow friends is $70,00\% + 60,00\% = 130,00\% : 2 = 65,00\%$ (6 respondents), the usage of Indonesian language when talking to people with same tribe is $30.00\% + 40.00\% = 70.00\% : 2 = 35.00\%$ (4 respondents)

With a moderate tendency rate ranging from 51-75% Kulisusu language use in this area Kulisusu language is still functioning well be-

cause it is still used as a means of communication widely on Kulisusu tribe and its position is still quite good because this language is still used for communicating with people.

Governance Level:

The data taken to know the usage of Kalisusu language in Governance level with questions which is given to the respondents as follows:

- a. If you go to bank, Indonesian government-owned corporation PLN, PAM and others governance institution to pay electricity and water bill what kind of language do you use when the officer you meet in same ethnic?
- b. If you go to bank, Indonesian government-owned corporation PLN, PAM and others governance institution to pay electricity and water bill what kind of language do you use when the officer you meet in different ethnic?

From ten teenagers respondents in this study, the answer can be seen in the table 8 below?

Table 8.
Language used in governance level (N=10)

No	Language Event	BK	%	BDL	%	BI	%
1	Electric payment, etc, Recognized by the chief	6	60	1	10	3	30
2	Electric payment, etc, and not Recognizable by the chief	0				10	100

From the answers obtained as shown in table 8 the used of Kulisusu language from ten respondents only 6 respondents (60.00%) using Kulisusu language in the government level and 1 respondent (10.00%) using other traditional languages and 3 respondents (30, 00%) using Indonesian language. In the government level in the teenager group the usage of Kulisusu language almost did not survive, from ten respondents only 6 respondents (60.00%) using Kulisusu when they meet officer with same ethnic. This is due to the politics of the national language which the government is calling for the use of the National language, ie Indonesian in official situations such as in government can be improved. With a moderate tendency rate of 51-75% Kulisusu language use in this area Kulisu-

su language is still functioning well because it is still used as a means of communication widely on the Kulisusu and its position is still quite good because this language is still used as a language of instruction.

Transaction Level

The language usage of respondents according to the transactions level, is presented in table 9, based on the answers given by respondents on the following questions.

- a. What kind of language do you use when talking to driver with same ethnic?
- b. What kind of language do you use when talking to driver with same ethnic
- c. What kind of language do you use in the mart and you meet the cashier with same ethnic?
- d. What kind of language do you use in the mart and you meet the cashier with different ethnic?
- e. If you going shop to traditional market what kind of language do you use when you meet the seller with same ethnic?

The answer obtained for the questions above can be seen in table 9.

Table 9.
Language used in transaction level (N=10)

No	Language Event	BK	%	BDL	%	BI	%
1	With driver in same ethnic	5	50	1	10	4	40
2	With driver in different ethnic	1	10	1	10	8	80
3	Shoping in the mart wih same ethnic	8	80	1	10	1	10
4	Shoping in the mart wih different ethnic	1	10	1	10	8	80
5	Shoping in traditional market with same ethnic	8	80	0		2	20

At the transaction level Kulisusu language is still used dominantly by teenager from ten respondents who ride public transportation 7 respondent (70,00%) claimed to use Kulisusu language with driver in same, 1 respondent (10,00%) use other traditional language and the remaining 2 respondents (20.00%) using the Indonesian language. And if the transaction in

the mart and meet the seller with same ethnic language used by teenager in the level of transactions is also very significant use Kulisusu language of ten respondents 8 (80.00%) respondents use Kulisusu language, 1 respondent (10.00%) use other traditional languages and 1 respondent (10.00%) use Indonesian language in transactions with same ethnic. If doing transaction with different ethnic 1 respondent (10.00%) use Kulisusu language, 1 respondent (10.00%) use other traditional language. In the market of ten respondents as much as 9 (90.00%) in transactions using Kulisusu language when talking to fellow friends, 1 respondent (10.00%) using Indonesian language when transacting with an ethnic friend.

Conclusion on the level of transactions based on table 18 Kulisusu language use in the level of transactions, teenager when talking to the same ethnic is $50.00\% + 80.00\% + 80.00\% = 210.00\% : 3 = 70.00\%$ or if created the number of respondents is $70.00\% / 100\% \times 10$ respondents equals 7 respondents, and the use of other traditional languages 10.00% or if made based on the number of respondents is $10\% / 100\% \times 10$ is equal to 1 respondent and Indonesian language usage exists about 20.00% or if made based on the number of respondents equal to $20.00\% / 100\% \times 10$ respondents = 2 respondents.

