

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background Study

There are many kinds of languages in the world ; there are spoken, written and sign language. Spoken language is different from Sign language. While spoken language in which that uses words and sounds to deliver the meaning and intention, in sign language. However, uses hand gestures and facial expressions to reinforce the purpose of what is said. There are different sign languages in the world. According to Perlmutter (1991), French Sign Language, Danish Sign Language, Taiwan Sign Language, Australian Sign Language, Thai Sign Language, Finnish Sign Language, Brazilian Sign Language, and many others have developed in the deaf community, just as oral language has developed in the hearing community. Each of them display a type of structural difference from the language use in many countries.

In Indonesia According to Handika *et al.* (2018) there are two sign languages applicable, namely Indonesian Signal System (Sistem Bahasa Isyarat Indonesia / SIBI) and Indonesian Sign Language (Bahasa Isyarat Indonesia BISINDO ). SIBI is Indonesian language which is changed into a sign. SIBI adopts Indonesia language with a grammatical structure that resembles what is said complete with a prefix and a suffix. SIBI is a sign language that is officially taught in schools but is rarely used by deaf when interacting every day (Handhika et. al. 2018). According to the Indonesian Language System Dictionary (2009) SIBI is a media that helps deaf communicate in the wider community's response. The SIBI system is manifested in the form of a systematic arrangement through finger, hand and gestures which symbolize Indonesian vocabulary (Zulpicha, 2017), which makes SIBI more impractical and unnatural for the deaf (Handhika et. al. 2018).

On the other hand, BISINDO translates words from the Indonesian language followed by expressions that represent the context (Handhika et. al. 2018). It's sign language method was created by Indonesian Deaf Welfare Movement (Gerakan Kesejahteraan Tuna Rungu Indonesia / GERKATIN), and usually used by persons with disabilities for daily communication (Zulpicha,2017). In more specific about this sign language is a language gestures that are learned naturally by deaf, which is similar regional language and are unique in each region (Gumelar et. al. 2018).

Having recognized that there were dualism of sign language in indonesia and also each country has its own sign language ( Great Britain has British Sign Language and United States of America has American Sign Language, Australia has Australian Sign Language ) the problem was that how deaf people communicate with one another deaf people across regions and across countries. In this regards, there should be a study which explores how deaf people communicate with other people from other country, what sign language used by deaf people and what strategies they use to communicate.

This study, therefore, was aimed at exploring the sign language used by Indonesian deaf people to communicate with other deaf people from other countries and what strategies they used during their communication.

## **B. Statement of the problem**

Based on the background above, it was important to formulate the problem of this study as follows:

1. How do Indonesian deaf people communicate with other deaf people from other country ?
2. What sign language and strategies do they use ?

## **C. Scope and Limitation of study**

The researcher limited the study about "*Sign Language and Indonesian deaf student*". In this paper, the researcher focused on a study about sign language that could

be usefull for deaf people in Indonesia to communicate in International context.

#### **D. Purpose of the study**

In accordance with the research question above, research objectives were formulated as can be seen in the following :

1. To know how Deaf people in Indonesia communicate with Deaf form other country ?
2. To know what sign language they use ?

#### **E. Significant of the study**

From this study that was conducted by the researcher, it can be seen that there are some benefits that can be taken by the reader, especially for the teacher.

1. For Indonesian deaf people  
Hopefully that deaf people in Indonesia can find sign language that is suitable for use in conversations between Indonesian Deaf people and other deaf people around the world.
2. For Teacher  
Hopefully that can help teachers to teach English language with this strategies in this research and can choose which Sign Language is appropriate in Deaf student.