With a moderate tendency rate of 51-75% Kulisusu language use in this area Kulisusu language is still functioning well because it is still used as a means of communication widely on the Kulisusu and its position is still quite good because this language is still used for communicating.

Neighbor Level:

The use of Kulisusu language in the neighbor level of the teenager group based on the questionnaire divided to the respondents and based on the following questions:

- a. What kind of language do you use when talking to neighbor with same ethnic?
- b. What kind of language do you use when talking to neighbor with different ethnic?
- c. What kind of language do you use, if there is gathering in your neighbourhood?
- d. Based on those questions, the answer obtained can be seen in the table 10 below.

Table 10
Language use in neighbour level (N=10)

No	Language Event	BK	%	BDL	%	BI	%
1	Language use to neighbour with same ethnic	8	80			2	20
2	Language use to neighbour with different ethnic	1	10	10		8	80
3	Language use in neighbour-	7	70			3	30

When interacting with neighbors, Kulisusu language use also looks very dominant from ten respondents as much as 8 (80.00%) of respondents use Kulisusu language when talking to neighbors with same ethnic and only 2 respondents (20.00%) using Indonesian language, and when talking to neighbor with different ethnic 1 respondent (10.00%) still using Kulisusu language, 1 respondent (10.00%) using other traditional languages and 8 (80.00%) using Indonesian language. On the gathering in neighborhood 7 respondents (70.00%) using Kulisusu language and only 3 respondents (30.00%) using the Indonesian language. Based on table 10 it can be concluded that Kulisusu teenager who use Kulisusu language when talking with neighbors with same ethnic $80.00\% + 70.00\% = 150.00\% : 2 = 75.00\%$ or if taken based on the number of respondents is $80.00\% / 100.00\% \times 10$ respondents = 8 respondents and in communicating with same ethnic using Indonesian language only 20.00% or if made based on the respondents is $20.00\% / 100\% \times 10$ respondents = 2 respondents.

With a moderate tendency rate ranging from 51-75% Kulisusu language use in this level Kulisusu language is still functioning well because it is still used as a means of communication widely on the Kulisusu and its position is still quite good because this language is still used as the language of instruction in communication.

Religious, social, culture and art level

The use of Kulisusu language in the religious, social, cultural and art level of teenager groups based on questionnaires divided to respondents and based on the following questions:

- a. What kind of language when talking to people with same ethnic abroad?

- b. What kind of language do you use when praying?
- c. What kind of language do you use when telling your daily activity to your friend?
- d. What kind of language do you use in art activity?
- e. What kind of language do you use in cultural activity?

Based on questions above, the answer obtained can be seen on table 11.

Table 11.
Language use in religious, social, cultural and art level (N=10)

No	Language Event	BK	%	BDL/ asing	%	BI	%
1	With people in same ethnic abroad	8	80			2	20
2	Praying	2	20	6	60	2	20
3	Daily activity	9	90			1	10
4	Cultural and art activity	5	50			5	50

In the religious, social, cultural, and art level, The use of Kulisusu language also appears to be very dominant from ten respondents as many as 8 (80,00%) of respondents use Kulisusu language when they talked to each other with same ethnic abroad and only 2 respondents (20.00%) use Bahasa Indonesia , and if praying 2 respondents (20.00%) still using Kulisusu language, and 8 (80,00%) using Indonesian language. On the daily activity 9 respondents (90.00%) using Kulisusu language and only 1 respondent (10.00%) using the Indonesian language. In cultural and art activities 5 respondents use Kulisusu language and 5 respondents using Indonesian language Based on table 11 it can be concluded that Kulisusu teenagers who use Kulisusu language in religious, social, arts, and culture level 80.00% + 20.00% + 90 , 00% + 50% = 240.00%: 4 = 60.00% or if taken based on the number of respondents is 60.00% / 100.00% X 10 respondents = 6 respondents and in communicating with same ethnic using Indonesian language only 20.00% or if made based on the respondent is 40.00% / 100% X 10 respondents = 4 respondents.

With a moderate tendency rate of 51-75% Kulisusu language use in this level, Kulisusu language is still functioning well because it is

still used as a means of communication widely on the Kulisusu and its position is still quite good because this language is still used as a language of communication.

Based on the data analysis above the use of Kulisusu language in the seven level before (in the level of the family seen 60.00% or 6 teenager respondents Kulisusu majority still use Kulisusu language, 10.00% or 1 respondent using other traditional languages and 30.00% or 3 respondents using the Indonesian language, in association level, Kulisusu language use percentage in the teenager group is 80.00% or 8 respondents, the use of other traditional languages 10.00% or 1 respondent and the use of Indonesian language 10.00% or 1 respondent in educational level the percentage of Kulisusu language usage in teenager group is 70,00% about 7 respondents, Indonesian language usage 30,00% or 3 respondents in government level, Kulisusu language use from 10 respondents only 6 respondent (60,00%) using Kulisusu language in administration area and 1 respondents (10.00%) using other traditional languages and 3 respondents (30.00%) using Indonesian language when talking to their fellow friends, on transactions level, Kulisusu language use about 70.00% or 70 respondents, the use of other traditional languages 10.00% or 1 respondent and the use of the Indonesian language there are about 20.00% or 2 respondents when talking with 80.0% or 80 respondents in the field neighbors in the teenager group using Kulisusu language in communicating with same ethnic and only 20.00% or 2 respondents using Indonesian language). When speaking on religious, social, culture, and art 60,00% of daily life use kulisusu language, and 40% using Indonesian language and foreign language. Then the average number and percentage of Kulisusu language usage, other traditional languages and Indonesian in all level in teenager group is: total percentage divided by number of level The formula used is

$$X = \sum X / n$$

$\sum X$ = jumlah seluruh persentase pada semua ranah (total of percentage in all level)

n = banyaknya ranah (level amount)

X = rata-rata (average)

Total of percentage and respondent of Kulisusu language use in teenager group are: (60,00%+80,00%+70,00%+60,00%+70,00%

+80,00% + 60,00%= 480% : 7 =68,57,70%) if the respondents included 68,57% X 10 = 7 respondents

Total of percentage and respondent of other traditional language use in teenager group are: (10,00%+10,00%+10,00%+10,00%=40 : 4 = 10,00%) 10,00 % X 10 = 1 respondent Total of percentage and respondent of Indonesian language use in teenager group are (20,00% +30%+20,00%+20,00%+20,00%+10,00% = 120%: 6= 20%) 20,00 % X 10 = 2 respondents

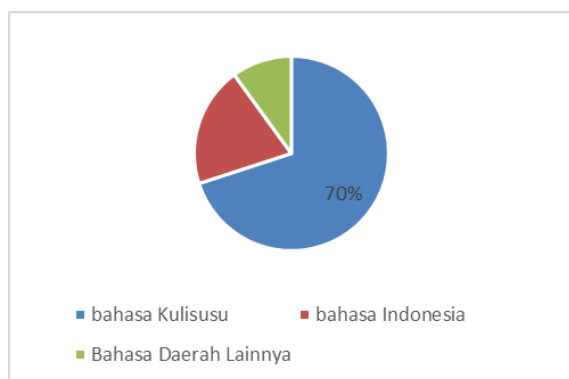
The description of the data above can be seen on the table 12 below.

Table 12.

The conclusion of language use on teenager group (N=10)

No	Kulisusu Language	Other Region Language	Indonesian Language
1	70%	10%	20%

On pie chart the use of Kulisusu language on teenager group N =10



Picture 1:

Pie chart Kulisusu language use

To know the language survive, the formula used are as follows:

1. Percentage of Kulisusu language use 0,00%-50% it can be concluded the Kulisusu language is not survived.
2. Percentage of Kulisusu language use 0,00%-50% it can be concluded the Kulisusu language survived

To know the tendency of Kulisusu language use, the following criteria are made.

- a. 76-100% high trend rate;
- b. 51-75% moderate trend rate;
- c. 26-50% low trend rate;
- d. 25% below no trend rate

Based on the data on the table above, it can be interpreted that Kulisusu language survival in the teenager group is still implemented. This is indicated by the percentage of Kulisusu language use in the group is still high, ie 70.00% or as many as 7 respondents. It is said that, on the basis of measurement scale in calculating the persistence of Kulisusu language in teenager group is used with measurement scale by calculating median value, that is calculated from half of respondent.

CONCLUSION

In the teenager group, there were 10 (100, 00%) respondents then the Kulisusu language survival was measured based on the formula $10(100, 00\%): 2 = 5(50.00\%)$, then $<10 (<50.00\%)$ it means Kulisusu language does not survive $> 10 (> 50,00\%)$ it means Kulisusu language still survive In this group of 10 respondents as much as 7 respondents or 70.00% using Kulisusu language in doing communication with people in same ethnic. This shows that Kulisusu language still survive in teenager group. With a moderate tendency level ranging from 51-75% Kulisusu language use in this area Kulisusu language is still functioning well because it is still used for communication widely on the Kulisusu, the language of unity for the Kulisusu and its position is still quite good because the language is still used as a the language of interaction, the language of instruction in the transaction level, in family level, the language of instruction in daily life.

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